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South View of Limerick Church & Castle.

THE
HISTORY
AND
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY
OF THE
COUNTY OF KENT.

CONTAINING THE
ANTIEN^T AND PRESENT STATE OF IT,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL;
COLLECTED FROM PUBLIC RECORDS,
AND OTHER AUTHORITIES:
ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, VIEWS, ANTIQUITIES, &c.
THE SECOND EDITION,

IMPROVED, CORRECTED, AND CONTINUED TO
THE PRESENT TIME.

By EDWARD HASTED, Esq F. R. S. and S. A.

LATE OF CANTERBURY.

“ Ex his omnibus, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt.”

“ Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis,

“ Nec imbellem feroces progenerant.”

VOLUME VIII.



CANTERBURY

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TO
WILLIAM BOYS, Esq. F. S. A.

OF
W A L M E R.

SIR,

IT is with much pleasure that I seize this opportunity of acknowledging your kind and liberal friendship to me, upon every occasion, especially in the continued assistance you have afforded me towards my publication of the HISTORY OF KENT, from the earliest period of it. Such assistance, from a gentleman

gentleman of your established literary character, cannot but stamp additional credit on the History, and contribute both pleasure and satisfaction to the Readers of it. Please, Sir, to accept my most grateful thanks for these constant marks of your favor and regard, and believe me to be, with the greatest esteem and respect,

Your much obliged

and faithful

humble servant,

LONDON,
JUNE 24, 1799.

EDWARD HASTED.

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✍ Any ERRORS or MISTAKES, in the former edition, or communications towards the improvement of these volumes, will, at any time, in future, be thankfully received, if directed to W. BRISTOW, PARADE, CANTERBURY.

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DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

1. To face title, ... Plate of LIMNE CASTLE.
 2. To face p. 1. ... Map of STOWTING, &c. HUNDREDS.
 3. To face p. 419. Plate of HOPE CHURCH.
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The Binder is desired to leave GUARDS for the following MAPS, belonging to this Volume, which will be given in the course of the work.

LONINGBOROUGH, &c. HUNDREDS, at p. 78.

WORTH, &c. HUNDREDS, including ROMNEY

MARSH, at p. 253.

WESTGATE, &c. HUNDREDS, at p. 499.



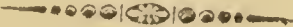
NOTE, with this Volume are given likewise,

The MAP of TENTERDEN, &c. HUNDREDS;

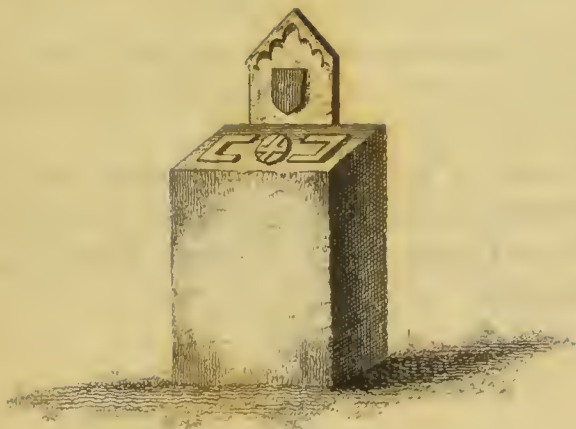
The MAP of FELBOROUGH, &c. HUNDREDS; and

The MAP of CALEHILL, &c. HUNDREDS.

All which belong to the SEVENTH Volume of this History, already published, in which GUARDS are left at the proper places to insert them.



THE EDITOR hopes the Public will accept his *Apology* for not finishing this *History* within the compass at first proposed, but with every attention possible, he has found it impracticable to compleat it in less than TEN VOLUMES, with the addition of a small Appendix, which latter however will if possible be avoided, and his endeavours will be to compleat the work IN THE TEN VOLUMES ONLY; in which will be included the *History* of the County and City of Canterbury, the Cathedral, and the Archbishopric: and as every endeavour and expence has been exerted in the bringing forward of this *Work* to render it as compleat as possible, THE EDITOR flatters himself that it will still give that satisfaction to the subscribers and encouragers of it, as will fully recompence this small addition to it, and be a means of insuring the continuance of their liberality in their further favor and approbation of it.



THE
HUNDRED
OF
BIRCHOLT FRANCHISE

LIES the next eastward from that of Chart and Longbridge, and is so called from its being within the franchise or liberty of the archbishop of Canterbury, as well as to distinguish it from the adjoining hundred of Bircholt Barony. It is called in Domesday by the several names of *Bilissfold*, *Berisolt*, *Berisout*, and *Bri-seode*; and in a roll of the several parishes within the kingdom, and the fees in them, taken by inquisition in the 7th year of king Edward I. this hundred and

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that of Bircholt Barony are called the two half hundreds of Bircholt, the archbishop of Canterbury being then lord of it, as being within his court of Aldington.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISH OF
S M E E T H,

And part of the parishes of ALDINGTON and MERSHAM, the churches of which are in other hundreds. *One constable* has jurisdiction over it.

A court leet is held for this hundred, as appendant to the manor of Smeeth, alternately at Smeeth and Stonehill, in the name of Sir John Honynwood, bart. the owner of it.



S M E E T H

LIES the next parish to Mersham eastward, being antiently written, and now usually called *Smede*, a name signifying an open smooth plain, and king Offa in 791, gave the pasture for fifty hogs *binnam Smede*, i. e. *within Smede*, to the church of Canterbury. It is but a small parish, being not more than a mile across each way; it lies mostly on the hill, where the country has but a rough and lonely appearance, there being but little traffic through it.

The village of Smeeth is situated, with the church close to it, on the brow of the hill, having a fine view from it over the valley southward; and there is another hamlet of houses called Ridgeway, at no great distance from it; towards Mersham-lees, there is a long narrow common, called Smeeth, alias Hatch heath. Near the foot of the hill southward is Scotts-hall, which stands some way down the hill. It is a very large mansion; the front of it eastward is modern, of brick; but the north front, built in the reign of king Henry VIII. is very grand, and has a fine effect.

feet. It is situated very pleasantly, having a good prospect from it; the grounds are well watered, by springs which rise between it and the church, on the side of the hill. About a mile westward from it, in the bottom, is Evegate; at a small distance from which is a farm called *Stocks*, which was for many generations the property of the Lofties, originally of Westwell, where they resided in Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, and continued there till they removed hither, at least as early as king Charles the II'd.'s reign, bearing for their arms, *Sable, a chevron engrailed, between three trefoils slipt, argent.* After which they continued owners of this estate till the Rev. John Loftie, of Canterbury, sold it lately to Mr. John Dunk, who lives in it. The head of the river Stour, which rises at Postling, flows along the southern side of this parish, where there is a mill on it, called Evegate-mill; and so on to Mersham towards Ashford. Archbishop Stratford procured the grant of a market and fair at Smeeth, in the 11th year of king Edward III. The market has never been used, but the fairs are still held on May 12, and Sept. 29, for toys and pedlary ware. The former of them was held likewise for the sale of live stock within remembrance. There are two boroughs in it.

The manor of Aldington claims *paramount* over this parish, *subordinate* to which is THE MANOR OF EVEGATE, as it is now usually called, but in antient records written *Thevegate*, which lies at the bottom of the hill, about half a mile southward of the church. At the time of taking the general survey of Domesday, anno 1080, this manor was accounted to lie within the hundred of Longbridge, and was then part of the possessions of Hugh de Montfort, under the general title of whose lands it is entered in it as follows :

In Langebrige hundred, Hugo himself holds in demesne one yoke and an half in Teuegate. Gods. held it of king

Edward. There is now one villein, with one carucate, and there are eight acres of meadow. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth twenty shillings, and afterwards ten shillings, now twenty shillings.

On the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugo above-mentioned, in Henry I.'s reign, this manor, among the rest of his estates, came into the hands of the crown; after which it appears to have come into the possession of the family of Passle, or Pashley, as they were afterwards called, their arms, being *A lion rampant, crowned*, are carved on the roof of the cloysters at Canterbury;^a one of whom, Edw. de Passle, held it in the 20th year of Edward III. by knight's service of the archbishop, as of his manor of Aldington. His descendant John Pashley, esq. died possessed of this manor in the 31st year of Henry VI. leaving a sole daughter and heir Elizabeth, who entitled her husband Reginald Pimpe, esq. of Nettlested, to it, and he likewise left an only daughter and heir Anne, married to Sir John Scott, of Scotts-hall, who in her right became possessed of it, and died about the middle of the reign of king Henry VIII. and in his descendants this manor continued down to Francis Talbot Scott, esq. whose trustees, about the year 1784, conveyed it, with Scotts hall and his other estates in this and the neighbouring parishes, to Sir John Honeywood, bart. of Evington, the present possessor of it.

THE MANOR OF HALL, in this parish, with the mansion of it, from its having been for so many descents the inheritance and residence of the eminent and knightly family of Scott, has for a great length of time obtained the name of *Scotts-hall*. Indeed there are no earlier owners of it mentioned in any of our antient records. The original name of this family,

^a See some account of them in Strype's Stow's Survey, B. 1. p. 81. Pipe-rolls, anno 17 Edward II.

whose possessions afterwards extended widely over this county, appears by papers in the possession of the family to have been Baliol.^b William Baliol, younger brother of Alexander de Baliol, and brother of John Baliol, king of Scotland, frequently wrote his name William de Baliol *le Scot*; and it is further probable, after the contest between king Edward I. and his brother John, for the sovereignty of that kingdom, which ended in the latter's overthrow, that William Baliol above-mentioned, to avoid the future anger of that prince, so highly incensed against his family, altered his name, and retained that of Scot only. And Philipott adds, that the antient arms of Baliol college, in Oxford, founded by John Baliol his grandfather, was *a catherine wheel*, now part of the paternal coat of this family, which is *three such wheels*; and although the present arms of that college are now wholly different, yet there seems some foundation for this assertion; for on the most antient part of the college now remaining, are two shields carved in stone, having *a catherine wheel in each*; and I am informed, the mark of the college on their plate and furniture, which has been of long time used, is likewise *a catherine wheel*.

The family of Scot, now spelt Scott, was originally seated in the adjoining parish of Braborne, the church of which has continued the place of their burials to the present time, their arms then being *Argent, three catherine wheels, sable, within a bordure engrailed, gules*. The first of them that we have any account of, as seated there, was Sir William Scott, knight marshal of England, who died in 1350, and was there buried, and they seem to have continued there till Henry VI.'s reign, when Sir Wm. Scott, removing to Scottshall, kept his shrievalty at it in the 7th year of king

^b See some mention of the Baliols under Chilham, vol. vii. of this history, p. 271.

Henry VI. anno 1429 ; and his descendants, knights, for the next six successive generations, and men of eminent character, employed in stations of high trust and honor by the respective princes in whose reigns they lived, many of them sheriffs, and knights in parliament for this county, continued afterwards to reside at this seat with great reputation ; of these, Sir William Scott, K. B. was warden of the five ports, and lieutenant of Dover castle in the reigns of king Henry VII. and VIII. He new built the mansion of Scotts-hall, the north front of which now remains, and has the appearance of much grandeur, according to the stile of building of that time. Sir Reginald, or Raynold Scott, captain of the castle of Calais in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. procured his lands to be *disgavelled* by the act then passed. Of his sons, Charles was of Eggarton, under which a full account has been given of him, and Raynold was author of the Discovery of Witchcraft.*

Sir Thomas Scott, the eldest son, in the memorable year of the Spanish armada, anno 1588, was appointed commander in chief of the Kentish forces, to oppose that formidable invasion. The day after he had received the council's letters, so much was he beloved by the country, that he was enabled to collect and send to Dover four thousand armed men. He was much noted for his great and liberal housekeeping, which he continued for thirty-eight years at Scotts-hall, feeding in his house not less than one hundred persons, besides other extraordinary resort of people, notwithstanding which, he increased his lands, buildings, and furniture. From his wise management of Romney Marsh he might be called the preserver of it, and from his contrivance at Dover pier, the founder of that haven. No man's death could be more

* See an account of him in Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. i. p. 297, and Bayle, vol. v. p. 85.

lamented, or memory more beloved, insomuch that the inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Ashford solicited to pay the charges of his funeral, if they might have his remains deposited in their church. He died in 1594, and was buried with his ancestors in Braborne church, having had by his first wife seventeen children, of whom Thomas succeeded him at Scotts-hall, but died *f. p.* Sir John Scott, of Nettlested, the second son, died *f. p.* of whom a full account may be seen under Nettlested. Edward, the third son, became heir to his brother Thomas at Scotts-hall, and Robert the youngest son, was of Mersham, whose issue by his first wife settled at Liminge, where a full account may be seen of them. From Edward Scott, of Scott's hall, descended Geo. Scott, esq. likewise of Scotts-hall, who was twice married; by his first he had Edward, his successor here; by his second he had seven sons and seven daughters; of whom William is now of Canterbury, esq. unmarried, born in 1713; Arthur was a commissioner of the navy, and married Mary, daughter of Charles Compton, esq. and died *f. p.* and Cholmley was a colonel in the army. Of the daughters, Cecilia died unmarried at Canterbury in 1785, and Caroline married Thomas Best, esq. of Chilston, but died *f. p.* The eldest son Edward Scott, esq. succeeded him here, and resided at Scotts-hall, where he died in 1765, having married Margaret, daughter of John Sutherland, esq. by whom he had twelve children, of whom Francis Talbot Scott, esq. the eldest, was of London, barrister-at-law, and died in 1789, having married his first-cousin Cecilia, daughter of his half-uncle George Scott, esq. and widow of Brice Fletcher, esq. of Bombay, in the East-Indies, by whom he had two sons, George and Francis. Peach; Edward Scott, esq. one of the equerries to the prince of Wales; Thomas, late vicar of Lenham and rector of Denton; William, an officer in the navy; and Tufton Charles;

Cecilia; Katherine; Caroline, married in 1784, to George Best, esq. now of Chilston, younger son of James Best, esq. of Chatham, and Charlotte.^d At length, after this mansion had continued for so great a length of time in this family, it descended down to Edward Scott, esq. (the eldest son of George as before mentioned) who was the last of this family who resided at it. He died here possessed of it in 1765, and succeeded in the inheritance of this manor and seat by his eldest son Francis Talbot Scott, esq. whose trustees, about the year 1784, conveyed it, with the rest of his estates in this parish and neighbourhood, to Sir John Honeywood, bart. the present possessor of them.

CHARITIES.

WILLIAM FORDRED, by will in 1550, gave to this parish, among others, a proportion of the rents of 25 acres of land, in St. Mary's parish, in Romney Marsh; which portion to this parish is of the annual produce of 4l. 12s. 4½d. to be distributed annually to the poor, and is vested in certain trustees. This land is let for 35l. per annum, and is divided among the parishes of Smeeth, Aldington, Limne, Horton, Sellindge, Stanford, and Brabourne.

RICHARD HART, by deed in 1619, gave to the poor of this parish for ever, five acres of land at Newchurch, in Romney Marsh, now of the annual produce of 7l. which is vested in trustees.

TIMOTHY BEDINGFIELD, by will in 1691, gave towards the education and maintenance of poor children of this parish, Lyminge, and Dimchurch, and to pay 10s. yearly to two poor women of each of these parishes, a house and land lying in the parishes of St. Mary, Romney Marsh, Lyminge, and Woodchurch, now of the annual produce of 54l. 10s. which is vested in trustees.

The poor constantly relieved are about twenty-five, casually fifty-five.

SMEETH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

^d See pedigrees of this family in the Harl. MSS. No. 1156-11.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a small building, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a low steeple shingled at the west end. The north chancel belongs to Scotts-hall. In the north wall is a tomb, with an antient ornamented arch over it, and in the window above these arms, *Sable, a lion rampant, double tailed, or.* Against the north wall is a monument, having two figures in a standing posture, and an inscription for Priscilla Scott, daughter of Sir Thomas Honynwood, and wife of Robert Scott, esq. of Mersham, obt. 1648, and for Mary Scott, daughter of John Moyle, esq. of Buckwell, wife of Robert Scott, esq. obt. 1652, being formerly the wife of Richard Godfrey, esq. of Wye, by whom she had twenty-two children, being the first who made Mary Honynwood, of Charing, a great-grandmother in the fifth generation, who lived to see 366 of her issue living. In the south isle is a memorial for Thomas Loftie, obt. 1678. Over the great arch at the east end of this isle, exceedingly high, are two monuments for the family of Loftie. The above arch is a very fine one, of Saxon architecture, with zig-zag ornaments round it. In the north isle is a memorial for Margaret, wife of Richard Gokin, of Canterbury, obt. 1719. In the church-yard is a tomb over John and Elizabeth Dunk. He died in 1779.

This church is exempted from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon. It has always been esteemed a chapel to the church of Aldington, the rector of which parish is presented to the church of Aldington with the chapel of Smeeth annexed. It is included in the valuation of Aldington in the king's books. In 1640 here were communicants one hundred and eighty.

THE HUNDRED OF BIRCHOLT BARONY

LIES the next northward from that last-described, being stiled in antient records *the neutral hundred of Bircholt Barony*, from its having been exempt from the jurisdiction of any lath whatever; and it had the addition of *barony*, as well to distinguish it from the last-described hundred, within the archbishop's franchise, as from its having been part of the lands which were held by barony of Dover castle, and made up the barony called the *Constabularie*, in the tenure of the constable of it. The name of it is variously spelt in Domesday, as *Berisolt*, *Berisout*, *Belice*, *Briseode*, and *Bilissold*.

THIS HUNDRED CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE
PARISHES OF

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 1. BIRCHOLT, <i>and part of</i> | | 3. HASTINGLEIGH, |
| 2. BRABORNE, <i>and</i> | | |

And the churches of those parishes. *One constable* has jurisdiction over it.

B I R C H O L T

IS the next parish from Smeeth northward, being usually called *Birchall*. In Domesday it is written *Belice*. It lies between Braborne lees and Hatchpark, and is a very small parish, having in it no more than the court-lodge, and four or five other houses. The soil of it mostly a deep stiff clay. It is a very obscure out of the way place, not having any traffic through it, and is but very little known.

BIRCHOLT, at the time of the taking of Domesday, was held by Hugo de Montfort, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

The

The same Hugo holds Belice. Turgis held it of king Edward, and it was taxed for one suling. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate, and two villeins, with one borderer having one carucate. There are three acres of meadow.

These two estates, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, were worth sixty shillings, and afterwards twenty shillings, now sixty shillings.

Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugh before-mentioned, submitting to a voluntary exile, the king took possession of this among the rest of his estates; after which it was held by the Criols, and under them again, in the reign of king Edward I. by Philip de Columbers, in which name it does not seem to have continued long; for in the reign of Edward III. it was held jointly by a family who took their name of Bircholt from it. How long the portion above-mentioned, in which the manor of Bircholt, and two parts of the advowson of the church of Bircholt was included, continued in the name of Bircholt, I do not find; but in king Henry IV.'s reign, as appears by several antient court-rolls, Richard Halke, or Hawke as they were usually called, of West Halks, in Kingsnoth, was the proprietor of it; in whose descendants it continued down to William Halke, who resided here in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He left an only daughter and heir Joane, who married Hamon Handville, of Ulcombe, and thereby entitled him to the possession of this manor. This family was originally of Handville, or Hanville-green, in Waltham. They removed to Ulcombe in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, and bore for their arms, *Argent, a lion rampant, sable, the field semee of crosses, patee of the second.*^c One of his descendants, Stephen Anvill, or Handfield, having purchased of Sir Thomas Scott in

^c There is a pedigree of them in the Visitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619.

the reign of king Charles II. *the manors of Stretchland, alias Foreland, and of Stephens, alias Pounds*, (which had formerly owners of the name of Punde, and afterwards became the property of the Whiting's) in this parish of Bircholt and in Braborne, together with the other third part of the advowson of the church of Bircholt, which had been vested in the same proprietors, became possessed of the whole property of these manors, as well as of the advowson of this church, and there is yet a farm in this parish called by the name of Handfield, from their possessing it; all which he conveyed, about the year 1727, to Cale, in which name it continued down to John Cale, esq. of Barming, barrister-at-law, who died possessed of it in 1777, and by his will devised this, among the rest of his estates in this county, to the heirs of Thomas Prowse, esq. of Somersetshire, in consequence of which his two daughters and coheirs became entitled to it; the youngest of whom married Sir John Mordaunt, bart. of Warwickshire,^f and they continue the present possessors of this manor, with the advowson of the church of Bircholt as above-mentioned, in undivided moieties. There is a large antient house still remaining on this estate.

There are *no charities* belonging to this parish. The poor constantly relieved are two, casually the same.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Elham.

The church, which was dedicated to St. Margaret, has been many years in ruins, though some small part of the walls are yet remaining. It was standing in the year 1518, as appears by a legacy then left towards the repair of it; but in 1578, the return made at the visitation was, that there was no church standing.

^f See more of the Cales and Mordaunts, under Barming, vol. iv. of this history, p. 390.

It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 2l. 10s. 10d. and the yearly tenths at 5s. 1d. In 1578 here were communicants fourteen, and it was valued at ten pounds. It is now worth about twenty pounds per annum, and has three acres of glebe land belonging to it.

The patronage of this rectory was always annexed to the manor of Bircholt, as has been already mentioned before, according to the shares the respective owners had in it, that is to say, two turns in three in the family of Halk, or Hawke, as they were usually called, and afterwards of that of Handfield, or Hanville, one of whom having purchased a remaining part of that manor, to which a third turn of presentation to this rectory was annexed, became possessed of the entire advowson of it. From the Handfields it went by sale to Cale, and afterwards, in like way with the manor, as has been already mentioned, to the coheirs of Prowse, who are the present possessors of it, with the advowson of the rectory of Bircholt.

CHURCH OF BIRCHOLT.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Queen, hac vice.</i>	<i>John Cadham, April 8, 1596, obt. 1616.^g</i>
<i>William Halke, gent. of Bircholt.</i>	<i>Thomas Johnson, May 20, 1617, obt. 1623. Lancelot Harrison, A. M. May 20, 1623, obt. 1641.^h</i>
<i>Sir Edward Scott.</i>	<i>Hugh Harrison, A. B. August 5, 1641. William Belcher, ejected 1662.ⁱ</i>
<i>Thomas Handfield, of Ulcombe...</i>	<i>John Ross, Nov. 4, 1662.^k Simon Hew, obt. 1673. Christopher Harris, A. B. Oct. 17, 1673.^l</i>

^g And rector of Braborne.

^h In 1626 a dispensation passed, for his holding this rectory with Orlestone. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 875.

ⁱ And rector of Ulcombe. See Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286.

^k And rector of Braborne.

^l He was likewise perpetual curate of Wingham.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

<i>The King, by lapse.</i>	<i>William Howdell</i> , A. M. Oct. 2, 1731, resigned 1743. ^m
<i>Charles Hayes, esq.</i>	<i>Curteis Wightwick</i> , A. M. inducted Oct. 15, 1743, refig. 1750. ⁿ
<i>The King, by lapse.</i>	<i>John Howdell</i> , Sept. 28, 1750, obt. 1762.
<i>John Cale, esq.</i>	<i>William Pollhill</i> , A. B. Nov. 19, 1762, resigned 1773. ^o
	<i>Thomas Jordan</i> , A. B. 1774, the present rector.

^m He was vicar of Leyfdown likewise, by dispensation.

ⁿ He had a dispensation to hold the vicarage of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, with this rectory, and was afterwards rector of Bonnington. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford,

which college Richard Wightwick, who was a younger son of the Wightwicks, of Kinginoth, was greatly instrumental in the foundation of.

^o He resigned this on taking the vicarage of Linton, as he did that in 1779 for the vicarage of De. ling.

B R A B O R N E

LIES the next parish to Bircholt north-eastward, being written in Domesday both *Breburne* and *Bradeburne*, and taking its name from its situation on the broad bourne or rivulet which rises in it.

THE PARISH is situated at the foot of the upper range of the chalk or down-hills, which reach from hence to the sea shore at Folkestone, and here take the name of Braborne downs; it is an unfrequented place, and from the soils of it not a pleasant one, for near the downs it is mostly chalk; the middle part, though there are various soils in it, consists mostly of a stiff, though not unfertile clay, and the southern part is a deep red sand. It is about two miles across from north to south, and somewhat more from east to west, stretching itself along a narrow slip beyond Hampton, almost as far as the village of Brooke, and on the other part within a very little of Stowting court-lodge. The village of Braborne, having the church and court-lodge

in it, lies at the foot of the Down-hill, on the side of a wide valley, which extends below it southward. At the foot of the hills westward are Combe, Bedlestone, the hamlet of West Braborne-street and Hampton. The parish is well watered by several rivulets, one of them, which rises in and near Braborne-street, runs southward into that branch of the Stour below Scotts-hall, and so on by Sevington to Ashford; and there are others, which from the foot of the hills, more towards the west, which join the stream which runs by Swatfield bridge towards Ashford likewise.

In the southern part of the parish is the heath called Braborne-lees, one half of which only is within the bounds of it; across these lees the high road goes from Ashford towards Hythe. Here is a *noted warren for rabbits*, belonging to the Scotts-hall estate, they are of a remarkable fine flavor, from which Canterbury, and all the neighbouring towns are plentifully supplied with them. A fair is held in the village on the last day of May, for pedlary and toys.

That part of it which is within the borough of Cocklescombe, is in the hundred, and within the liberty of the royal manor of Wye.

THE MANOR OF BRABORNE, soon after the dissolution of the Saxon heptarchy, was, according to a very antient record, the inheritance of a lady called *Salburga*, who is stiled in it *Domina de Brabourne*, and by her will, in the year 864, ordered that the future possessors of it should give yearly to the monastery of St. Augustine, a quantity of provisions, on condition of their performing certain religious services for the health of her soul; which provisions were forty measures of malt, fifteen rams, twenty loaves of bread, one measure of butter, one measure of cheese, four cart loads of wood, and twenty hens. Who were the possessors of this manor afterwards till the time of the Norman conquest, does not appear; but at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, it was become part of the possessions

sessions of Hugo de Montfort, on whom that prince had bestowed likewise more than thirty other manors and estates in the neighbourhood of it. Accordingly he is numbered in that record as one of the thirteen, (for there are no more) who held lands in this county at that time, and under the general title of his lands this manor is thus entered in it.

In Wivart lath, in Berisout hundred, Hugo himself holds Breburne, Godric de Burnes held it of king Edward, and it was taxed at seven sulings, and now for five sulings and an half and half a yoke, because another part of it is without the division of Hugo, and that the bishop of Baieux holds. The arable land is fifteen carucates. In demesne there are two, and thirty-one villeins, with ten borderers having ten carucates. There is a church, and eight servants, and two mills of seven shillings, and twenty acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of twenty-five hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth twenty pounds, and afterwards eight pounds, now sixteen pounds.

That part mentioned above, as without the division of Hugo de Montfort, is likewise noticed in the same book, in the description of the adjoining manors of Hastingsligh and Aldelows, belonging to the bishop of Baieux, as may be seen hereafter, in the account of them.

On the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugh above-mentioned, in the reign of king Henry I. this manor, among the rest of his possessions, came into the king's hands, whence it was soon afterwards granted to Robert, son of Bernard de Ver, constable of England, who had married Adeliza, daughter of Hugh de Montfort, and was the founder of the priory of Horton, in the next adjoining parish.^p After which it appears to have come into the possession of Henry de Essex, who was constable likewise of Eng-

^p This appears by the Register of Horton priory, cart. 1 and 2. See Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 621, 622.

land, from his succession to which, as well as from other circumstances, it should seem that he became entitled to this manor by inheritance. Henry de Essex, before-mentioned, was baron of Raleigh, in Essex, his chief seat, and hereditary standard-bearer of England; but by his misbehaviour in a battle against the Welsh, in the 10th year of that reign, he forfeited all his possessions to the crown.¹ Before which he had confirmed to the priory of Horton all the former grants of his ancestors. And by another charter he granted to it, in free and perpetual alms, the pasture of twelve oxen in his park of Braborne, with his own oxen, for so long as they should be at feed, whether within his park or without; and all tithe of his hay, to be taken wholly and fully with his carriages to the barns of the monks. After which this manor appears to have been held by Baldwin de Betun, earl of Albermarle, who, in the 5th year of king John, granted it to William Marechal, earl of Pembroke, with Alice his daughter in frank marriage, to hold to them and their heirs. William, earl of Pembroke, in the 10th year of king Henry III. his first wife being deceased, married Alianore, the king's sister, and in the 14th year of that reign had a confirmation of this manor, on condition that Alianore his wife, if she survived him, should enjoy it for life. He died in the 15th year of that reign, and she became possessed of it, and afterwards remarried Simon, earl of Leicester, who was slain fighting on the part of the discontented barons at the battle of Evesham. After which the countess and her children were forced to forsake the realm, and she died abroad in great poverty. In the mean time the four brothers of William, earl of Pembroke, successively earls of Pembroke, being dead *f. p.* their inheritance became divided between their five sisters and their heirs, and upon the division of it, the manor of

¹ See Morant's Essex, vol. i. p. 272. Madox's Exch. p. 409.

Braborne, among others, was allotted to Joane, the second sister, then the widow of Warine de Montchenfie, by whom she had one son William, and a daughter Joane, married to William de Valence, the king's half brother, who afterwards, through the king's favour, on William de Montchenfie's taking part with the discontented barons, and his estates being confiscated, became possessed of this manor, of which he died possessed in the 23d year of king Edward I. leaving Joane his widow surviving, who had it assigned to her as part of her dower. She died in the 1st year of king Edward II. holding it *in capite* by knight's service, as of the king's marechalsey, and leaving one son Adomar or Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, and three daughters; Anne, married to Maurice Fitzgerald, secondly to Hugh Baliol, and lastly to John de Avennes; Isabel, to John de Hastings, of Bergavenny; and Joane, to John Comyn, of Badenagh.* Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, on her death, succeeded to this manor, and in the 6th year of that reign, obtained a charter of privileges for it, among which were those of a market, fair, and *free-warren*. He was a nobleman greatly favoured by king Edward I. and II. but in the 17th year of the latter reign, attending the queen into France, he was murdered there that year. He died possessed of this manor, and without issue; so that John de Hastings, son of Isabel, one of the earl's sisters, and John Comyn, of Badenagh, in Scotland, son of Joane, another of the earl's sisters, were found to be his coheirs and next of kin; and the latter of them, on the division of their inheritance, had this manor, in his mother's right, allotted to him. He died *f. p.* in the 19th year of king Edward II. leaving his two sisters his coheirs, of whom the eldest, Joane, married to David de Strabolgie, earl of Athol, possessed this manor as part of his wife's inheritance, and

* See more of the Monchenfies and Valences, vol. ii. p. 404.

died next year. His descendant David de Strabolgie, earl of Athol, died in the 49th year of that reign, possessed of this manor,^{*} leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Henry, lord Ferrers, who died the same year, anno 1375, and was buried in the high chancel of Ashford church, two daughters his coheirs, the youngest of whom Philippa, married to John Halsham, of Halsham, in Suffex, by her father's will, became entitled to this manor. The Halshams bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron engrailed, between three leopards heads, gules.* Their grandson Sir Hugh Halsham, died anno 21 Henry VI. leaving Joane, his only daughter and heir, who entitled her husband John Lewknor, esq. of Suffex, to the possession of it; in whose descendants it continued till the latter end of king Henry VII.'s reign, when Sybilla, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewknor, carried it in marriage to Sir William Scott, K. B. and in his descendants, resident at Scotts-hall, this manor, with the rents, services, court-lodge, and demesne lands, remained, till at length George Scott, esq. about the year 1700, sold the manor-house, called *Braborne court-lodge*, with the demesne lands belonging to it, being enabled so to do by an act passed anno 10 and 11 William III. to Tho. Denne, of Patrickborne, whose grandsons Daniel and Thomas Denne, of Sittingborne, in 1768, conveyed this estate to William Deedes, esq. of St. Stephen's, (who was before possessed of an estate in this parish, which had been purchased of George Scott, esq. by his grandfather William Deedes, M. D. of Canterbury) and his eldest son of the same name, now of Hythe, esq. is the present owner of it.

BUT THE MANOR RENTS AND SERVICES remained in the family of Scott for some time afterwards, and till Edward Scott, esq. some few years ago, alienated the quit-rents of this manor, together with *the Park*

^{*} See Cotton's Records, p. 3, 5, and 104.

and Pound farms, in this parish, to Thomas Whorwood, esq. of Denton, who by will devised them for life to Mrs. Cecilia Scott, of Canterbury, daughter of George Scott, esq. before-mentioned, on whose death in 1785 the property of them became vested in lady Markham, widow of Sir James Markham, bart. of Lincolnshire, who was Mr. Whorwood's heir-at-law, and she sold them in 1787 to Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. the present owner of them.

BUT THE MANOR OF BRABORNE ITSELF, with the court baron and other manerial rights belonging to it, remained in the descendants of George Scott, esq. down to Francis Talbot Scott, esq. whose trustees, about the year 1784, conveyed it, with his other estates in this neighbourhood, to Sir John Honeywood, bart. of Evington, who is the present proprietor of it.

HEMINGE is a manor, lying at the south-east corner of this parish, next to Horton, which in antient time gave both surname and residence to a family so called, as the deeds without date belonging to it plainly shew. At length, after this manor had been in the possession of this name, as might be traced out fully by these evidences for almost three hundred years, it was conveyed by William Heminge, in the 2d year of Edward VI.'s reign, to Peter Nott, in whose descendants it continued till the 16th year of Charles II. when one of them alienated it to Avery Hills, by whose daughter and heir it went in marriage to Hobday, whose descendant sold it, in the year 1713, to Mr. John Nethersole, who left three sons surviving, John, who was of Barham; Stephen, who was of Wimlinswold; and William, who was of Canterbury, in whose three daughters, or their representatives, this manor at length became vested. They agreed on a partition of their inheritance, on which the whole of this manor was allotted to Jacob Sharpe, esq. of Canterbury, the surviving son of Mr. Jacob Sharpe, by Elizabeth, the eldest of the three daughters, who in 1796 sold it to Mr. Thomas Kennett,

nett, of Brabourn, who is the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

COMBE is another manor, in the northern part of this parish, close at the foot of the downs, which name it had from its situation, *cumbe* signifying in the Saxon a bottom or valley, and to distinguish it from other manors of the same name in this neighbourhood, it was called *Braborne Combe*. About the year 990, one Edward de Cumbe, whose son Leofard was a monk in St. Augustine's monastery, by his will bequeathed the land of Cumbe to that monastery. Whether the abbot and convent ever gained the possession of it, or if they did, how long it staid with them, I do not find; but at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in the Conqueror's reign, it was parcel of the possessions of the bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is entered in it as follows:

The same Wadard holds of the bishop, Cumbe. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is two carucates. In demesne there is one, and nine villeins, with five borderers having one carucate and an half. There are fourteen acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of five hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth sixty shillings, and afterwards fifty shillings, now four pounds, and the service of one knight. Leuret de roching held it of king Edward.

After this, on the bishop of Baieux's disgrace, this manor was held of the crown, by a family who took their name from their residence at it; of whom Richard de Combe, and Simon his son, served the office of sheriff, as assistants to Sir John de Northwood, in the 20th year of king Edward I. and bore for their arms, *Sable, three lions passant-guardant, in pale, gules*. At length by a female heir of this name, it went by marriage, in the reign of king Richard II. to John Scott, who afterwards resided at it, as did his descendants till Sir William Scott removed to Scotts-hall at the latter end of king Henry IV.'s reign; and in his

descendants, of Scotts-hall, this manor continued down to George Scott, esq. of Scotts-hall, who procured an act anno 10 and 11 king William, to vest this manor, among his other estates, in trustees, to be sold for payment of his debts, in pursuance of which it was soon afterwards sold to Brook Bridges, esq. of Goodnestone, afterwards created a baronet, whose great-grandson Sir Brook Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone, is the present possessor of it.

HAMPTON is the last manor to be described in this parish, being situated in the north-west corner of it, adjoining to Brooke. It has the name in antient deeds of Hampton Cocklescombe, and sometimes is described by the name of the manor of Cocklescombe only, being so called from its situation in the borough of that name, and within the hundred of Wye. This manor was given by Robert de Ver, constable of England, and lord of Braborne, to Osbert his marshal, and Eme-line his wife, who gave it again to the priory in the adjoining parish of Horton, by the description of the land of Hanetone; which gift was confirmed to the priory by the same Robert de Ver, and Adeliza de Montfort his wife, and afterwards by Henry de Essex,¹ as appears by the register of it; of the priory of Horton this manor was afterwards again held, at the rent of forty shillings in perpetual fee farm, by a family who took their name of Hampton from their residence at it, as appears not only by the above register, but by antient deeds and court-rolls, and that they remained here till the reign of king Henry VI. when John Hampton passed it away to one of the name of Shelley, by whose heir general it became the property of John May, of Bibroke, in Kennington, whose son of the same name leaving an only daughter Alice, she carried it in marriage to John Edolph, of Brenset, and his daughter Elizabeth entitled her husband William Wil-

¹ Regist. Horton priory, cart. 3, 4, 96, 103, and 104.

cocks, esq. of New Romney, to it, who died possessed of this manor in the 16th year of queen Elizabeth, holding it in free socage. His widow survived him, and afterwards married Ralph Radcliffe, esq. of Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, who survived her. She died in the 39th year of that reign, and by her last will devised this manor to her only son by her first husband, John Wilcocks, who dying *s. p.* his two sisters became his coheirs, of whom Martha married Sir Edward Radcliffe, of Sevington, in this county, and physician to king James I. and Elizabeth married William Andrews; and on the partition of their inheritance, Sir Edward Radcliffe became entitled to the sole possession of it, in whose descendants it continued down to John Radcliffe, esq. of Hitchin priory, who dying in 1783, *s. p.* this manor, among his other estates, came to Sir Charles Farnaby, bart. of Sevenoke, in right of his wife Penelope, sister and heir-at law of the above-mentioned John Radcliffe. Sir Charles Farnaby afterwards took the name of Radcliffe,^a and removed to Hitchin, where he died in 1798, and his heirs are now entitled to it.

CHARITIES.

WILLIAM FORDRED, by will in 1550, gave to this parish, among others, a proportion of the rents of 25 acres of land in St. Mary's parish, in Romney Marsh; which portion to this parish is of the annual produce of 4l. 12s. 4³d. to be distributed annually to the poor, and vested in trustees.

MR. KNOTT gave for the use of the poor, a sum of money, vested in Robert Goddard, of Mertham, now of the annual produce of 8s.

The poor constantly relieved are about fifty-five, casually twenty-five.

BRABORNE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Elham.

^a See more of the Radcliffes, vol. vii. of this history, under Sevington, p. 580.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a large handsome building, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a square tower steeple at the west end, in which are five bells. The northern isle is much loftier than the other, having an upper story, choir-like, with the three upper windows to the south; below which is the roof of the north isle. Both chancels are full of the interments of the Scott family; but the brasses and inscriptions are almost all gone. Against the north wall is a tomb, with an arch and recess over it; against the back have been two figures, with inscriptions, and two shields of brass, now gone; on the side of the tomb are two shields carved in stone, one Pympe, the other Scott. Against the opposite wall is a kind of altar, the form of which is given before, p. 1. At the east end, within the rails, is a large altar-tomb against the wall, of Betherdsen marble; on it the marks of a figure, the brass gone; on the front five shields, with the arms of Scott, and their several impalements. Over the tomb is a kind of altar-piece, ornamented with stone carve-work, and three shields of arms; 1. *Scott* impaling *oblit.* over it the date 1290; 2, being the middle shield, Scott and the following quarterings, Beaufitz, Pympe, Pashley, Normanville, Warren, Sergeaux, Gower, and Cogan. In which arms of Scott it is noted, *all the bordures are plain.* In the south chancel belonging likewise to the Scott family, the brasses on the gravestones, with which the pavement is covered, are all gone. In the south wall is a very antient tomb with an arch over it; underneath this tomb the late Edward Scott, esq. was buried. Against this wall is a monument for Arthur Scott, commissioner of the navy, third son of Geo. Scott, of Scotts-hall. Against the north wall a monument for lieutenant-colonel Cholmeley Scott, esq. youngest son of George Scott, esq. of Scotts-hall. Weever mentions several memorials of this family in the body of the church remaining in his time, all which have been long since obliterated, and their

their brasses destroyed. In the south isle is a stone, with the figure of a man in brass, habited in armour, with sword and spurs on, the latter having the rowels much like the figure of a catherine wheel; a greyhound under his feet; the inscription gone, excepting the words of Brabourne, *armigr.* and *anno Dni mil.* Against the north wall, a monument for William Richards, put up by Gabriel Richards, gent. of Rowling, in 1672; arms, *Sable, a chevron between three fleurs de lis, argent; a crescent for difference.* Another for John Richards, vicar, obt. 1727. In the south scite of the body of the church, is a memorial for Dionisia, daughter of Vincent Fynche, alias Harbert, esq. obt. 1458; arms, *Finch impaling Cralle*; and in the same isle is a stone, robbed of the figure on it, but the brass inscription remains, for Joane, daughter of Sir Gervas Clifton, married to John Diggs; arms, *Clifton impaling Finch*, and *Diggs impaling Clifton*. The tower at the west end is of a large size, but flat at top, and only of equal height with the roof of the north isle.

Mr. Evelyn, in his Discourse on Forest Trees, mentions a superannuated yew-tree growing in this churchyard, which being 58 feet 11 inches in circumference, bore near 20 feet diameter; and besides which there were goodly planks, and other considerable pieces of square and clear timber, which he observed to lie about it, which had been hewed and sawn out of some of the arms only, torn from it by impetuous winds. This tree has been many years since gone, and a fine stately young one now flourishes in the room of it.

The church was formerly appendant to the manor, and continued so till it was given, in the beginning of king Henry II.'s reign, by Robert de Ver, lord of the manor of Braborne, to the priory of Horton, at his first foundation of it; and it was appropriated to the priory before the 8th year of king Richard II. the priory being bound to pay the tenth of the vicarage. But there does not seem to have been any endowment made

made till anno 1445, when there was one assigned by the prior to Thomas de Banstede, the vicar of it.* In which state this church, with the advowson of the vicarage, continued till the dissolution of the priory in the reign of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, and remained there till it was granted in exchange to the archbishop, where it still continues, the parsonage being at this time parcel of the see of Canterbury, and his grace the archbishop the present patron of the vicarage.

The parsonage is a very handsome brick house, standing at a small distance from the church-yard, to which the vicarage adjoins likewise, being a neat small brick building. The family of Kennet have been lessees for many years, Mr. Claude Kennet being the present lessee of it, who resides at it.

The vicarage of Braborne is valued in the king's books at 11l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 11. 3s. 3d. And there is annually, by the endowment of it, paid out of the parsonage to the vicar, one seam or quarter of wheat, and the like of barley; and archbishop Juxon, anno 15 Charles II. augmented it sixteen pounds per annum, to be paid by the lessee of the parsonage. In 1640 this vicarage was valued at sixty-four pounds, communicants one hundred and six. In 1733 it was valued at one hundred pounds. There is one acre of glebe land belonging to it.

This vicarage was consolidated in the year 1776, with the rectory of Horton Monks adjoining.

* It appears by the register of Horton priory, that there was a process for the endowment of this vicarage in 1359; but it did not succeed Cart. 239. Endowment *ibid.* cart. 240, and MSS. in Christ-church, Canterbury, marked A. 11, fol. 68^v. In the same register, cart. 241, is a certificate of the bounds of this parish, anno 10 Richard I. and another, without date, cart. 243.

CHURCH OF BRABORNE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

VICARS.

John Cadman, March 28, 1594,
obt. 1616.*Alexander Lumsden*, Feb. 7, 1616,
obt. 1625.*John Rossé*, A. M. July 25,
1625.*William Johnson*, A. B. July 14,
1664, obt. 1675.*John Richards*, inducted March
8, 1675, obt. November 28,
1727.^x*John Francis*, A. M. Jan. 23,
1728, resigned 1733.^y*Charles Norris*, LL. B. Aug. 11,
1733, obt. 1767.^z*Joseph Price*, B. D. March 5,
1767, resigned 1786.^a*A. Purshouse*, 1786, the present
vicar.

^x And rector of Horton Monks by dispensation. He lies buried in the north isle of this church. His will is in the Prerog. off. Cant.

^y He resigned this church for the rectory of Harbledown. He was master of the King's school in Canterbury, and before perpetual curate of Nackington. He died in 1734.

^z Likewise rector of Goodnestone, and perpetual curate of Nackington.

He lies buried in the north isle of this church, without any memorial over him.

^a He had a second induction to this vicarage, on March 11, 1776, on the consolidation of this vicarage with the rectory of Horton adjoining. He resigned this vicarage with that rectory, on being presented to the vicarage of Heerne.



H A S T I N G L I G H

IS the next parish northward from Braborne, being called in the record of Domesday, *Hastingelai*, taking its name from the two Saxon words, *behstau*, highest, and *leah*, a field or place, denoting its high situation. Though that part of this parish which contains the village and church is in the hundred of Bircholt Franchise, yet so much of it as is in Town Borough, is in the

the hundred of Wye, and within the liberty of that manor. There is only one borough, called *Hastingleigh borough*, in the parish.

HASTINGLEIGH is situated in a healthy poor country, the greatest part of it very high, at a small distance northward from the summit of the chalk, or Down hills, though it extends southward to the foot of them, and comprehends most of what is called Braborne-downs. The church, and the court-lodge which adjoins the church-yard, are in a valley on the northern side of the parish. The whole of it is a continuation of hill and dale; the soil of the former being chalk, and the latter a reddish earth, mixed with quantities of stones; the whole very poor and barren. There is much open down in it, especially towards the south, though there are in different parts of it, several small pieces of coppice wood. The houses in it are about twenty, and the inhabitants about one hundred. There is not any fair held in it.

THE MANOR OF HASTINGLEIGH, being within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, was formerly part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux; accordingly it is thus entered in the survey of Domesday, under the general title of that prelate's lands:

In Briceode hundred, Roger, son of Anschitil, holds of the fee of the bishop, Hastingelai, which Ulnod held of king Edward, and was then taxed at one suling, and now for three yokes, because Hugo de Montfort holds another part within his division. The arable land is three carucates. In demesne there are two, and two villeins, with six borderers having one carucate. There are four servants, and wood for the pannage of one hog. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth sixty shillings, and afterwards thirty shillings, now sixty shillings.

Four years after the bishop of Baieux was disgraced, and all his estates were confiscated to the crown, whence this manor was afterwards granted to the earl of Leicester,

cester, of whom it was held by the family of St. Clere; but they had quitted the possession of it before the 20th year of king Edward III. when Thomas de Bax held it by knight's service of the above-mentioned earl. How long his descendants continued in the possession of it, I have not found; but it afterwards became the property of the Hauts, one of whom, Richard Haut, died possessed of it in the 3d year of Henry VII. holding it of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster. Soon after which this manor passed to Sir Edward Poynings, who died in the 14th year of king Henry VIII. not only without lawful issue, but without any collateral kindred, who could make claim to his estates, upon which this manor, with his other lands, escheated to the crown, where it continued till the king granted it, with the manors of *Aldglose*, *Combe*, *Grove*, *Fauscombe*, and *Smeeds-farm*, in this parish, among other estates, to the hospital of the Savoy, in London, which being suppressed in the 7th year of king Edward VI. he gave them that year to the mayor and commonalty, citizens of the city of London, in trust, for the hospital of Bridewell, and St. Thomas's hospital, in Southwark; some few years after which a partition was made of these estates, when this manor, with those of *Aldglose*, *Combe*, *Grove* and *Fauscombe*, in this parish, with *Smeeds-farm*, and other lands adjoining, were allotted to St. Thomas's hospital, part of whose possessions they remain at this time, Mr. Thomas Kidder being the present lessee of the demesne lands of the manors of Hastingligh and Aldglose; but the manerial rights, royalties, and quit-rents, the governors of the hospital retain in their own hands.

ALDGLOSE, as it is now usually called, but more properly *Aldelose*, is a manor here, which at the time of taking the survey of Domesday was part of the possessions of the bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it:

In Bilifold hundred, Osbert holds of William, son of Tau, Aldelose. There lies half a suling. The arable land is two carucates. In demesne there is one carucate, and three villeins having half a carucate. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth thirty shillings, afterwards twenty shillings, now forty shilling. This land is of the fee of the bishop of Baieux, and remained without his division. Godric held it of king Edward, with Bradeburne manor.

Upon the bishop's disgrace four years after the taking of the above survey, all his possessions were confiscated to the crown, whence this manor was granted to Jeffry de Saye, of whom it was held by a family who assumed their surname from it, several of whom were benefactors to the priory of Horton.^b But in the 20th year of king Edward III. it was separated in the hands of different possessors. After which, that part of Aldelose which comprehended the manor, passed into the family of Haut, and was afterwards esteemed as an appendage to the manor of Hastingligh, and as such passed with it from that name to Poynings; and thence again, in like manner as has been related before, in the account of that manor, to St. Thomas's hospital, in Southwark, part of the possessions of which it continues at this time. The manerial rights the governors of the hospital retain in their own hands; but the demesne lands are let to Mr. Thomas Kidder.

KINGSMILL DOWN is a small hamlet in the southern part of this parish, in which is a seat, which formerly belonged to a family named Beling, or Belling, which name was till lately in the west window of this church. It afterwards came into the possession of the family of Jacob, and Mr. Abraham Jacob, of Dover, owned it in the reign of king George I. from which name it passed to Mr. John Sankey, whose son Mr. Richard Sankey is the present owner of it.

^b Regist. of Horton priory, cart. 107, 111 to 114.

There are *no parochial charities*. The number of poor constantly relieved are about ten, casually five.

HASTINGLIGH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Elham.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of two isles and a chancel, having a square tower steeple at the west end of the south isle, in which is only one bell. The chancel, which is at the end of the north isle, is nearly of the same length with it. The two isles and tower seem very antient, and the chancel much antienter still, having small narrow windows, and several circular arches or door-ways in the outside walls, now walled up. In the east window of the chancel are two circular shields of arms; the first, within the garter, of four coats, Poynings, Fitzpaine, Bryan, and 4th as first; the other shield is obliterated. There is no other painted glass in the church. In the chancel are memorials for several of the Sankeys. In the north isle, on a brass plate, a memorial for John Halke, obt. 1604, and on a brass plate *a hawk*.

The church was antiently part of the possessions of the family of Poynings, one of whom, Michael de Poynings, of Terlingham, in Folkestone, held the advowson of it *in capite* at his death in the 43d year of king Edward III. and in his descendants the property of it continued down to Sir Edward Poynings, who died possessed of it in the 14th year of king Henry VIII. holding it *in capite* by knight's service, and by the service of supporting and repairing the moiety of a chapel and hall in the castle of Dover, as often as necessary, at his own expence, and by the service of paying to the great and the small wards of the castle, on his death, without lawful issue, and even without any collateral kindred, who could make claim to his estates, the advowson of this church escheated to the crown, whence it was afterwards granted to White, whose heirs sold it to Sir John Baker, of Sissinghurst, and he in the 38th year

year of Henry VIII. conveyed it to the king, and it remained in the hands of the crown till Edward VI. in his 1st year, granted this advowson and three acres of land in this parish, to archbishop Cranmer. Since which it has remained parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of this rectory.

The rectory of Hastingligh is valued in the king's books at 10l. 5s. and the yearly tenths at 11. os. 6d. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 681. 19s. In 1587 here were communicants seventy-five, and it was valued at seventy pounds per annum. In 1640 the communicants were three hundred and thirty-seven, and the value of it was only sixty pounds per annum.

CHURCH OF HASTINGLIGH.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

The King.

The Archbishop.

RECTORS.

*Henry Wayland, Feb. 13, 1586,
resigned 1601*

*John Taylor, A. M. Dec. 12,
1601.^c*

*Henry Pybus, A. M. Nov. 11,
1647, obt. 1686.*

*Thomas Camell, clerk, Jan. 13,
1686.*

*John Smith, A. M. June 26,
1694, obt. Dec. 1732.^d*

*Robert Cumberland, Feb. 12,
1733, obt. Nov. 6, 1734.^e*

*John Conant, A. M. Dec. 20,
1734, obt. April 9, 1779.^f*

*Nicholas Simons, A. M. July 19,
1779, resigned 1795.^g*

*William Wylitt, S. T. P. 1795,
the present rector.^h*

^c Afterwards S. T. B. and in 1619 presented to the vicarage of Elmsted.

^d Also vicar of Chart Sutton.

^e He was first rector of Fordwich, and afterwards rector both of St. Andrew's and St. George's, in Canterbury, which latter he resigned for this rectory.

^f In 1736 he was presented to the

vicarage of Elmsted, which he held with this rectory by dispensation.

^g Also vicar of Elmsted, which he held with this rectory, both which he resigned for the vicarage of Welton, in Yorkshire.

^h Prebendary of Canterbury, and likewise vicar of Elmsted, and of Titchhurst, in Suffex.

THE HUNDRED OF STOWTING.

THE next hundred from that of Bircholt Barony, eastward, is that of Stowting, called in the record of Domesday both *Stotinges* and *Efotinges*. In the reign of king Henry III. it was held by the family of Heringod, one of whom, Stephen Heringod, lord likewise of the manor of Stowting, died possessed of it in the 41st year of it, holding it of the king *in capite*, by the service of six men and one constable, to guard the passage of the sea, if it should be necessary on account of the king's enemies, at Sandgate. And in his successors, owners of that manor, this hundred has continued down to Mr. John Jenkin, gent. and his nephew Mr. William Jenkin, clerk, of Suffex, the present proprietors of the court leet of this hundred, and court baron of the manor of Stowting.

THIS HUNDRED CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE
PARISHES OF

- | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1. ELMSTED. | | 3. MONKS HORTON ; and |
| 2. STOWTING. | | 4. STANFORD. |

And part of the parishes of SELLINDGE, STELLING, and WALTHAM, the churches of which are in other hundreds. *Two constables* have jurisdiction over it.

E L M S T E D

IS the next parish northward from Hastingligh last-described, taking its name, as many other places do, which are recorded in the survey of Domesday, from the quantity of elms growing in it, *elm* signifying in Saxon, that tree, and *stede*, a place. The manor of Hastingligh claims over some part of this parish, which part is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

THIS PARISH is situated in a lonely unfrequented part of the country, above the down hills, in a healthy air. It lies mostly on high ground, having continued hill and dale throughout it. The soil is but poor, and in general chalk, and much covered with flints, especially in the dales, where some of the earth is of a reddish cast. The church stands on a hill in the middle of it, having a green, with the village near it, among which is the court-lodge : and at a small distance westward, *Helchin-house*, belonging to Sir John Honeywood, but now and for some time past inhabited by the Lushingtons. Lower down in the bottom is Evington-court, in a dull ineligible situation, to which however the present Sir John Honeywood has added much, and laid out some park-grounds round it. At a small distance is a small heath, called Evington-lees, with several houses round it. At the southern bounds of the parish lie Botsham, and Holt, both belonging to Sir John Honeywood. At the north-east corner of it, near Stone-street, is a hamlet called *Northblye*, the principal farm in which belongs to Mr. Richard Warlee, gent. of Canterbury, about half a mile from which is *Deane*, or *Dane manor-house* ; and still further *Dowles-farm*, belonging to Mr. John Rigden, of Faverham ; near Stone-street is the manor of *Southbligh*, now called *Mizlings*, by which name only it is now known here ; and near the same street is *Arundel farm*, belonging to Thomas Watkinson Payler, esq. and at the southern extremity of the parish, the manor-house of *Dunders*, with the lands belonging to it, called *the Park*, formerly belonging to the Graydons, of Fordwich, of whom they were purchased, and are now the property of the right hon. Matthew Robinson Morris, lord Rokeby, who resides at Horton. There are but two small coppice woods in this parish, lying at some distance from each other, in the middle part of it.

There is a fair kept yearly in this parish on St. James's day, the 25th of July.

THE MANOR OF ELMSTED was in the year 811 bought by archbishop Wlfred, of Cenulf, king of Mercia, for the benefit of Christ-church, in Canterbury, L. S. A. which letters meant, that it should be free, and privileged with the same liberties that Adisham was, when given to that church. These privileges were, to be freed from all secular services, excepting the *trinoda necessitas* of repelling invasions, and the repairing of bridges and fortifications.¹

There is no mention of this manor in the survey of Domesday, under the title of the archbishop's lands, and of those held of him by knight's service, and yet I find mention of its being held of him in several records subsequent to that time; for soon afterwards it appears to have been so held by a family who assumed their name from it, one of whom, Hamo de Elmsted, held it of the archbishop, by knight's service. But they were extinct here before the middle of king Henry III.'s reign, when the Heringods were become possessed of it, as appears by the *Testa de Nevil*, bearing for their arms, *Gules, three herrings erect, two and one, or*; as they were formerly in the windows of Newington church, near Sittingborne. John de Heringod held it at his death in the 41st year of that reign. His grandson, of the same name, died in the next reign of king Edward I. without male issue, leaving three daughters his coheirs, of whom, Grace married Philip de Hardres, of Hardres, in this county; Christiana married William de Kirkby; and Jane married Thomas Burgate, of Suffolk: but he had before his death, by a deed, which bears the form of a Latin will, and, is without a date, settled this manor, with the other lands in this neighbourhood, on the former of them, Philip de Hardres, a man of eminent repute of that time, in whose successors the manor of Elmsted remained till the 13th year of king James I. when Sir

¹ Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 19. Dec. Script. col. 2215.

Thomas Hardres sold the manor of *Dane court*, an appendage to this of Elmsted, in the north-east part of this parish, to Cloake, and *the manor of Elmsted itself* to Thomas Marsh, gent. of Canterbury, whose son John Marsh, in 1634, conveyed it to John Lushington, whose great-grandson of the same name, at his death left it to his two sons, Richard and John, the former of whom was of Faversham, and left an only daughter Elizabeth, married to Mr. James Taylor, of Rodmersham, who in right of his wife became possessed of his moiety of it, and having in 1787 purchased the other moiety of John Lushington, of Helchin, in this parish, (son of Richard above-mentioned) became possessed of the whole of this manor, and continues owner of it at this time.

THE MANOR OF DANE, now called *Deane-court*, above-mentioned, remained in the name of Cloake for some time afterwards, and in 1652 Mr. Samuel Cloake held it. It afterwards passed into the name of Elwes, in which it continued down to John Elwes, esq. of Marcham, in Berkshire, who died in 1789, and by will gave it to his nephew Thomas Timms, esq. the present owner of it.

THE YOKE OF EVINGTON is an estate and seat in the south-west part of this parish, over which the manor of Barton, near Canterbury, claims jurisdiction. The mansion of it, called *Evington-court*, was the inheritance of gentlemen of the same surname, who bore for their arms, *Argent, a fess between three burganetts, or steel caps, azure*; and in a book, copied out from antient deeds by William Glover, Somerset herald, afterwards in the possession of John Philipott, likewise Somerset, there was the copy of an old deed without date, in which William Fitzneal, called in Latin, *Filius Nigelli*, passed over some land to Ruallo de Valoigns, which is strengthened by the appendant testimony of one Robert de Evington, who was ancestor of the Evingtons, of Evington-court, of whom there is
mention

mention in the deeds of this place, both in the reigns of king Henry III. and king Edward I. After this family was extinct here, the Gays became possessed of it, a family originally descended out of France, where they were called Le Gay, and remained some time afterwards in the province of Normandy, from whence those of this name in Jersey and Guernsey descended, and from them again those of Hampshire, and one of them, before they had left off their French appellation, John le Gay, is mentioned in the leiger book of Horton priory, in this neighbourhood, as a benefactor to it. But to proceed; although Evington-court was not originally erected by the family of Gay, yet it was much improved by them with additional buildings, and in allusion to their name, both the wainscot and windows of it were adorned with nosegays. At length after the Gays, who bore for their arms, *Gules, three lions rampant, argent, an orle of cross-crosslets, fitchee, or.*^k had continued owners of this mansion till the beginning of the reign of king Henry VII. Humphry Gay, esq. alienated it to John Honeywood, esq. of Sene, in Newington, near Hythe, and afterwards of St. Gregory's, Canterbury, where he died in 1557, and was buried in that cathedral.

The family of Honeywood, antiently written Henewood, take their name from the manor of Henewood, in Postling, where they resided as early as Henry III.'s reign, when Edmund de Henewood, or Honeywood, as the name was afterwards spelt, of that parish, was a liberal benefactor to the priory of Horton, and is mentioned as such in the leiger book of it. After which, as appears by their wills in the Prerogative-office, in Canterbury, they resided at Hythe, for which port several of them served in parliament, bearing for their arms, *Argent, a chevron, between three hawks heads*

^k In the Visitation of the county of Kent, anno 1574, is a pedigree of Gay.

erased, azure; one of them, Thomas Honynwood, died in the reign of king Edward IV. leaving a son John, by whose first wife descended the elder branch of this family, settled at Evington, and baronets; and by his second wife descended the younger branch of the Honynwoods, seated at Petts, in Charing, and at Markshall, in Essex, which branch is now extinct.¹ John Honynwood, esq. the eldest son of John above-mentioned, by his first wife, was the purchaser of Evington, where his grandson Sir Thomas Honynwood resided. He died in 1622, and was buried at Elmsted, the burial place of this family.^m He left by his first wife several sons and daughters; of the former, John succeeded him at Evington and Sene, and Edward was ancestor of Frazer Honynwood, banker, of London, and of Mallin abbey, who died *s. p.* in 1764.ⁿ Sir John Honynwood, the eldest son, resided during his father's time at Sene, in Newington, and on his death removed to Evington. He served the office of sheriff in the 18th, 19th, and 20th years of king Charles I. Sir Edward Honynwood, his eldest son, resided likewise at Evington, and was created a baronet on July 19, 1660. His great-grandson Sir John Honynwood, bart. at length in 1748, succeeded to the title and family estates, and afterwards resided at Evington, where he kept his shrievalty in 1752. On the death of his relation Frazer Honynwood, esq. banker, of London, in 1764, he succeeded by his will to his seats at Mallin abbey, and at Hampsted, in Middlesex, besides a large personal estate; after which he resided at times both here and at Hampsted, at which latter he died in 1781, æt. 71, and was buried with his ancestors in this church. He had been twice married; first to Annabella, daughter of William Goodenough, esq. of Langford, in Berk-

¹ See vol. v. p. 424, and vol. vii. p. 436.

^m Several of their wills are in the Prerog. off. Cant.

ⁿ See vol. iv. of this history, p. 526.

shire, whose issue will be mentioned hereafter ; and secondly to Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Filmer, bart. of East Sutton, by whom he had two sons, Filmer Honeywood, esq. of Marks-hall, in Essex, to which as well as other large estates in that county, and in this of Kent, he succeeded by the will of his relation Gen. Philip Honeywood, and lately was M. P. for this county, and is at present unmarried ; and John, late of All Souls college, Oxford, who married Miss Wake, daughter of Dr. Charles Wake, late prebendary of Westminster ; and Mary, married to Willshire Emmett, esq. late of Warton. By his first wife Sir John Honeywood had two sons and four daughters ; William the eldest, was of Malling abbey, esq. and died in his father's life-time, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Clack, of Wallingford, in Berkshire, by whom he had three sons and one daughter Annabella, married to R. G. D. Yate, esq. of Gloucestershire ; of the former, John was heir to his grandfather, and is the present baronet ; William is now of Liminge, esq. and married Mary, sister of James Drake Brockman, esq. of Beechborough, and Edward married Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Long, of Suffolk. Edward, the second son, was in the army, and died without issue. The daughters were, Annabella, married to Edmund Filmer, rector of Crundal ; and Thomasine, married to William Western Hugessen, esq. of Provenders, both since deceased. On Sir John Honeywood's death in 1781, he was succeeded by his eldest grandson above-mentioned, the present Sir John Honeywood, bart. who resides at Evington, to which he has made great improvements and additions. He married Frances, one of the daughters of William, viscount Courtenay, by whom he has three daughters, Frances-Elizabeth, Charlotte-Dorothea, and Annabella-Christiana, and one son John, born in 1787.^o

^o See Collins's Baronetage, vol. iii. p. 105.

BOTTSHAM, antiently and more properly written *Bodesham*, is a manor in the western part of this parish. About the year 687 Swabert, king of Kent, gave among others, three plough-lands in a place called Bodesham, to Eabba, abbess of Minster, in Thanet, and in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, one Ælgeric Bigg gave another part of it to the abbey of St. Augustine, by the description of the lands called Bodesham, on condition that Wade, his knight, should possess them during his life.^p The former of these continued in the monastery till the reign of king Canute, when it was plundered and burnt by the Danes. After which the church and lands of the monastery of Minster, and those of Bodesham among them, were granted to St. Augustine's monastery, and remained, together with those given as above-mentioned by Ælgeric Bigg, part of the possessions of it at the taking of the survey of Domesday, in which record it is thus described :

In Limowart leſt, in Stotinges hundred, Gaufrid holds Bodesham of the abbot. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is two carucates, and there are, with eight borderers, wood for the pannage of fifteen hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth four pounds, and afterwards twenty ſhillings, now four pounds. A certain villein held it.

Hugh, abbot of St. Augustine, and his chapter, in the year 1110, granted to Hamo, steward of the king's household, this land of Bodesham, upon condition that he should, if there should be occasion, advise and assist him and his successors in any pleas brought against him by any baron, either in the county or in the king's court.

Hamo above-mentioned, whose surname was Crevequer, had come over into this kingdom with the Conqueror, and was rewarded afterwards with much

^p Regist. Mon. Sci. Aug. marked , cart. 280.

land in this county, and was made sheriff of it during his life, from whence he was frequently stiled *Hamo Vicecomes*, or the sheriff. He lived till the middle of king Henry I.'s reign; and in his descendants it most probably remained till it came into the possession of the family of Gay, or Le Gay as they were sometimes written, owners of the yoke of Evington likewise, in which it continued till it was at length sold with it, in the beginning of Henry VII.'s reign, to Honynwood, as has been fully mentioned before; in whose descendants it still remains, being now the property of Sir John Honynwood, bart. of Evington.

IN THE REIGN of king Edward I. Thomas de Morines held half a knight's fee of the archbishop in Elmsted, which estate afterwards passed into the family of Haut, and in the reign of king Edward III. had acquired the name of the MANOR OF ELMSTED, alias SOUTHLIGH. In which family of Haut it continued down to Sir William Haut, of Bishopborne, who lived in the reign of king Henry VIII. and left two daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Culpeper, of Bedgbury; and Jane, to Thomas Wyatt. The former of whom, in the division of their inheritance,^a became possessed of it; from his heirs it passed by sale to Best, and from thence again to Rich. Hardres, esq. of Hardres, whose descendant Sir Tho. Hardres, possessed it in king James I.'s reign; at length, after some intermediate owners, it passed to Browning, whose descendant M. John Browning, of Yoklets, in Waltham, is the present owner of this manor.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about thirty, casually seventeen.

ELMSTED is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Elham.

^a Mr. Petit Fœdary of Kent his Book.

The church, which is dedicated to St. James, is a handsome building, consisting of three isles and three chancels, having a low pointed wooden steeple at the west end, in which are six bells. The chancels are open, one towards the other, the spaces between the pillars not being filled up, which gives the whole a light and airy appearance. In the middle chancel, which is dedicated to St. James, are memorials for the Taylors, who intermarried with the Honywoods, and for the Lushingtons, of Helchin; one for John Cloke, gent. of Northlye, obt. 1617. In the east window is a shield of arms, first and fourth, *A lion rampant, or*; second, *On a fess, argent, three cross-crosslets*; third, *obliterated*. In another compartment of the window is the figure of an antient man sitting, in robes lined with ermine, a large knotted staff in his left hand. The north chancel is called the parish chancel, in which is an elegant monument, of white marble, with the bust of the late Sir John Honywood, bart. (a gentleman whose worthy character is still remembered with the highest commendation and respect, by all who knew him). He died much lamented by his neighbours and the country in general in 1781; and on the pavement are numbers of gravestones for the family of Honywood and their relatives. The south chancel, dedicated to St. John, belongs to Evington, in which there are several monuments, and numbers of gravestones, the pavement being covered with them, for the Honywood family, some of which have inscriptions and figures on brasses remaining on them. Underneath this chancel is a large vault, in which the remains of the family lie deposited. On the north side of this chancel is a tomb, having had the figures on it of a man between his two wives: and at each corner a shield of arms in brass for Gay. On the capital of a pillar at the east end of this tomb is this legend, in old English letters, in gold, which have been lately repaired: Pray for the sowlys of Xtopher Gay, Agnes and

and Johan his wives, ther chylder and all Xtian fowlys, on whose fowlys Jhu have mcy ; by which it should seem that he was the founder, or at least the repairer of this chancel. Underneath is carved a shield of arms of Gay. In the east window are two shields of arms, of modern glaſs, for Honywood. In the south iſle is a monument for Sir William Honywood, bart. of Evington, obt. 1748. In the middle iſle are ſeveral old ſtones, coffin ſhaped. William Philpot, of Godmersham, by will anno 1475, ordered that the making of the new ſeats, called *le pewis*, in this church, ſhould be done at his expence, from the place where St. Chriſtopher was painted, to the corner of the ſtone wall on the north ſide of the church.

The church of Elmſted belonged to the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, perhaps part of its original endowment by archbiſhop Lanfranc, in the reign of the Conqueror. It was very early appropriated to it, and was confirmed to the priory by archbiſhop Hubert, among its other poſſeſſions, about the reign of king Richard I. at which time this church, with five acres of arable, and five acres of wood, and the chapel of Dene, appear to have been eſteemed as chapels to the adjoining church of Waltham, and the appropriation of it continued part of the poſſeſſions of the priory till the diſſolution of it in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was ſurrendered into the king's hands, where this appropriation remained but a ſmall time, for an act paſſed that year, to enable the king and the archbiſhop to make an exchange of eſtates, by which means it became part of the revenues of the ſee of Canterbury, and was afterwards demiſed by the archbiſhop, among the reſt of the revenues of the above-mentioned priory, which had come to him by the above-mentioned exchange, in one great leaſe ; under which kind of demife it has continued from time to time ever ſince. Philip, earl of Cheſterfield, as heir to the Wottons, was leſſee of the above eſtates, in which this parſonage was included ;

included ; since whose decease in 1773, his interest in the lease of them has been sold by his executors to Geo. Gipps, esq. of Canterbury, who is the present lessee, under the archbishop, for them.

But the vicarage of this church seems never to have belonged to the priory of St. Gregory, and in the 8th year of Richard II. anno 1384, appears to have been part of the possessions of the abbot of Pontiniac, at which time it was valued at four pounds. How long it staid there, I have not found ; but it became afterwards part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and remains so at this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

The vicarage of Elmsted is endowed with the tenths of hay, *silva cedua*, mills, heifers, calves, chicken, pigs, lambs, wool, geese, ducks, eggs, bees, honey, wax, butter, cheese, milk-meats, flax, hemp, apples, pears, swans, pidgeons, merchandise, fish, onions, fowlings, also all other small tithes or obventions whatsoever within the parish ; and also with all grafs of gardens or other closes, vulgarly called homestalls, although they should be at any time reduced to arable ; and the tithes of all and singular feedings and pastures, even if those lands so let for feedings and pastures should be accustomed to be ploughed, as often and whensoever they should at any time be let for the use of pasture ; which portion to the vicar was then valued at twelve marcs.^r

It is valued in the king's books at 6l. 13s. 4d. It is now a discharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of forty-five pounds. In 1587 it was valued at thirty pounds, communicants one hundred and eighty. In 1640 it was valued at ninety pounds, the same number of communicants. There was an antient stipend

^r The endowment is in the leiger book of the priory of St. Gregory, in bishop More's library at Cambridge, and a copy of it is among the archives of Christ-church, in Canterbury, marked A. 11, fol. 89.

of ten pounds, payable from the parsonage to the vicar, which was augmented with the like sum by archbishop Juxon, anno 15 Charles II. to be paid by the lessee of the parsonage; which sum of twenty pounds continues at this time to be paid yearly by the lessee. There was a yearly pension of 1l. 6s. payable from the vicar of Elmsted to the priory of St. Gregory; which still continues to be paid by him to the archbishop's lessee here.

CHURCH OF ELMSTED.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

VICARS.

James Sharv, A. B. August 13,
1590, obt. 1624.

John Wilson, A. M. Oct. 14,
1624, resigned 1629.

John Taylor, S. T. B. Nov. 27,
1629.^s

Arthur Kay, A. M. Feb. 1,
1664, resigned 1673.^t

Charles Kay, A. M. Aug. 25,
1673, resigned 1675.

Samuel Richards, A. M. Feb. 11,
1675, obt. 1686.

Laurence Wright, A. M. July
20, 1686, obt. 1708.

Egerton Cutler, A. M. April 10,
1708.

William Sprakeling, obt. 1736.

John Conant, A. M. May 20,
1736, obt. April 9, 1779.^u

Nicholas Simons, A. B. July 19,
1779, resigned 1795.^w

William Welfitt, S. T. P. 1795,
the present vicar.^x

^s Likewise rector of Hastinghlygh, and before vicar of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury.

^t Afterwards D. D. and rector of St. Andrew's, Canterbury, obt. 1701, and was buried in that church.

^u Before rector of Hastinghlygh,

which he held with this vicarage. He was likewise prebendary of Bangor, and rector of the sinecure of Wroughton, in Wiltshire.

^w He held this vicarage with the rectory of Hastinghlygh.

^x And rector of Hastinghlygh.



S T O W T I N G

IS the next parish south-eastward from Elmsted, being written in the survey of Domesday both *Stotinges* and *Esfotinges*; in later records, *Stutinges*, and now *Stowting*.

STOWTING is situated in a wild and forlorn country, for the most part on the great ridge of chalk, or down hills which cross this parish. The church stands in the vale, at some small distance southward from the foot of them, in which part of it is the court-lodge. A little above the church arises the spring, which is the head of the stream, which running through this parish southward by Broad-street, and thence by Horton priory, joins the Postling branch of the river Stour at some distance below Sellindge. There are several small hamlets. Above the hill is Stowting common, and a little further Limridge green; round both which are hamlets of houses. In this part the hills are very sharp and frequent, the soil barren and very flinty, consisting either of chalk, or a poor reddish earth, mixed with quantities of flint stones; and here there is much rough ground and poor coppice wood, and a very comfortless dreary country, which continues for several miles northward, on each side *the Stone-street way*, towards Canterbury, throughout which, if the country cannot boast of wealth, yet it can of being exceeding healthy, as all the hills and unfertile parts of this county in general are. Below the church, in the vale, the soil is rather more fertile, though still inclined to chalk, having much wet and swampy pasture ground in it, and some few hops on a piece of land belonging to Stowting court, which thrive exceeding well.

It appears by a manuscript in the Surrenden library, that in *the old park* here, long before it was dis-
parked

parked and laid open, there were several urns found, lying in a trough of stone; and Dr. Gale, in his Comment on Antoninus's Itinerary, says, Roman coins have been found in this parish at different times, which may easily be accounted for, from its contiguity to the Stone-street, which was the Roman way between their stations *Durovernum* and *Portum Le-manis*.^y

THE MANOR OF STOWTING was given, in the year 1044, by one Egelric Bigge, to Christ-church, in Canterbury, and on the partition of the lands of it soon after the conquest, between the archbishop and his monks there, was allotted as a limb of the manor of Aldington, which it was then accounted, with it to the former, being held of the archbishop, as such, soon afterwards, by the earl of Ewe; accordingly it is thus entered, under the general title of the archbishop's lands, in the survey of Domesday, in the next entry to that of the manor of Aldington:

Of the same manor (viz. Aldington) the earl of Ewe holds Estotinges for one manor. It was taxed at one suling and an half. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and now, for one suling only. The arable land is eight carucates. In demesne there are two, and twenty-seven villeins, with thirteen borderers, having seven carucates, and one mill of twenty-five pence. There is a church, and twenty acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of ten hogs, and eight servants. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth eight pounds, now ten pounds.

In the reign of king Henry II. this manor was held of the archbishop by the family of Heringod, who were good benefactors to the priory of Horton, as appears by the register of it;^z one of them, Stephen de Heringod, in the beginning of king Henry III. had

^y Gale, p. 84. See Harris's Hist. Kent, p. 302.

^z Cart. 86 ad cart. 91. Rot. N. 43.

the grant of a market, to be held weekly here, on a Tuesday, and a fair yearly for two days, on the vigil and day of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, and died possessed of this manor in the 41st year of that reign. After which, by a female heir, Christiana Heringod, this manor went in marriage to William de Kirkby, who farmed the whole hundred of the king, and he died possessed of it in the 30th year of king Edward I. holding it by knight's service. Soon after which it passed into the family of Burghersh, and Robert de Burghersh, constable of Dover castle, died possessed of it in the 34th year of that reign, whose son Stephen de Burghersh, in the 1st year of king Edward II. obtained a charter of *free-warren* in all his demesne lands within it. How long his descendants continued in the possession of this manor I have not found; but it appears by the escheat-rolls of the 1st year of king Edward III. that Walter de Pavely died that year possessed of it, and in the 20th year of the same reign, Thomas de Aldon appears by the Book of Aid, to have died possessed of it in the 35th year of that reign; after which it came again into the family of Pavely, for Sir Walter de Pavely, knight of the garter, died possessed of it in the 49th year of that reign, whose grandson, of the same name, in the 3d year of king Richard II. released and quit-claimed to Sir Stephen de Valence and others, all his right and interest in this manor;^a and they passed it away to Sir Thomas Trivet, whose widow Elizabeth died possessed of it in the 12th year of Henry VI. when it was found, that Elizabeth, then wife of Edward Nevill, fourth son of Ralph, earl of Westmoreland, was her next heir in remainder to this manor. She entitled her husband Edward Nevill, above mentioned, lord Bergavenny, to the possession of it. He survived her,

^a This deed is sealed with his arms, *a cross flory*, See Kennet's Parochial Antiq. p. 512.

and died anno 19 Edward IV. being then possessed of it, among others of her estates, as tenant by the courtesy of England. His eldest son Sir George Nevill, lord Bergavenny, seems to have sold this manor to Sir Thomas Kempe, whose youngest son Thomas, bishop of London, died possessed of it in the 4th year of king Henry VII. leaving Sir Tho. Kempe, K. B. of Ollantigh, his nephew, his next heir, when there was a park here, which continued as such when Lambarde wrote his Perambulation in 1570. His descendant Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh, dying in 1607, without issue male, devised this manor by will to his brother Mr. Reginald Kempe, afterwards of Tremworth, in Crundal, whose three daughters at length became his coheirs, and they with their trustees, in the 19th year of king James I. joined in the conveyance of the whole of it to Josias Clerke, esq. of Westerfield, in Essex, who had married Anne the eldest of them. He alienated it, in king Charles I.'s reign, to Mr. Thomas Jenkin, gent. of Eythorne, who was descended from a family of this name in the north of England, from whence they came into Kent, and settled at Folkestone about the reign of Henry VIII. There are several memorials of them, after the purchase of this manor, in the chancel of this church. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a lion rampant regardant, sable.*^c In whose descendants it continued down to Wm. Jenkin, gent. of Horsemouceux, who barred the entail made of this manor, and then devised it by will to his brother John Jenkin, gent. since dead, and to his nephew Wm. Jenkin, clerk, of Frampton, in Gloucestershire, who, with the four children of the former, are the present proprietors of this manor. A court leet and court baron is held for the hundred and manor of Stowting.

^c There is a pedigree of this family in the Visitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619.

CHARITIES.

VALENTINE KNOTT, gent. gave by will to the poor not receiving constant relief, out of a farm in Bonnington, called Bonnington-pinn, in the occupation of Robert Goddard, of Merfham, the annual sum of 8s.

The poor constantly receiving alms are about eighteen, casually eight.

STOWTING is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Elham.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of one isle and one chancel, having at the west end a low pointed turret of wood, projecting over the lower part of it, which is built of brick. In it are four bells. This church has hardly any thing worth notice in it. The memorials of the Jenkin family, as has been already mentioned, are in the chancel, and in the window of the north isle is this legend, on the glass, *Orate p aibs Rycardy Stotync & Juliane Stotync ux. ejus*; and three figures of antient men with beards, their staves in their hands; and underneath six smaller figures, in a praying posture. In the upper part of the window is a canopy, very finely painted. In the church-yard, which is of higher ground than that round it, seemingly thrown up in former times as a place of defence, are two fine large yew trees, of great age, and three others, younger and more flourishing, near them.

The patronage of this rectory was antiently appendant to the manor of Stowting; and in the 21st year of king Edward I. the king brought his claim for the advowson of it, against William de Kirkby, then owner of the manor by marriage with Christian Heringod; but the jury gave it against the king; and the property of it continued in his successors, lords of the manor, till the death of Mr. Reginald Kempe in 1622, whose coheirs afterwards became entitled to it.

How

How it passed from them, I have not found, only that it was afterwards separated from the manor, and in the hands of different owners. In the reign of Charles II. Margaret Ansell, widow, was owner of it, and her son John Ansell, clerk, afterwards became entitled to it, from whose heirs it passed to John Collier, esq. who owned it in king George I's reign; afterwards James Cranston, esq. of Hastings, became possessed of it; from whom it passed to the Rev. George Holgate, the present patron and rector of this church.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 7l. 17s. 11d. and the yearly tenths at 15s. 9¹/₂d. In 1588 it was valued at eighty pounds per annum, communicants eighty. In 1640 it was valued at the same, and the like number of communicants. It is now of about the like annual value.

CHURCH OF STOWTING.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	RECTORS
<i>Thomas Kempe, of Wye.</i>	<i>Thomas Wood, Aug. 20, 1593, vacated 1605.^d</i>
<i>Sir Thomas Kempe.</i>	<i>Richard Allen, S. T. B. May 9, 1605, and in 1633. Reginald Ansell, obt. 1679.</i>
<i>Magdalen Ansell, widow. ..</i>	<i>John Ansell, A. M. January 8, 1679, obt. 1725.^e</i>
<i>John Collier, esq.</i>	<i>James Cranston, A. M. 1725, obt. 1771.</i>
<i>James Cranston, esq. of Hastings.</i>	<i>George Holgate, LL. B. June 7, 1771, the present rector.^f</i>

^d He vacated this rectory on being inducted to the rectory of Helloc, alias Bellue, in the diocese of Lincoln.

^e He was real patron, but was presented by his mother Magdalen Ansell.

^f The present patron of this rectory



MONKS HORTON.

THE parish of Horton, usually called Monks Horton, from the priory situated in it, as well as to distinguish it from others of that name in this county, lies the next southward from Stowting,

IT LIES adjoining to the down hills which cross the parish, and though it has a variety of situation it is in the whole esteemed healthy. The high road from Canterbury called Stone-street way, leads over Hampton-hill, along the east side of it; above this it is a dreary forlorn country, the soil wretchedly poor, and covered with sharp flints, much the same as that in Stowting before described, but at the foot of the hill it changes to a better soil, and a much more pleasant aspect, in which part it may, in comparison of the lower part of the valley southward, over which there is an extensive view, be called high ground, which occasioned this part of it to be called formerly Uphorton; in which part of it is Mount Morris, standing in the midst of several hundred acres of dry pasture grounds, extending over the greatest part of this and into the adjoining parishes, which have been all open one to the other for some time; the trees and coppice wood, round the former inclosures, having been suffered to grow for many years natural and luxuriant, and being interspersed with other woods and plantations, form a scene uncommonly pleasant and picturesque for a long way round. At a small distance from Mount Morris, among these now uninclosed pastures, stands Horton court-lodge and the church. The western part of the parish is very low, wet, and swampy; the stream which rises northward from hence at Stowting, runs along this side of it by the hamlets of Horton and Broad-street, and so on into the Postling

ling branch below Sellinge; here the soil is a deep, miry clay, though on the side of the stream there are some fertile good meadows, among which is Horton priory, standing in a bottom near the stream, below Broad-street, in a very low and damp situation, and so obscure and retired, having a large wood which reaches close up to it, that it is hardly seen till you are close to it. There is but a small part of it remaining; what is left is made use of for the dwelling-house, being a long narrow building, of ashler stone and flints, seemingly of the time of king Henry VI though by the windows it appears to have been much altered at different times; and there are the remains of a tower at the east end, and a small part of a very fine, large, circular arch, with zigzag ornaments of a much antienter date, seemingly the great entrance into the priory, or perhaps the church of it; beyond which, still further eastward, that part which was taken down by the king's order soon after the suppression of it, seems to have stood.

AT THE TIME of taking the survey of Domesday, Horton was part of the possessions of Hugo de Montfort; accordingly it is thus entered in Domesday, under the general title of his lands:

In Stotinges hundred, Alnod holds of Hugo, Hortone. Leuvin held it of king Edward, and it was taxed at half a suling. The arable land is three carucates. In demesne there are two carucates, and five villeins, with six borderers having one carucate and an half. There is a church, and one mill of twenty five pence, and twenty-four acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of ten hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth forty shillings, and afterwards twenty, now sixty shillings. In the same place Alnod holds one yoke, of Hugo, but there is nothing.

The same Hugo holds three rood and a half in the same lath, which three sochmen hold of king Edward.

There now one villein has half a carucate, with three borderers. It is and was worth separately ten shillings.

And a little further below, in the same record :

In Storinges hundred, Ralph holds of Hugo, Hortun. Two sochmen held it of king Edward, and it was taxed at one yoke and an half. The arable land is one carucate and an half. In demesne there is one, with four villeins, and one mill of thirty pence, and ten acres of meadow. Of the wood there is pannage for six hogs.

On the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugh above-mentioned, in the reign of king Henry I. his estates in this parish, among the rest of his possessions, came into the king's hands, whence they were, with others adjoining in this neighbourhood, soon afterwards granted to Robert de Ver, constable of England, who had married Adeliza, daughter of Hugh de Montfort, and they jointly, by which it should seem that she had a special interest in this manor as part of her inheritance, granted THE MANOR OF HORTON, alias UPHORTON, in the early part of the reign of king Henry II. to the prior and monks of their new-founded priory in this parish, to hold to them, on the payment of one marc of silver yearly to the church of St. Pancrace, of Lewes, as an acknowledgment.^s It appears by the record of Dover castle, taken in king Edward I.'s reign, that the prior of Horton held one knight's fee in Horton, by the service of ward to that castle, being part of that barony held of it, called the Constabularie; so called from its being held as part of the barony of the earl of Bologne, constable of that castle in the reign of king Henry I. and Darell, in his treatise, says the possessors of this manor, among others, were bound to repair a tower in it, called Penchester tower; which service was afterwards changed for the annual payment of ten

^s Regist. Horton priory, cart. 1. See the confirmations of this gift. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 621 et seq.

shillings in lieu of it. In which state it continued till the general dissolution of religious houses in the reign of king Henry VIII. in the 27th year of which, an act having passed for the suppression of all such, whose revenues did not amount to two hundred pounds per annum, this priory was surrendered into the king's hands; whence this manor, as well as all the rest of the possessions belonging to it, was granted by the king, in his 29th year, to archbishop Cranmer, and it continued part of the possessions of that see till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was by act again vested in the crown, where it staid till king Charles I. in his 4th year, granted it to trustees for the use of the mayor and commonalty of the city of London; whence it was sold two years afterwards to George Rooke, gent. of Mersham, from whose family were descended the Rookes, of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, now extinct. They bore for their arms, *Argent, on a chevron engrailed, sable, three chess rooks, argent, between three rooks, sable.*^b His descendant Heyman Rooke alienated it in the reign of queen Anne to Tho. Morris, esq. of this parish, who dying without issue male, devised this manor by will to his daughter's son Morris Drake Morris, esq. and on failure of issue male in that branch, to the issue male of the said Morris's sister Elizabeth Drake, by her husband Matthew Robinson, esq. of Yorkshire; by virtue of which, their eldest son the Right Hon. Matthew Robinson Morris, lord Rookby, of whom a further account will be given hereafter, is now become entitled to it. A court baron is regularly held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF SHERFORD, alias EAST HORTON, was, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of

^b There is a pedigree of this family in the Heraldic Visitn. co. Kent, anno 1619. See also Wood's Ath. vol. ii, col. 1921.

St. Augustine, being then esteemed as one yoke of land; but after the Norman conquest it was taken from them, and given, among much other land in this neighbourhood, to Hugh de Montfort, notwithstanding the opposition which the monks made to it, which their chronicles say, was all in vain, and this manor is accordingly included in the description before-mentioned of his lands in the survey of Domesday. On his voluntary exile in the reign of Henry I. it was, with the rest of his possessions, seized on by the crown, and was most probably afterwards returned to the abbot; for in the 23d year of king Edward III. Sir Richard de Retling held it of the abbot at his death, that year, and left it to Joane his sole daughter and heir, who marrying John Spicer, entitled him to it, and in this name and family this manor continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth, about the latter end of which it was alienated by one of them to Thomas Morris, gent. of London, whose grandson Thomas Morris, esq. late of London, merchant, in the reign of king William, erected on the scite of this manor, on an eminence, a handsome mansion for his residence, which he named MOUNT MORRIS. He died in 1717, having had an only son Thomas, who was drowned under London bridge, on his return from Holland, in 1697, æt. 23; and one daughter, married first to Drake, of Cambridgeshire, and secondly to the learned Dr. Conyers Middleton; by the former of whom she had Morris Drake, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married Matthew Robinson, esq. The family of Morris bore for their arms, *Argent, a spread eagle within a bordure, sable.*¹ Thomas Morris, esq. by will devised this seat, as well as the manor of East Horton, among his other estates, at his death

¹ Among the Harleian manuscripts, N. 7176 and 7177, are two volumes of the lives of illustrious men, educated in the university of Cambridge, collected from different authors, by Morris Drake Morris, esq. of Mount Morris, late of Trinity college, Cambridge.

in 1717, to his grandson Morris Drake, esq. who took the name of Morris, and afterwards resided here, and dying *f. p.* it came by the entail in the above will to his sister Elizabeth Drake, married to Matthew Robinson, esq. of Yorkshire, for her life, and afterwards to her issue. The Robinsons are originally descended from the Robinsons, of Strouan, in Perthshire, in the highlands of Scotland, where at this time there is a considerable and numerous clan of this name. The first of them, of this branch, who came into England, settled at Kendal, in Westmoreland, in the reign of king Henry VIII. After which William Robinson, of the eldest branch of them, resided at Rookby, in Yorkshire, which he had purchased in queen Elizabeth's reign, whose eldest son Thomas was killed in the civil wars in 1643, leaving several sons and daughters. *From William the eldest*, descended William Robinson, of Rookby, of whose sons, Thomas the eldest, was of Rookby, and created a baronet in 1730, but died *f. p.* Richard, the sixth son, was archbishop of Armagh, and primate of Ireland, and on failure of issue by his brother, succeeded to the title of baronet in 1777. He was created Lord Rokeby, of the kingdom of Ireland, with remainder to Matthew Robinson, esq. his kinsman, of West Layton, in Yorkshire, and his heirs male. He died unmarried in 1794, and Septimius, the seventh son, was knighted and gentleman usher of the black rod. Leonard, *the youngest son of Thomas*, who was slain in 1643 as above-mentioned, was chamberlain of London, and knighted. He left three sons and six daughters, of whom the eldest and only surviving son was Matthew Robinson, esq. of West Layton, who married Elizabeth Drake, by whom he became possessed of Horton during her life, as above-mentioned. He died in London in 1778, æt. 84, having had by her seven sons and two daughters. Of the former, Matthew Robinson Morris, esq. of Horton, twice served in parliament for Canterbury, and is the present Lord Rokeby; Tho-

mas,

mas was barrister-at-law, author of *the celebrated treatise on Gavelkind*, who died unmarried in 1748; Morris was solicitor in chancery, who died in Ireland in 1777, leaving two sons, Morris and Matthew; William was late rector of Denton, whose son Matthew is in orders, and his daughter Elizabeth is the second wife of Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. of Denton; John was fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge; and Charles is barrister-at-law, recorder of Canterbury, and served twice in parliament for that city; he has one daughter Mary, who married William Hougham, jun. esq. The two daughters were Elizabeth married to Edw. Montague, esq. of Allethorpe, in Yorkshire; and Sarah to G. L. Scott, esq. They bear for their arms, *Vert, a chevron between three roebucks trippant, or.*^k By virtue of Mr. Morris's will, on the death of Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Robinson, esq. this estate passed immediately, notwithstanding her husband survived, to her eldest son Matthew Robinson, esq. who in compliance with the same will, took the additional name of Morris, of whom a full account has already been given before. In 1794, on the death of the lord primate of Ireland, unmarried, he succeeded, by the limitation of the patent, to the title of lord Rokeby, which he now enjoys. He is now entitled to this manor and seat, in which he resides, being at present unmarried.

IN THE VERY beginning of king Henry II.'s reign, Robert, son of Bernard de Ver, with the king's licence, founded A PRIORY in this parish, (on part of the demesnes of the manor of Horton) in honor of the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist, placing in it monks of the order of Clugni, and subjecting it as a cell to the priory of St. Pancrace, of that order, at Lewes, in Suffex. After which he, together with his wife Adeliza, daughter of Hugh de Montfort,

^k See Kimber's Baronetage, vol. iii. p. 93.

gave to them their manor of Horton, with its appurtenances, and other lands and services elsewhere, the prior paying yearly to the church of St. Pancrace before-mentioned, one marc of silver as an acknowledgment. And they ordained that the prior of St. Pancrace, of Lewes, should have the management and disposition of the prior and monks of Horton, in the same manner as of his own, according to the rule of St. Benedict, and the order of Clugni; and they gave to them besides, by different subsequent charters, several other lands, tithes, churches, and other possessions, and confirmed their former donations to it; and these were afterwards increased by others made at different times to it, as appears by the several charters in the register of it, and those again confirmed by Henry de Essex, by king Stephen, and by several different popes. King Edward III. in his 47th year, released this priory from its state of an alien priory, and made it indigenious, *prioratus indigena*, that is, upon the same footing as other English priories. In the 8th year of the next reign of king Richard II. the revenues of it, in temporalities and spiritualities, were valued at 98l. 16s. 8d.

In the reign of king Henry VI. they were taxed at 106l. 16s. 8d. though the total revenue of it was 117l. 12s. 6d. At which time, as appears by the register of the priory, there were here only six monks, with the prior, all priests and professed, though by their charter of foundation, they were to maintain thirteen monks, or if their revenue came short, at least eight. And in this state it continued till the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when this priory was suppressed by act, as not having revenues of the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, the yearly revenues of it amounting to no more than 95l. 12s. 2d. clear yearly income, and 111l. 16s. 11½d. total yearly revenue,¹ and it was surrendered up with all its lands

¹ Tan. Mon. p. 215. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 1041.

and possessions, into the king's hands, by Richard Gloucester, alias Brisley, then prior of it, who had fifteen pounds a year pension granted to him.^m

The original of the register of this priory was formerly in the possession of the family of Rooke, afterwards of William Somner, of Canterbury; and a transcript of it was not many years since in the Surrenden library, though now in other hands. Among the Harleian MSS. are collections from the chartularie of this priory, taken anno 1648, No. 2044.38; and there is a manuscript chartularie in the Bodleian library at Oxford, Dodsworth LV, which seems to be that once in the possession of William Somner above-mentioned.

THE SCITE OF THE PRIORY of Horton, with the possessions belonging to it, did not remain long in the hands of the crown, during which time however much of the buildings of it were pulled down and carried off, for the king, in his 29th year, granted them, subject to certain exceptions and payments to archbishop Cranmer, who that year conveyed them back again to the crown; whence they were next year granted, to hold *in capite* by knight's service, to Richard Tate, esq. of Stockbury, who was then in possession of them by a former lease from the crown. He was afterwards knighted, and in the 1st year of Edward VI. alienated the scite of the priory, with the lands belonging to it, to Walter Mantell, esq. grandson of Sir Walter Mantell, of Heyford, in Northamptonshire, who bore for his arms, *Argent, a cross engrailed, between four mullets, sable*; but he being, with his nephew Walter Mantell and others, attainted and executed, for being concerned in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, in the 1st year of queen Mary, this estate became forfeited to the crown, where it staid till queen Elizabeth, in her 13th year, restored it to his eldest son

^m See grants in the Augtn. off. and Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, vol. ii. p. 101.

Matthew Mantell, *to hold to him and his heirs male*, whose direct descendants continued to reside in it for several generations afterwards, in one of whom it still continues, being at this time vested in Mr. Augustus William Mantell.

CHARITIES.

WILLIAM FORDRED, by will in 1550, gave to this parish, among others, a proportion of the rents of twenty-five acres of land in St. Mary's parish, in Romney Marsh; which portion to this parish is of the annual produce of 4*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.* to be distributed annually to the poor, and vested in certain trustees.

The poor constantly relieved are about eight, casually four.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Elham.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is but a small building, consisting of one isle and one chancel, having a low pointed turret at the west end, in which are four bells. In the chancel are two monuments for the family of Rooke, and several memorials for the Morris's, who lie in a vault underneath. In the isle there are monuments and memorials likewise of the Morris's. Against the north wall, over lord Rokeby's pew, is a curious tablet of vellum, on which is written a long copy of Latin verses, round it are ornaments, with the last-mentioned arms, and the date, 1647, seemingly done in needle-work, most probably by Mrs. Sarah, wife of Thomas Morris, gent. of Horton, who died in 1646, whose monument is here near it. There are no remains of painted glass in the windows. Richard Burcherde, of Canterbury, by will in

^d There is a pedigree of this family in the Vistn. co. Kent, 1619, and a curious manuscript, drawn up by one of this family in the reign of queen Elizabeth, with the particulars of their descents, marriages, &c. the several deeds and wills relating to the estates they possessed, and other remarkable occurrences relating to them, most of which are attested under their hands and seals, is among the manuscripts in the British Museum.

1534, gave three pounds to this church, to buy two tables of alabaster for two altars in the body of it, on one to be the story of our Lady, and on the other that of St. John ; near them was the tabernacle of St. Nicholas ; and he gave four pounds towards making a window, the same as that on the north side there.

The church of Horton appears, after the general dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. to have been vested in the crown, where it remained till the king, in his 34th year, exchanged the advowson of this rectory, among other premises, with the archbishop of Canterbury, and it has remained parcel of the possessions of that see ever since, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 7l. 10s. 8d. It is now a discharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of forty pounds. In 1588 it was valued at thirty pounds, communicants 108. In 1640 it was valued at sixty pounds, communicants 180.

There was a decree made in the court of exchequer, on the complaint of Laurence Rook, then the queen's farmer, of the scite and demelines of Horton manor, in the 39th year of queen Elizabeth, touching the payment of tithes to the rector of this parish, by which, certified by the queen's letters of inspeximus, *a modus* was established as having been time out of mind, for all pasture grounds, and of the dry cattle, and the wool of sheep and lambs feeding on them, and for certain sorts of wood mentioned therein.

Bryan Faussett, soon after he became rector, commenced a suit in the exchequer, for tithes due to him, in opposition to the above decree ; but after carrying his suit on for several years, he dropped it, and the tithes have been ever since received by the succeeding rectors according to the above-mentioned decree.





CHURCH OF MONKS HORTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Adam Cleater</i> , A. B. May 21, 1588, obt. 1625. ^o <i>John Strout</i> , A. B. February 11, 1625.
<i>The King, sede vac.</i>	<i>Edward Tuke</i> , A. M. Oct. 10, 1645.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Samuel Smith</i> , in 1663. <i>William Johnson</i> , A. B. Jan. 12, 1668, obt. 1675. ^p <i>John Richards</i> , A. M. inducted March 8, 1675, obt. 1728. <i>John Clough</i> , A. M. Feb. 22, 1728, obt. Dec. 1764. ^q <i>Bryan Faussett</i> , A. M. May 11, 1765, obt. Feb. 10, 1776. ^r <i>Joseph Price</i> , B. D. March 11, 1776, resigned 1786. ^s <i>A. Purshouse</i> , 1786, the present rector.

^o He had a second induction May 16, 1698, being presented by the queen, by lapse.

^p Likewise vicar of Braborne, as was his successor here.

^q Vicar of Athford likewise.

^r And perpetual curate of Nackington.

^s He held the vicarage of Braborne with this rectory, by dispensation, as does his successor Mr. Purshouse.

S T A N F O R D.

THE next parish south-eastward from Horton is that of Stanford, which takes its name both from its soil and situation, *stane* in Saxon signifying a stone, and *ford*, a rivulet. The parish of Stanford itself lies in the hundred of Stowting, but that of Westenhanger, now united to it, is within the hundred of Street.

It is, the greatest part of it, a low unpleasant situation, lying at a small distance below the down hills. The greatest part of it is pasture ground, and very wet. The soil is very clity and poor near the hill, where the ground

ground lies higher, but lower down it becomes richer, and has some good fertile meadows in it. There is but little wood, only two small coppices in the northern part of it; the rents are about 900*l.* per annum. The high road along the Stone-street way from Canterbury, and over Hampton hill, leads through this parish towards Newinn-green, whence it continues strait forward to Limne, the *Portus Lemanis* of the Romans, and to the right and left to Ashford and Hythe. Stanford-street is built on this road, in which there is a neat modern-built house, belonging to Mr. Jones, who lives in it; the church stands on a gentle rise eastward from it. The parish is watered by the stream which rises above Postling church, being the head of that branch of the river called the Old Stour, which running from thence hither, having been joined by several smaller streams from the north-west, crosses the high road westward below Stanford-street towards Ashford. The bridge under which it runs here, being broken down anno 7 Edward I. the jury found, that it ought to be repaired by Nicholas de Criol, and not by the adjacent hundreds. At a small distance westward from this bridge, and not far from the stream, stands the antient mansion of Westenhangar, having a gloomy appearance, in a low unpleasant situation, having an extent of flat country and pasture grounds in front of it, the above stream supplying the broad deep moat which surrounds it.

The ruins of this mansion, though very small, shew it to have been formerly a very large and magnificent pile of building. The antiquity of this mansion was, no doubt, very high, and if not originally built by one of the family of Criol, was afterwards much enlarged and strengthened by them. From one of the towers still retaining the name of Rosamond's tower, where the tradition is, that fair mistress of king Henry II. was kept for some time, it should seem to have been built before his reign, or perhaps even belonging to him.

Which

Which seems the more probable from there having been found among the ruins the left hand of a well carved statue, with the end of a sceptre grasped in it; a position peculiar to this prince, one of whose seals was so made in the life time of his father.¹ The scite of the house, moated round, had a drawbridge, a gatehouse and portal, the arch of which was large and strong, springing from six polygonal pillars, with a portcullis to it. The walls were very high, and of great thickness, the whole of them embattled, and fortified with nine great towers, alternately square and round, and a gallery reaching throughout the whole from one to the other. One of these, with the gallery adjoining to it on the north side, was called, as has been already mentioned, Fair Rosamond's; and it is supposed she was kept here some time before her removal to Woodstock. The room called her prison, was a long upper one, of 160 feet in length, which was likewise called her gallery. Over the door of entrance into the house was carved in stone, the figure of St. George on horseback, and under it four shields of arms; one of which was the arms of England, and another *a key and crown, supported by two angels*. On the right hand was a flight of freestone steps, which led into a chapel, now a stable, curiously vaulted with stone, being erected by Sir Edward Poynings, in the reign of king Henry VIII. At each corner of the window of this chapel was curiously carved in stone, a canopy. There were likewise in it several pedestals for statues, and over the window stood a statue of St. Anthony, with a pig at his feet, and a bell hanging to one of its ears. At the west end were the statues of St. Christopher and king Herod. The great hall was fifty feet long, with a music gallery at one end of it, and at the other a range of cloisters which led to the chapel, and other apartments of the house. There were

¹ See Sandford's Gen. Hist. p. 66.

one hundred and twenty-six rooms in it; and, by report, three hundred and sixty-five windows. In the year 1701, more than three parts of it was pulled down, for the sake of the sale of the materials, which were then sold for 1000*l*. After this Mr. Champneis, the purchaser of it, converted the remainder into a small neat edifice for his residence; which house, within these few years, has been again pulled down, and a yet smaller modern one built on the scite of it. All that now remains therefore of this great mansion and its extensive surrounding buildings, are the walls and two towers on the north and east sides of it, which being undermined by length of time, are yearly falling in huge masses into the adjoining moat; and the remaining ruins being covered with ivy and trees, growing spontaneously on and through the sides of every part of them, exhibit an awful scene, and a melancholy remembrance of its antient grandeur; the under part of the great entrance yet remains, the arch over it having been taken down but lately; and there are numberless fragments of carved stone-work lying scattered about. The whole was built of quarry-stone, said to have been dug in the quarries of the adjoining manor of Otterpoole, in Limne, ornamented with sculptured stone brought from Caen. The park which belonged to this mansion, extended over the east and south parts of this parish, rather on rising ground, formerly comprehending the whole parochial district of Ostenhanger, at the southern boundary of which is New-Inn-green, so called from a new inn built there in king Henry the VIIIth's time, near which there is a small hamlet built on the road leading from Hythe to Ashford. Near the western boundary of the parish is a small green, built round with houses, called Gibbins brook, situated in the borough of Gimminge, its proper name, in a very wet and swampy country.

There

There was an annual fair instituted in 1758, to be holden in Stanford-street on June 7, for all sorts of cattle, but it was soon left off, and there has not been any held for near twenty years past.

THE MANOR OF STANFORD was antiently part of the possessions of the family of De Morinis, whose descendants the Derings continued afterwards to possess it. Sir Richard Dering, of Hayton, was owner of it anno 22 Richard II. and then quitted the possession of it to Sir Arnald St. Leger.^a How it passed afterwards, I have not found; but in 1659 it was the property of Richard Busbridge, of Nottinghamshire, one of whose descendants sold it in 1699 to George Hammond, of Stanford, and he in 1733 alienated it to Michael Lade, of Canterbury, who parted with it again two years afterwards to Wise, of Sandwich, from which name it came to Mr. Odiarne Coates, of New Romney, whose heirs now possess it.

THE MANOR OF BEKEHURST, alias SHORNECOURT, lay somewhere in, or near this parish; for by the Book of Aid, levied anno 20 Edward III. it appears, that the heirs of Walter de Shorne paid aid for it, as the eighth part of a knight's fee, which the said Walter before held in Bokehurst of John de Criell, as of his manor of Westenhanger. In king Henry VIII.'s reign, this manor was in the possession of Humphry Gay, gent. but in 1613 it was become the property of Sir Thomas Hardres, who that year levied a fine of it; but where it is situated, or who have possessed it since, I have not, with all my endeavours, been able to discover.

HEYTON is another manor, lying at the north-west corner of this parish, next to Horton, being frequently mentioned in antient deeds by the name of Hayte. It was in very early times possessed by a family which took its surname from it, and bore for their cognizance

^a Deed in the Surrenden library.

in antient armorials, *Gules, three piles, argent*. Alanus de Heyton was owner of this manor in the reign of king Henry II. in which reign he held by knight's service of Gilbert de Magminot, but dying *f. p.* Elveva his sister, married to Deringus de Morinis, became his heir, and entitled her husband to it, and wrote himself, as appears by several dateless deeds, *Dominus de Heyton*. Their son Deringus Fitz Dering, was the first who deserted the name of Morinis, whose son Richard Fitz Dering, who likewise wrote himself *Dominus de Heyton*, died possessed of it at the latter end of the reign of king Henry III. and left it to his son Peter Dering, whose grandson Sir Richard Dering appears to have possessed it in the 22d year of king Richard II. and that year to have quitted the possession of it to Sir Arnald Seyntleger. After which it passed into the family of Scott, of Braborne, in which it continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was alienated by one of them to Mr. William Smith, of Stanford, yeoman, in whose descendants, resident at it, this manor continued down to Mr. William Smith, gent. of Heyton, who dying *f. p.* by will devised it to his widow Anne, daughter of Mr. John Drake, of London, and she having in 1769 remarried with the Rev. George Lynch, he in her right became possessed of it, and for some time resided here, till on the death of his brother Robert Lynch, M. D. he removed to Ripple, where he died in 1789, *f. p.* and by his will devised it to his two surviving sisters, who are the present possessors of it.* A court baron is held for this manor.

WESTENHANGER is an eminent manor here, which was once a parish of itself, though now united to Stanford. Its antient and more proper name, as appears by the register of the monastery of St. Augustine, was Le Hangre, yet I find it called likewise in

* See more of them under Ripple.

records as high as the reign of Richard I. by the names both of Ostenhanger and Westenhanger, which certainly arose from its having been divided, and in the hands of separate owners, being possessed by the two eminent families of Criol and Auberville. Bertram de Criol, who was constable of Dover castle, lord warden of the five ports, and sheriff of Kent, for several years in the reign of king Henry III. who from his great possessions in this county, was usually stiled *the great lord of Kent*, is written in the pipe-rolls of the 27th year of that reign, of Ostenhanger, where it is said he rebuilt great part of the then antient mansion. He left two sons, Nicholas and John, the former of whom marrying with Joane, daughter and heir of Sir William de Auberville, inherited in her right the other part of this manor, called Westenhanger, as will be further mentioned hereafter. John, the younger son, seems to have inherited his father's share of this manor, called Ostenhanger, of which he died possessed in the 48th year of king Henry III. as did his son Bertram de Criol in the 23d year of Edward I. leaving two sons, John and Bertram, who both died *s. p.* and a daughter Joane, who upon the death of the latter became his heir, and carried *Ostenhanger*, among the rest of her inheritance, in marriage to Sir Richard de Rokefle, seneschal and governor of Poictu and Montreul in Picardy, a man of eminent character in that time, having been created a knight-banneret by king Edward I. at the siege of Carlaverock, in Scotland. He died without issue male, leaving his two daughters his coheirs, of whom Agnes, the eldest, married Thomas de Poynings; and Joane, the youngest, first Hugh de Pateshall, and secondly Sir William le Baud, and upon the division of their inheritance, Ostenhanger was wholly allotted to Thomas de Poynings, who died anno 13 Edward III. bearing for his arms, *Barry of six, or, and vert, over all a bend, gules*. He left three sons, Nicholas, Michael, and

Lucas de Poynings, all three summoned at different times to parliament, among the barons of this realm. The descendants of the latter being summoned as barons Poynings de St. John, which barony became vested in the late duke of Bolton. Upon the division of their inheritance, this manor was allotted to the second son Michael, who died anno 43 king Edward III. and left two sons, Thomas and Richard. Thomas de Poynings, the eldest son, possessed it on his father's death, but he died anno 49 Edward III. *f. p.* having bequeathed his body to be buried in the midst of the choir of St. Radigund's, of his own patronage, before the high altar, appointing that a fair tomb should be placed over his grave, with the image of a knight made thereon. Upon his death, Richard de Poynings, his youngest brother, succeeded to it, and died possessed of it in the 11th year of king Richard II. as did his son Robert anno 25 Henry VI. having had two sons, Richard de Poynings, who died in his life-time, leaving a sole daughter and heir Alianore, who married Sir Henry Percy, afterwards earl of Northumberland, and brought him a large inheritance, together with the baronies of Poynings, Bryan, and Fitzpain, now enjoyed by the present duke of Northumberland; and a second son Robert, who succeeded his father in Ostenhanger, of which he died possessed anno 9 Edward IV.* who, as well as his several ancestors above-mentioned, were summoned among the barons to parliament, and his son Sir Edward Poynings, who having purchased the other part of this great manor, called Westenhanger, became possessed of the whole property of it, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

* A grant passed anno 1 Richard III. of all the great estate of Robert, late lord Pownynges, to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. Harl. MSS. No. 433-1570.

To return now to that part of this eminent manor, distinguished from its situation by the name of *Westenhanger*, which was in the reign of king Richard I. in the possession of the family of Auberville, one of whom, Sir William de Auberville, descended from William de Ogburville, mentioned in the survey of Domesday, being one of those who attended the Conqueror in his expedition hither, resided in that reign in the borough of Westenhanger, and was founder of the abbey of West Langdon, and a benefactor to the priory of Christ church, and as appears by his seal appendant to a deed in the Surrenden library, dated 29 Henry III. bore for his arms, *Parted per dancette, two annulets in chief, and one in base*. His grandson, of the same name, left an only daughter and heir Joane, who marrying with Nicholas de Criol, brought him this estate as part of her inheritance. His descendant Sir John de Criol, in the 19th year of Edward III. obtained a licence to found and endow a chantry in the chapel of St. John, in Westenhanger, ; and before, in the 17th year of that reign, he had a grant to embattle and make loop-holes in his mansion-house of Westenhanger. His descendant Sir Nicholas de Criol, or Keriell, died possessed of it in the 3d year of king Richard II. and from him it devolved at length by succession to Sir Thomas Keriell, for so their name was then in general spelt, who was slain in the second battle of St. Albans, in the 38th year of Henry VI. in asserting the cause of the house of York. On his death without male issue, his two daughters became his coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, married to John Bourchier, esq. and Alice, to John Fogge, esq. of Repton, afterwards knighted, whose second wife she was ; and on the division of their inheritance, Westenhanger

^y Among the Harleian MSS. No. 1179-33, is *Historiola de familia de Kryell ex veteri quondam scripto, ut videtur*. See Leland, in vol. v. of his Itin. f. 114, and vol. vi. p. 9.

was allotted to the latter. He had by her one son, Sir Thomas Fogge, sergeant-porter of Calais in the reigns of king Henry VII. and VIII. who sold his interest in it to his elder brother, (by his father's first wife Alice Haut) Sir John Fogge, of Repton, and he, about the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, alienated it to Sir Edward Poynings, the possessor of the other part of this manor, who thereupon became possessed of both Ostenhanger and Westenhanger, being the entire property of the whole manor. He was a man of much eminence at that time, and greatly in favour both with king Henry VII. and VIII. being governor of Dover castle, lord warden of the five ports, and knight of the garter. He resided at Westenhanger, where he began building magnificently, but he died before his stately mansion here was finished, anno 14 Henry VIII. having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Scott, of Scotts-hall, by whom he had one only child John, who died in his life time; so that thus deceasing without legitimate issue, and even without any collateral kindred, who could make claim to his estates, this manor, among the rest of them, escheated to the crown. Although Sir Edward Poynings died without legitimate issue, yet he left by four different concubines three sons, Sir Thomas, who afterwards died *j. p.* Sir Adrian Poynings, who died without male issue; and Edward, slain at Bologne in the 38th year of Henry VIII. and likewise four daughters.

This manor thus becoming vested in the crown, was by the king's bounty soon afterwards conferred on his eldest natural son Sir Thomas Poynings above-mentioned, who was a gentleman noted for the beauty and elegance of his person, and was of equal merit; and being of remarkable strength and courage, greatly signalized himself at the jousts and tournaments of those times. of which the king being himself exceedingly fond, it recommended him still more to the royal favour,

favour, and he was made K. B. and was summoned to parliament as baron Poynings, of Ostenhanger. But in the 32d year of the same reign, he, with dame Catherine his wife, exchanged this manor, park, and sundry premises belonging to it, with the king, for other estates in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire.² Soon after which, the king seems to have intended this manor as a mansion fit for his royal residence; for he not only expended much on the completing of the unfinished state of it, but two years afterwards laid into the park a large circuit of land, inclosing many mansions, houses, and buildings of the inhabitants within the pale of it; at which time this manor seems to have been indiscriminately called by both the names of Ostenhanger and Westenhanger. After which, the manor, together with the mansion, park, and other appurtenances belonging to it, continued in the hands of the crown till the reign of Edward VI. when that prince, in his first year, granted it with its appurtenances, to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, to hold *in capite* by knight's service; but in the 3d year of that reign, the earl joined with dame Joane his wife, in the reconveyance of it to the king, in exchange for premises in other counties. The next year after which the king granted it, among other premises, to Edward Fynes, lord Clinton, son of Thomas, lord Clinton, by Mary, one of the four daughters of Sir Edward Poynings before-mentioned, to hold *in capite* by knight's service, and in the 6th year of his reign, he made a new grant to him and Henry Herdson, his trustee of it, together with the advowson of the rectory, to hold by the like service; and they not long afterwards alienated the manor of Westenhanger with its appurtenances, to Richard Sackville, esq. who died possessed of it in the 8th year of queen Elizabeth;

² Augmentation-office, Kent, Box A. 53. See also Box A. 46, and C. 20.

but it should seem that he had it only for his life, or perhaps might not be in possession of the mansion of Westenhanger itself; for that queen, in the progress which she made through this county, at the latter end of the summer in the year 1573, is said in the course of it to have stayed at her own house of Westenhanger, the keeper of which was then Thomas, lord Buckhurst, son of Richard Sackville, before-mentioned. And further, for that the queen, in her 27th year, granted the manor of Eastenhanger with its appurtenances, in fee to Thomas Smith, esq. He was commonly called the Customier, from his farming the customs of the port of London, and he having greatly increased the beauty of this mansion, which had been impaired and defaced by fire, with magnificent additions, resided here; and when Lambarde wrote his Perambulation in 1570, there were here two parks, which continued till one of the family of Smith *disparked* them both. He died in 1591, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir John Smythe, who was of Ostenhanger, where he kept his shrievalty in the 42d year of queen Elizabeth, and died in 1609. His son Sir Thomas Smythe, K. B. resided likewise at Westenhanger, (for by both these names this place was yet at times differently called) and was in 1628 created viscount Strangford, of the kingdom of Ireland. His son Philip, viscount Strangford, conveyed it to trustees,^a and they, at the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign, alienated this manor, with its mansion, lands, and appurtenances, to Finch, who having in 1701 pulled down by far the greatest part of this stately mansion, then passed it away by sale to Justinian Champneis, esq. The family of Champneis are descended from Sir Amyan Champneis, who flourished

^a See the Acts anno 16 and 17 Charles II. and 18 and 20 of the same reign; and 4 and 5 of queen Anne, relating to this and other estates of lord Strangford.

in king Henry the III.'s reign, whose descendants settled in Somersetshire; one of whom, Robt. Champneis, of Chew, in that county, was father of Sir John Champneis, lord mayor of London anno 26 king Henry VIII. who was possessed of Hall-place, in Bexley, where he resided, and in which he was succeeded by his son, the youngest and only surviving son of seven, Justinian. One of his descendants, Walter Champneis, son of William, appears by the parish register of Boxley to have lived in that parish in queen Elizabeth's reign, anno 1582. After which there is continued mention in it of them down to the burial of Justinian Champneis, esq. in 1712. Justinian Champneis, the purchaser of this estate, bore for his arms, *Parted per pale, argent and sable, a lion rampant, gules, within a bordure, engrailed and counterchanged, of the field.* He afterwards resided here, having built a smaller house on the same scite, out of the ruins remaining of it. He was one of the five Kentish gentlemen, who in 1701, delivered the noted petition from this county to the house of commons. He died possessed of this manor and estate, far advanced in years, in 1748, leaving three sons, Justinian, William, and Henry. On his death, by the settlement made on his marriage, one sixth part of this estate devolved to the two younger sons, and the rest of it on the eldest son Justinian Champneis, esq. who dying abroad, *s. p.* in 1754, gave by will his interest in it to his younger brother Henry; and the remaining sixth part came by compromise wholly to the then eldest surviving brother William Champneis, esq. who resided at Vintners, in Boxley. He left by his first wife two daughters his coheirs, Frances, now unmarried, and Harriot, who married John Burt, esq. of Rochester, by whom she had two sons, William-Henry and Thomas, and a daughter Harriot, as will be further mentioned hereafter. On his death in 1762, his sixth part of this estate came to his two daughters

daughters and coheirs before-mentioned, the eldest of whom, in her own right, and the two sons of John Burt, esq. deceased, in right of the youngest, is at this time entitled to it. The remaining part of this estate was by Henry Champneis, esq. of Vintners, in Boxley, who died unmarried in 1781, devised to his great nephew William-Henry Burt, the eldest son of John Burt, esq. by his wife Harriot before-mentioned, for whom he had in his life-time obtained a privy seal, to take the surname and bear the arms of Champneis. Which William-Henry Champneis, esq. is now entitled to the inheritance of it.

The parish of Ostenbanger stood, as to its *ecclesiastical jurisdiction*, in the deanry of Limne and diocese of Canterbury. The church, which was a rectory, was formerly in the patronage of the owners of the manor, and came to the crown on the death of Sir Edward Poynings, in the 14th year of king Henry VIII. whence it was granted, as appurtenant to the manor, to Sir Thomas Poynings, who in the 34th year of that reign, granted it to the crown in exchange; in which year the king having laid a large circuit of land into his park here, of which the rector had received the yearly tithes, and having likewise inclosed and imarked in it many houses, barns, and glebe-lands belonging to the rectory, and enjoined the parishioners and inhabitants to resort to the parish to which they lay nearest, by which means the rector was destitute of a maintenance, granted to him for life, a yearly pension of six pounds, to be had of his treasurer of the Augmentation-office. Thus this parish became, as to its *ecclesiastical jurisdiction*, united to Stanford, to which church the owners of this estate, in whom the tithes of the whole of it are vested, pay a composition of eleven shillings as an acknowledgment for the privilege the inhabitants within it enjoy of the rites of the church there.

The rectory of Eastenhanger is valued in the king's books at 7l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 15s. 3d. which are paid to the crown receiver, and not to the archbishop.

The church of Westenhanger has been entirely pulled down, and the materials removed, several years ago. It stood at a small distance westward of the house, and of the drawbridge at the entrance to it, between the latter and the great barn, which report says, was partly built out of the ruins of it. Several skeletons have from time to time been dug up within the scite of it and adjoining to it; and in some of the graves, several skulls in one grave; and some years ago a stone coffin was dug up. The font, which was in this church, was removed to the church of Stanford, where it now remains.

I find the names of only two of *the rectors* of this parish, viz. *William Lambard*, in the 34th year of king Henry VIII.^b and *Thomas Eaton*, A. M. presented by the crown in 1636.^c

CHARITIES.

WILLIAM FORDRED, by will in 1550, gave to this parish, among others, a proportion of the rents of twenty-five acres of land in St. Mary's, in Romney Marsh; which portion to this parish is of the annual produce of 4l. 12s. 4½d. to be distributed annually to the poor, and vested in certain trustees.

The poor constantly relieved are about ten, casually eight.

STANFORD is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Elham.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is but a small mean building, and consists of one isle and one chancel, having a low pointed turret at the west end, in which are two bells. There are no memorials in it.

^b See Inrolments in the Augmentation office.

^c He was presented to this rectory, vacant by the death of the last incumbent. Rym. Fœd. vol. xx. p. 135.

The church of Stanford has always been esteemed as a chapel to the church of Liminge; the rector of which is inducted to the rectory of Liminge, with the chapels of Padlesworth and Stanford annexed, under which parish a further account of it may be seen. In the year 1588 here were communicants forty.

There was an acre of land in this parish, given to maintain a light, called the paschal light, in this church; which, on the suppression of such lights, with others of the like sort, by the act which passed in the beginning of king Edward VI.'s reign, became vested in the crown.

THE HUNDRED OF LONINGBOROUGH.

THE next hundred eastward from that of Stowting is Loningborough, written in the record of Domesday by the different names of *Honinberg*, *Moniberge*, and *Nuniberg*; and it is in some more modern records written *Lovingborough*.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. LIMINGE.
2. STELLING.
3. ELEHAM.



4. ACRISE, and
5. PADLESWORTH.

And part of the parish of Upper Hardres, the church of which is in another hundred. *Two constables* have jurisdiction over it.

L I M I N G E

IS the next parish eastward, both to Stowting and Elmsted. It is written in the book of Domesday, *Leminges*, and in other records, *Lymege*. There are three boroughs in it, those of Liminge, Siberton, and Eatchend.

THE

THE PARISH lies on the northern or opposite side of the down hills from Stanford, at no great distance from the summit of them. It is a large parish, being about six miles in length, and about three in breadth, from east to west, and the rents of it about 2000*l.* per annum. It lies the greatest part of it on high ground, on the east side of the Stone-street way, where it is a dreary and barren country of rough grounds, covered with woods, scrubby coppice, broom, and the like, the soil being an unfertile red earth, with quantities of hard and sharp flint stones among it. In that part adjoining to the Stone-street way, is Westwood, near two miles in length; and not far from it, two long commons or heaths, the one called Rhode, the other Stelling Minnis; of the latter, a small part only being within this parish, there are numbers of houses and cottages built promiscuously on and about them, the inhabitants of which are as wild, and in as rough a state as the country they dwell in. Near the southern boundary of the parish is the estate and manor of Liminge park, which, as well as Westwood, belongs to Mr. Sawbridge, of Ollantigh, who has near 700 acres of woodland in this parish, the whole of his estate here having been formerly appurtenant to the manor of Liminge, and together with it, exchanged by archbishop Cranmer as before-mentioned, with king Henry VIII. in his 31st year. On the east part of these hills, towards the declivity of them, the soil changes to chalk, and not far from the foot of them are the houses of Longage and Siberton, the former of which belonged to the Sawkins's, and then to the Scotts, a younger branch of those of Scotts-hall; afterwards by marriage to William Turner, of the White Friars, in Canterbury, and then again in like manner to David Papillon, esq. whose grandson Thomas Papillon, esq. of Acrise, now owns it. Below these hills is the great Nailbourn valley, which is very spacious and wide here, on each side of which the hills are high and very frequent, and the
lands

lands poor, but in the vale near the stream there is a tract of fertile lands and meadows, and the country becoming far from unpleasant, is as well as the rest of the parish exceedingly healthy. The valley extends quite through the parish from north to south; just above it, on the side of the hill, is the village of Liminge, in which is the parsonage-house, a handsome modern dwelling, and above it, still higher, the church. More southward in the valley is a house, called Broadstreet, the property and residence of the Sloddens for many generations; still further in the valley, near the boundary of the parish, and adjoining to the Hangres, being a part of the down or chalk hills, which continue on to Caldharn, near Folkestone, a space of near six miles, is the hamlet of Echinghill, or Eachand, corruptly so called for Ikenild, close under the hill of which name it lies, the principal house in which formerly belonged to the Spicers, of Stanford; hence the road leads to Beechborough, and so on to Hythe.

A fair is held in the village of Liminge yearly, on July 5, for toys, pedlary, &c.

Near Echingstreet, a little to the southward of it, is a spring or well, called Lint-well, which runs from thence southward below Newington towards the sea; and on the opposite or north side of that street rises another spring, which takes a direct contrary course from the former, one running through the valley northward towards North Liminge, where it is joined by two springs, which rise in Liminge village, at a small distance north-east from the church, gushing out of the rock at a very small space from each other, the lowermost of which called St. Eadburg's well, never fails in its water. These united springs, in summer time in general, flow no further than Ottinge, about one mile from their rise, at which time the space from thence to Barham is dry there; but whenever their waters burst forth and form the stream usually called the Nailbourn, which the country people call the Nailbourne's coming down,

down, then, though in the midst of summer, they become a considerable stream, and with a great gush and rapidity of waters, flow on to a place called Brompton's Pot, which is a large deep pond, a little above Wigmore, having a spring likewise of its own, which hardly ever overflows its bounds, excepting at these times, when, congenial with the others, it bursts forth with a rapidity of water, about three miles and an half northward from Liminge, and having jointly with those springs overfilled its bounds, takes its course on by Barham into the head of the Little Stour, at Bishopsborne, making a little river of its own size. *These Nailbourns*, or temporary land-springs, are not unusual in the parts of this county eastward of Sittingborne, for I know of but one, at Addington near Maidstone, which is on the other side of it.^d Their time of breaking forth or continuance of running, is very uncertain; but whenever they do break forth, it is held by the common people as the forerunner of scarcity and dearth of corn and victuals. Sometimes they break out for one or perhaps two successive years, and at others with two, three, or more years intervention, and their running continues sometimes only for a few months, and at others for three or four years, as their springs afford a supply.^e

DR. GALE, in his Comment on Antoninus's Itinerary, conjectures that at this village of Leming *two Roman ways*, one from Lenham to Saltwood castle, and the other from Canterbury to Stutfal castle, intersected each other; as indeed they do at no great distance from it, nearer to Limne; and that the word *Lemen*, now by modern use written *Leming*, was by our early ancestors used to denote a public way. Hence that military way leading from *Isurium* to *Gataractonium*, is called Leming-lane, and the town near it Le-

^d See vol. iv. of this history, p. 543, and vol. vi. p. 501.

^e See Packe's Explanation to his Chart, p. 61.

ming. So in the county of Gloucester, on the fosse-way, there is a town called Lemington. Hence, he adds, that *Durolevum*, in this county, changed its name into Lenham, to signify its being situated on the public way or road; and perhaps the name of Ikenhill, very probably so called corruptly for Ickneld, in this parish before-mentioned, has still further strengthened this conjecture; there being said to have been two Roman ways of the name of Icknild-street, in this kingdom, though no one yet has determined precisely where they were.

THE MANOR of Liminge was part of the antient possessions of the monastery of Christ-church, in Canterbury, to which it had been given in the year 964, on the suppression of the monastery founded in this parish by Ethelburga, called by some Eadburga, daughter of king Ethelbert, who by the favour of her brother king Eadbald, built this monastery to the honor of the blessed Virgin Mary, and of her own niece St. Mildred. Ethelburga, the founder, was buried in it, as was St. Mildred, whose bodies were afterwards removed by archbishop Lanfranc to St. Gregories church, in Canterbury. This monastery was at first said to consist of nuns, but afterwards came under the government of an abbot, and continued so, till suffering much by the continual ravages of the Danes, it was suppressed and granted to the monastery of Christ-church as before-mentioned.^f The possessions of it here were given at different times during the Saxon heptarchy; some of them were given to this church of Liminge, in the time of archbishop Cuthbert, who had been abbot of it. After which this manor remained part of the possessions of the monastery of Christ-church, till archbishop Lanfranc dividing the revenues of his church between himself and his monks, this manor was allotted to the archbishop; in which state it continued at the

^f See *Lel. Coll.* vol. iii. p. 53 to 56, 166, 167.

time of taking the survey of Domesday, in which it is thus entered :

In Moniberge hundred, the archbishop himself holds Leminges, in demesne. It was taxed at seven sulings. The arable land is sixty carucates. In demesne there are four, and one hundred and one villeins, with sixteen borderers having fifty-five carucates. There is a church and ten servants, and one mill of thirty pence, and one fishery of forty eels, and thirty acres of pasture. Wood for the pannage of one hundred hogs.

There belong to it six burghesses in Hede. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth twenty four pounds, and afterwards forty pounds, and now the like, and yet it yields sixty pounds.

Of this manor three tenants of the archbishop hold two sulings and an half, and half a yoke, and they have there five carucates in demesne, and twenty villeins, with sixteen borderers having five carucates and an half, and one servant, and two mills of seven shillings and six-pence, and forty acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of eleven hogs. There are two churches. In the whole it was worth eleven pounds.

Whilst this manor was in the possession of the see of Canterbury, archbishop Ralph, who came to it in the year 1114, granted a penny a day to the hospital of Harbledown out of this manor, which gift was confirmed and renewed by archbishop Theobald, and by king Edward III. in his 5th year. The manor of Liminge was valued, as appears by an antient survey of it, at 56l. 8s. 8d. yearly income ;² and it continued in this state till the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when archbishop Cranmer that year, exchanged it, then in the occupation of John and Henry Spycer, with the king for other premises. In which deed all presentations, advowsons, &c. of churches and chapels, were excepted to the archbishop, and it appears, that whilst

² See also Lambeth MSS. C. N. 14, p. 170.

this manor was in the hands of the crown, that nine out of the twelve dennes in the Weald belonging to it entered into an agreement to pay an additional rent to the lord, for licence in future to cut their wood growing on them at their will, which by antient custom they were restrained from.^b After which the king, in his 38th year, granted this manor of Liminge, with the advowson of the churches of Liminge, Stanford, and Padlesworth, with their appurtenances, which advowson the king had had a grant of from the archbishop that same year, to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Otterden, to hold *in capite*. He was slain at the siege of Calais in the last year of queen Mary's reign, anno 1557, and in his descendants, seated at Bishopshorne, it continued down to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bishopshorne, who soon after the death of king Charles I. alienated it, with the advowson above-mentioned, to Sir John Roberts, of Canterbury, who died in 1658, and was buried in Alphage's church, in Canterbury. He was descended of a collateral branch of the Roberts's, of Glassenbury, Hawkhurst, and Brenchley, and bore for his arms, *Parted per pale, azure, and gules, three pheons, or*. His heirs sold it to William Taylor, gent. whose descendant John Taylor dying *s. p.* it descended in 1778 to Robert Hume, esq. as his heir and second cousin, and he in 1722 conveyed it to Sir Andrew Hume, who died intestate in 1734, leaving one son and four daughters. The former died intestate in 1736, on which this estate came to his four sisters and coheirs, who about the year 1775 joined in the conveyance of it to Alexander Wedderburne, esq. solicitor-general, since created lord Loughborough, and made lord chancellor,ⁱ and he in the year 1784 conveyed this manor, with the advowson of the church of Liminge, and its appurte-

^b Inrolment in the Augmentation-office.

ⁱ See an account of him in Longmate's Supplement to Collins's Peerage, p. 274.

nances, to Ralph Price, clerk, rector and vicar of this church, who is the present owner of it. A court baron is regularly held for this manor, which extends into Romney Marsh, over the culets of Eastbridge and Jeffordstone.

EAST LYGHE, now called *Lyghe-court*, is a manor in the north-west corner of this parish, near the Stone-street way, which in king Edward II.'s reign was held by Stephen Gerard, of Henry de Malmayns, who again held it of the castle of Dover. After which it became the property of Thomas Adelyn, in right of his wife, daughter of Waretius de Valoigns, and he possessed it in the 20th year of king Edward III. holding it by knight's service; after which the family of Leigh appear to have become owners of this manor, who before this were possessed of lands here; for I find William and Robert de Leigh held lands by knight's service, in Leghe and Sibeton, of Ralph Fitzbernard, as he again did of the archbishop. John Leigh, esq. died possessed of the manor of Eastleigh in the first year of king Henry VI. then held of the manor of Sibton, as did his descendant Nicholas Leigh, then of Addington, in Surry, who, in consequence of a bargain made by his father John Leigh with king Henry VIII. sold to that king in his 36th year, this manor, in exchange for other premises.* After which it was granted by the crown to Allen, of the family of that name seated at Borden, whence it was soon afterwards alienated to Fogge, from which name it shortly afterwards was conveyed to Cobbe, of Cobbes-court; and from thence again, within a few years, to Salkeld, descended originally from the Salkelds, of Yorkshire, and bishopric of Durham. One of his descendants alienated it, about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Mr. Nicholas Sawkins, of Longage, in this parish, who died

* Augtn. off. deeds of inrolm. and exch. See more of the Leighs vol. ii. of this history, p. 197 and 356, and vol. iv. p. 458.

in 1619; at length his descendant Mr. William Sawkins gave it in marriage with his daughter to Mr. Ansell, and his heirs passed it away by sale to Bridges, whose descendant Thomas Bridges, esq. of St. Nicholas, in the Isle of Thanet, is now the proprietor of it.

SIBETON, vulgarly called *Sibton*, is a manor here, lying about half a mile northward from the church. It was formerly held of the archbishop by the family of Fitzbernard, by knight's service. Ralph Fitzbernard held of the archbishop two knights fees in Sibeton and Leghe, of which he died possessed in the 34th year of king Edward I. leaving a son Thomas, who died *s. p.* and a daughter Margaret, who at length carried this manor of Sibeton in marriage to Guncelin de Badlesmere, whose son Bartholomew succeeded to it, and being a man much in favour with king Edward II. he obtained many liberties and franchises for his manors, and among others that of *free warren* in the demesne lands of this manor.¹ His son Giles de Badlesmere died anno 12 Edward III. *s. p.* being then possessed of this manor, so that his four sisters became his coheirs, and upon a partition of their inheritance, this manor was allotted to the share of Margaret, wife of Sir John Tiptoft. His son Robert Tiptoft dying in the 46th year of that reign, without male issue, his three daughters became his coheirs, of whom Elizabeth, married to Sir Philip le Despencer, on the partition of his estates, had this manor among others allotted to her share. He died anno 2 Henry VI. upon which it came to their daughter Margery, then the wife of Roger Wentworth, esq. one of whose descendants passed it away to Haut, from which name it went to that of Allen, and thence to Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, in Canterbury, and one of the justices of the common pleas. His grandson Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, in the

¹ Rot. Cart. anno 9 Edward II. N. 57. See more of the Badlesmeres, vol. vi. p. 469, 470.

reign of queen Elizabeth, alienated it to Salked, one of whose descendants conveyed it to Mr. Nicholas Sawkins, in whose family and name it continued till the year 1736, when Mr. Jacob Sawkins, of Sibton, conveyed it by sale to William Honeywood, esq. next brother to Sir John Honeywood, bart. who resides here, and is the present owner of this manor.^m A court baron is held for it.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS BEDINGFIELD gave by will in 1691, a house and lands in the parish of St. Mary, Romney Marsh, this parish, and Woodchurch, towards the education and maintenance of poor children of the parishes of Smeeth, Liminge, and Dimchurch; and 10s. unto two poor women of each of the said parishes yearly. They are of the annual value of 54l. 10s. and are vested in trustees.

DAVID SPYCE, of this parish, by will in 1558, devised to the poor of it 20l. to be paid them yearly at 20s. a year.

THERE IS *an unendowed school* here, for the teaching of boys and girls reading, writing, and accounts; and an alms-house, consisting of two dwellings, the donor of it to the parish unknown.

The poor constantly maintained are about fifty, casually 30.

LIMINGE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Elham.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eadburgh, consists of two isles and a chancel, having a square tower steeple, with a low pointed turret on it, at the west end, in which are five bells. This church is handsome, being built of quarry stone. The arches and pillars on the north side of the south isle are elegant. In the chancel is a monument for William Hollway, esq. chief justice of Gibraltar, obt. 1767, who with his mother and wife, lie buried in a vault underneath, arms, *Sable, two swords in saltier, argent.* and memorials in it, as well as in the south isle, for the

^m See more of the Honeywoods before under Elmsted.

family of Sawkins. In the north isle a memorial for John Lyndon, A. M. vicar, obt. 1756. In the east window are the arms of the see of Canterbury impaling Bouchier; and in one of the south windows a bishop's head and mitre. On the outside of the steeple, are the arms of the see of Canterbury impaling Warham, that on the south side having a cardinal's hat over it. At the south-east corner of the chancel is a very remarkable buttress to it, the abutment being at some feet distance from the chancel, and joined to it by the half of a circular arch, seemingly very antient. In the church-yard are two tombs for the Scotts, of Longage. Henry Brockman, of Liminge, appears by his will in 1527, to have been buried in this church, and devised to the making of the steeple five pounds, as the work went forward; and David Spycer, of this parish, by will in 1558, devised to this church a chalice, of the price of five pounds.ⁿ This church, with the chapels of Stanford and Padlesworth annexed, was always accounted an appendage to the manor, and continued so till the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when the archbishop conveyed the manor to the king, but reserved the patronage and advowson of this church out of the grant to himself, by which means it became separated from the manor, and became an advowson in gross; and though the archbishop afterwards, by his deed anno 38 Henry VIII. conveyed it to the king and his heirs, and the king that same year granted it, with the manor and its appurtenances in fee, to Sir Anthony Aucher as before-mentioned, and it was possessed by the same owners as the manor from time to time, yet having been once separated, it could never be appendant to it again. Through which chain of ownership it afterwards came at length to lord Loughborough, and from him again to the Rev. Mr. Ralph Price, the present proprietor and patron of it.

ⁿ Wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

The church of Liminge is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon. There is both a rectory and vicarage endowed belonging to this church, which appears to have been before the 8th of king Richard II. The rectory is a sinecure, and the vicar performs the whole service of the cure, but they both receive institution and induction, and although some years ago this establishment of it was attempted by the ordinary to be set aside as separate benefices, it was without effect, and the Rev. Mr. Ralph Price, the patron, continues to present to both rectory and vicarage.

The rectory, with the two chapels above-mentioned, is valued in the king's books at 21l. 10s. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 3s. Procurations 11. 10s. The vicarage at 10l. 18s. 9d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 1s. 10½d.

In 1588 here were communicants two hundred and eighty-three. In 1640 there were two hundred and fifty-five, and the vicarage was valued at eighty pounds. The tithes and profits of this parish, and the glebe-land, about forty acres, are now worth upwards of four hundred pounds per annum, exclusive of the chapels annexed to it. Mr. Sawbridge's estates in this parish, formerly park land, pay by custom only half a crown composition yearly, in lieu of tithes, but Westwood pays full tithes.

It appears by the register of Horton priory, that Liminge was once the head of a *rural deanry*, Sir Hugh, dean of Liminge, being mentioned as a witness to a dateless deed of Stephen de Heringod, of a gift of land to that priory, of about the reign of king Henry III.°

° Cart. 89. See some account of the institution of rural deanries, vol. vi. of this history, p. 527.

CHURCH OF LIMINGE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>Family of Aucher</i>	<i>Henry Wayland</i> , S. T. P. refig. April 1611. <i>James Parker</i> , A. M. inducted April 1611, obt. 1621. <i>Jonas Taylor</i> , A. M. inducted 1621, obt. Nov. 1632. ^p <i>Miles Barnes</i> , A. M. June 20, 1634. ^q <i>Humphry Peake</i> , S. T. P. June 25, 1634, obt. 1645. ^r
<i>The Archbishop</i>	<i>Abiel Borset</i> , A. M. inducted 1671, obt. 1714.
<i>The King, hac vice</i>	<i>Richard Halford</i> , A. M. induct. January 1715, obt. May 24, 1726. ^s
<i>Annabella Taylor, widow</i>	<i>Quintus Nayler</i> , A. M. inducted August 1726, obt. August 1734. <i>John Lyndon</i> , Feb. 1735, obt. Dec. 24, 1756. ^t <i>Ralph Price</i> , Feb. 1, 1757, obt. Nov. 20, 1776. ^u
<i>Ralph Price, hac vice</i>	<i>Ralph Price</i> , A. M. Dec. 1776, the present rector. ^w

VICARS.

John Grimston, in 1581, obt.
Jan. 1602.^x

^p He was then vicar of this church, and lies buried in the chancel of it.—His will is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

^q Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 623.

^r Ibid. p. 608. He had been before rector of Acrise. In 1626 he was made prebendary of Marston St. Laurence, in the church of Lincoln, and in 1632 prebendary of Canterbury.

^s His will is in the Prerog. off. Cant. He was likewise vicar here.

^t He lies buried in the north isle of this church.

^u He was likewise rector of Farnborough, in Berkshire, the patronage of which had been in the possession of his family for some time. He was a good benefactor to this rectory, by rebuilding the house of it, which is situated close to the south side of the church-yard, in a very handsome manner, in which his son, the Rev. Mr. Ralph Price, now resides.

^w Son of the former, and likewise rector of Farnborough, and now by purchase patron of this advowson.

^x His will is in the Pierog. off. Cant.

PATRONS, &c.

The King.....*William Taylor, gent.*.....*John Taylor, gent.*.....*Arabella Taylor, widow.*.....

VICARS.

Jonas Taylor, A. M. Dec. 1616,
obt. Nov. 1632.^y*William Somner*, A. M. obt.
1693.^z*Alexander Pollock*, A. M. ind.
Nov. 1693.*Abiel Borset*, A. M. obt. 1714.^a*Richard Halford*, A. M. Jan.
1714, obt. May 24, 1726.*Quintus Naylor*, A. M. inducted
June 1726, obt. Aug. 1734.*John Lyndon*, induct. Feb. 1735,
obt. Dec. 24, 1756.*Ralph Price*, Feb. 1, 1757, obt.
Nov. 20, 1776.*Ralph Price*, A. M. Dec. 20,
1776, the present vicar.^y He was rector likewise of this church afterwards. See above.^z Son of the antiquary of the same name. See Somner's life, in Roman

Ports, p. 103, and Biog. Brit. vol. vi, p. 3762.

^a Likewise rector of this church, as were all his successors.

S T E L L I N G

IS the next parish northward from Liminge, being written in Domesday, *Stellinges*. The greatest part of it, in which the church stands, is in this hundred of Loningborough, and the rest of it is in the hundred of Stowting.

STELLING is an obscure parish, lying close on the east side of the Stone-street way, just above or southward of Lower Hardres, in a wild hilly country. It is mostly situated on high ground, and is exceeding healthy. The soil is but barren, consisting of an unfertile red earth, intermixed with quantities of flints. On the north and east sides it is covered with woods. The heath called Stelling-minnis, comprehends most of the parish, extending across it, and a considerable way beyond, into the parishes of Liminge and Eleham, being in the whole more than two miles in length, though it

is of a very different breadth at different parts of it. It is along the whole of it interspersed with houses and cottages, many of which are built on the middle of it, with fields and orchards taken out of it and inclosed round them, which form altogether an uncommon and not unpleasant scene, the inhabitants of them being as rude and wild as the country they live in. These dwellings on the minnis may be said to form the village of Stelling, for there is no other. A little beyond the minnis stands the church, on an hill, and a little further the court-lodge, at the north-west boundary of the parish.

There are two fairs held annually, one on Ascension-day, the other on Alhollan-day, Nov. 1, now, by alteration of the stile, on Nov. 12, yearly, on the minnis, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

At the time of taking the survey of Domesday, Stelling was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, the king's half-brother, under the general title of whose lands it is entered in it as follows :

The same bishop (of Baieux) holds in demesne Stellinges. It was taxed at one yoke. The arable land is one carucate and an half. In demesne there is nothing, except one borderer. There is a church. Wood for the pannage of two hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth sixty shillings, and afterwards and now forty shillings. Alret held it of king Edward.

Four years after the taking of this survey the bishop was disgraced, and his estates were confiscated to the crown ; but how this manor passed from it afterwards, I have not found, nor further concerning it, till it was become part of the possessions of the family of Haut, one of whom, William de Haut, was possessed of it in the 1st year of king Edward I and resided at Wadenhall, in the adjoining parish of Waltham ; and in his descendants it continued till the latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign, when William Haut, esq. of Bishopborne, conveyed it to Humphry Stafford, duke
of

of Buckingham, whose grandson Edward, duke of Buckingham, being attainted and beheaded anno 13 Henry VIII. this manor, with the rest of his estates, came to the crown,^b where it lay till the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary, when the queen granted it to Edw. Fynes, lord Clinton, who about the end of that reign conveyed it to Mr. Henry Herdson, whose grandson Mr. Francis Herdson alienated it to his uncle Mr. John Herdson, about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, and he deceasing, *f. p.* gave it by will to his nephew Sir Basill Dixwell, knight and baronet, afterwards of Terlingham, who likewise dying *f. p.* in 1641, Mark Dixwell, esq. his nephew, became his heir, but succeeded only to his estates, for his title became extinct. His son Sir Basill Dixwell, bart. of Brome, so created in 1660, died possessed of it in king Charles II.'s reign.^c Soon after which it was alienated by his heirs to Sir Thomas Hardres, bart. of Hardres-court, and his grandson Sir William Hardres, bart. dying *f. p.* in 1764, devised it by will to his widow Frances, (third daughter and coheir of Thomas Corbet, of Salop), on whose death intestate in 1783 it became vested in her heirs, who were her four sisters or their representatives, viz. the Rev. James-Charles Beckingham, son of Katherine her sister, second wife of Stephen Beckingham, esq. who is possessed of one fourth part of it; Elizabeth her sister, wife of Thomas Denward, clerk, deceased, who is possessed of another fourth part of it; Ignatius Geohegan, esq. of London, in right of his wife Antonina, her sister, and Ignatius Geohegan, their son, all three since deceased; when by the death of the latter his fourth part devolved to his sister, since married to the baron Montesquieu; and Wm. Hougham, jun. esq. of Barton-place, only son of her sister Hannah deceased, late wife

^b See vol. v. of this history, p. 214.

^c See Philipott, p. 158, 315, and more of the Herdsons and Dixwells, under Felkeitone and Barham.

of Wm. Hougham, esq. of Barton, who is possessed of the remaining fourth part of it in undivided shares.

THE MANOR OF HOLYROOD, alias FRYERNE PARK, lies in the eastern part of this parish, and in the book of aid, anno 20 Edward III. it is said to have been held by the abbot of Langdon, by knight's service, which the heirs of Simon de Holte before held in Holyrode of the heirs of William de Auberville. This manor continued in the possession of the monastery till the dissolution of it in the reign of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, whence anno 29 Henry VIII. it was granted to the archbishop, who exchanged it again with the crown,^d whence it was granted to Heyman, who sold it to Hewytt. *The demesnes* called *the Park*, afterwards became the property of John Whitfield, esq. of Canterbury, and are now of Wm. Philpot, gent. of Sandwich, but *the manor* belongs to the right hon. George-Augustus, earl of Guildford.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about fifteen, casually ten.

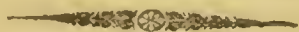
STELLING is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is large and handsome, consisting of two isles and one chancel, having a low square tower at the north-west corner of it. There are exceeding good remains of painted glass in this church, especially in the east window of the south isle, in which there are many figures well preserved, with curious canopies and ornaments about them, very little of it having been destroyed. At bottom are two shields of arms, one, *Azure, semee of cross crosslets, or, a lion ermine, over all a fess, gules*; the other, *Gules, a lion rampant, ermine, over it a chevron, or*. In the church-yard are three fine yew-trees, of a remarkable large size.

^d Augmentation-office, Kent, box D. 35.

The church of Stelling has always been esteemed as a chapel to the church of Upper Hardres, the rector of which is inducted to that rectory, with the chapel of Stelling annexed to it.

It is included in the valuation of that rectory in the king's books. In 1588 here were communicants ninety-two, and in 1640, ninety.



E L E H A M,

OR, as it is as frequently written, *Elham*, lies the next parish south-eastward from Stelling. It was written in the time of the Saxons both *Uleham* and *Ælham*, in Domesday, *Alham*. Philipott says, it was antiently written *Helham*, denoting the situation of it to be a valley among the hills, whilst others suppose, but with little probability, that it took its name from the quantity of eels which the Nailbourn throws out when it begins to run. There are *seven boroughs* in it, of Bladbean, Boyke, Canterwood, Lyminge, Eleham, Town, Sibton, and Hurst.

ELEHAM is said to be the largest parish in the eastern parts of this county, extending itself in length from north to south, through the Nailbourn valley, about three miles and an half; and in breadth five miles and a half, that is, from part of Stelling-minnis, within the bounds of it, across the valley to Eleham down and Winteridge, and the southern part of Swinfield-minnis, almost up to Hairn-forstal, in Uphill Folkestone. The village, or town of Eleham, as it is usually called, is situated in the above-mentioned valley, rather on a rise, on the side of the stream. It is both healthy and pleasant, the houses in it being mostly modern and well-built, of brick and slated. As an instance of the healthiness of this parish, there have been within these few years several inhabitants of it buried here, of the ages
of

of 95, 97, and 99, and one of 105; the age of 40 years being esteemed that of a young person, in this parish. The church, with the vicarage on the side of the church-yard, is situated on the eastern side of it, and the court lodge at a small distance from it. This is now no more than a small mean cottage, thatched, of, I believe, only two rooms on a floor, and unfit for habitation. It appears to be the remains of a much larger edifice, and is built of quarry-stone, with small arched gothic windows and doors, the frames of which are of ashlar stone, and seemingly very antient indeed. It is still accounted a market-town, the market having been obtained to it by prince Edward, afterwards king Edward I. in his father's life-time, anno 35 Henry III. to be held on a Monday weekly, which, though disused for a regular constancy, is held in the market-house here once in five or six years, to keep up the claim to the right of it; besides which there are three markets regularly held, for the buying and selling of cattle, in every year, on Palm, Easter, and Whit Mondays, and one fair on Oct. 20th, by the alteration of the stile, being formerly held on the day of St. Dionis, Oct. 9, for toys and pedlary. *The Nailbourn*, as has been already mentioned before, in the description of Liminge, runs along this valley northward, entering this parish southward, by the hamlet of Ottinge, and running thence by the town of Eleham, and at half a mile's distance, by the hamlet of North Eleham, where there are several deep ponds, in which are from time to time quantities of eels, and so on to Brompton's Pot and Wingmere, at the northern extremity of this parish. The soil in the valley is mostly an unfertile red earth, mixed with many flints; but the hills on each side of it, which are very frequent and steep, extend to a wild romantic country, with frequent woods and uninclosed downs, where the soil consists mostly of chalk, excepting towards Stelling and Swinfield minnis's, where it partakes of a like quality to that of the valley,

only

only still more poor and barren. At the north-west corner of the parish, on the hill, is *Eleham* park, being a large wood, belonging to the lord of Eleham manor.

Dr. Plot says, he was informed, that there was *the custom of borough English* prevailing over some copyhold lands in this parish, the general usage of which is, that the youngest son should inherit all the lands and tenements which his father had within the borough, &c. but I cannot find any here subject to it. On the contrary, the custom here is, to give the whole estate to the eldest son, who pays to the younger ones their proportions of it, as valued by the homage of the manor, in money.

AT THE TIME of taking the survey of Domesday, anno 1080, this place was part of the possessions of the bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

In Honinberg hundred, the bishop of Baieux holds in demesne Alham. It was taxed at six sulins. The arable land is twenty-four carucates. In demesne there are five carucates and forty-one villeins, with eight borderers having eighteen carucates. There is a church, and eight servants, and two mills of six shillings, and twenty eight acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of one hundred hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth thirty pounds, now forty, and yet it yields fifty pounds. Ederic held this manor of king Edward.

Four years after the bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown, whence this manor seems to have been granted to William de Albineto, or Albini, surnamed Pincerna, who had followed the Conqueror from Normandy in his expedition hither. He was succeeded by his son, of the same name, who was made Earl of Arundel anno 15 king Stephen, and Alida his daughter carried it in marriage to John, earl of Ewe, in Normandy, whose eldest son Henry, earl of Ewe, was slain at the siege of Ptole-

mais in 1217, leaving Alice his sole daughter and heir, who entitled her husband Ralph D'Iffondon to the possession of this manor, as well as to the title of earl of Ewe. She died in the reign of king Henry III. possessed of this manor, with the advowson of the church, and sealed with *Barry, a label of six points*, as appears by a deed in the Surrenden library; after which it appears to have come into the possession of prince Edward, the king's eldest son, who in the 35th year of it obtained the grant of a market on a Monday, and a fair, at this manor,^e and afterwards, in the 41st year of that reign, alienated it to archbishop Boniface, who, lest he should still further inflame that enmity which this nation had conceived against him, among other foreigners and aliens, by thus increasing his possessions in it, passed this manor away to Roger de Leyborne, who died possessed of it in the 56th year of that reign, at which time it appears that there was a park here;^f and in his name it continued till Juliana de Leyborne, daughter of Thomas, became the sole heir of their possessions, from the greatness of which she was usually called the Infanta of Kent. She was thrice married, yet she had no issue by either of her husbands, all of whom she survived, and died in the 41st year of king Edward III. upon which this manor, among the rest of her estates, escheated to the crown, there being no one who could make claim to them, by direct or even by collateral alliance.^g Afterwards it continued in the crown till king Richard II. vested it in feoffees in trust, towards the endowment of St. Stephen's chapel, in his palace of Westminster, which he had in his 22d year, completed and made collegiate, and had the year before granted to the dean and canons this manor,

^e Allowed before the justices itinerant anno 7 Edward I.

^f Regist. of St. Radigund's abbey, cart. 595 to 615, 619, and 1036.

^g Inquis. Post. mort. See more of her under Leyborne, vol. iv. of this history, p. 498.

among others, in mortmain.^h All which was confirmed by king Henry IV. and VI. and by king Edward IV. in their first years ; the latter of whom, in his 9th year, granted to them a fair in this parish yearly, on the Monday after Palm-Sunday, and on the Wednesday following, with all liberties, &c. In which situation it continued till the 1st year of king Edward VI. when this college was, with all its possessions, surrendered into the king's hands, where this manor did not continue long ; for the king in his 5th year, granted it to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, and he reconveyed it to the crown the same year. After which the king demised it, for the term of eighty years, to Sir Edward Wotton, one of his privy council, whose son Thomas Wotton, esq. sold his interest in it to Alexander Hamon, esq. of Acrise, who died in 1613, leaving two daughters his coheirs, the youngest of whom Catherine, married to Sir Robert Lewknor, entitled him to it ; he was at his death succeeded by his son Hamon Lewknor, esq. but the reversion in fee having been purchased of the crown some few years before the expiration of the above-mentioned term, which ended the last year of king James I.'s reign, to Sir Charles Herbert, master of the revels. He at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign, alienated it to Mr. John Aelfst, merchant, of London ; after which, I find by the court rolls, that it was vested in Thomas Alderne, John Fisher, and Roger Jackson, esqrs. who in the year 1681 conveyed it to Sir John Williams, whose daughter and sole heir Penelope carried it in marriage to Thomas Symonds, esq. of Herefordshire, by the heirs of whose only surviving son Thomas Symonds Powell, esq. of Pengethley, in that county, it has been lately sold to Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. who is now entitled to it.

^h See more of this endowment in vol. v. of this history, p. 587.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor, which is very extensive. There is much copyhold land held of it. The demesnes of it are tithe-free. There is a yearly rent charge, payable for ever out of it, of 87l. 13s. 1d. to the ironmongers company, in London.

SHOTTLESFIELD is a manor, situated at the south-east boundary of this parish, the house standing partly in Liminge, at a small distance southward from the street or hamlet of the same name. It was, as early as the reign of king Edward II. the inheritance of a family called le Grubbe, some of whom had afterwards possessions about Yalding and Eythorne. Thomas le Grubbe was possessed of it in the 3d year of that reign, and wrote himself of Shottlesfeld, and from him it continued down by paternal descent to John Grubbe, who in the 2d year of king Richard III. conveyed it by sale to Thomas Brockman, of Liminge,ⁱ whose grandson Henry Brockman, in the 1st year of queen Mary, alienated it to George Fogge, esq. of Braborne, and he, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, sold it to Bing, who, before the end of that reign, passed it away to Mr. John Masters, of Sandwich, from whom it descended to Sir Edward Masters, of Canterbury, who at his decease, soon after the death of Charles I. gave it to his second son, then LL. D. from whose heirs it was alienated to Hetherington, whose last surviving son the Rev. William Hetherington, of North Cray place, died possessed of it unmarried in 1778, and by will devised it, among his other estates, to Thomas Coventry, esq. of London, who lately died possessed of it *s. p.* and the trustees of his will are now entitled to it.

THE MANOR OF BOWICK, now called *Boyke*, is situated likewise in the eastern part of this parish, in the borough of its own name, which was in very antient times the residence of the Lads, who in several

ⁱ There are several of their wills in the Prerog. off. Cant.

of their old evidences were written De Lad, by which name there is an antient farm, once reputed a manor, still known, as it has been for many ages before, in the adjoining parish of Acrise, which till the reign of queen Elizabeth, was in the tenure of this family. It is certain that they were resident here at Bowick in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, and in the next of Edward IV. as appears by the registers of their wills in the office at Canterbury, they constantly stiled themselves of Eleham. Thomas Lade, of Bowick, died possessed of it in 1515, as did his descendant Vincent Lade in 1563, anno 6 Elizabeth. Soon after which it passed by purchase into the name of Nethersole, from whence it quickly afterwards was alienated to Aucher, and thence again to Wroth, who at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign sold it to Elgar; whence, after some intermission, it was sold to Thomas Scott, esq. of Liminge, whose daughter and coheir Elizabeth, married to William Turner, esq. of the Friars, in Canterbury, at length, in her right, became possessed of it; his only surviving daughter and heir Bridget married David Papillon, esq. of Acrise, and entitled him to this manor, and his grandson Thomas Papillon, esq. of Acrise, is the present owner of it.

MOUNT and BLADBEAN are two manors, situated on the hills, on the opposite sides of this parish, the former near the eastern, and the latter near the western boundaries of it; the latter being antiently called *Bladbean, alias Jacobs-court*, a name now quite forgotten. Both these manors appear to have been in the reign of the Conqueror, part of the possessions of Anschitillus de Ros, who is mentioned in Domesday as holding much land in the western part of this county, their principal manor there being that of Horton, near Farningham. One of this family made a grant of it to the Cosentons, of Cosenton, in Aylesford, to hold of their barony of Ros, as of their manor of Horton before mentioned, by knight's service. In the 7th year of Edward III.

Sir Stephen de Cosenton obtained a charter of *free-warren* for his lands here. He was the son of Sir William de Cosenton, sheriff anno 35 Edward I. and was sometimes written of Cosenton, and sometimes of Mount, in Eleham. At length his descendant dying in the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, without male issue, his three daughters, married to Duke, Wood, and Alexander Hamon, esq. became his coheirs, and shared a large inheritance between them, and upon their division of it, the manor of Bladbean, alias Jacobs-court, was allotted to Wood, and Mount to Alexander Hamon.

THE MANOR of *Bladbean*, alias *Jacobs-court*, was afterwards alienated by the heirs of Wood to Thomas Stoughton, esq. of St. Martin's, near Canterbury, who by will in 1591^k gave this manor, with its rents and services, to Elizabeth his daughter and coheir, married to Thomas Wilde, esq. of St. Martin's, whose grandson Colonel Dudley Wilde, at his death in 1653, *f. p.* devised it to his widow, from whom it went by sale to Hills, and Mr. James Hills, in 1683, passed it away to Mr. Daniel Woollet, whose children divided this estate among them; a few years after which John Brice became, by purchase of it at different times, possessed of the whole of it, which he in 1729 conveyed by sale to Mr. Valentine Sayer, of Sandwich, who died possessed of it in 1766, and the heirs of his eldest son Mr. George Sayer, of Sandwich, are now entitled to it.

THE MANOR OF MOUNT, now called *Mount court*, which was allotted as above-mentioned, to Alexander Hamon, continued down to his grandson, of the same name, who died possessed of it in 1613, leaving two daughters his coheirs, the youngest of whom, Catherine, entitled her husband Sir Robert Lewknor, to it, in whose descendants it continued till Robert Lewknor, esq. his grandson, in 1666, alienated it, with other

^k Proved in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

lands in this parish, to Thomas Papillon, esq. of Lubenham, in Leicestershire, whose descendant Thomas Papillon, esq. of Acrise, is the present proprietor of it.

LADWOOD is another manor in this parish, lying at the eastern boundary of it, likewise on the hills next to Acrise. It was written in old evidences *Ladswood*, whence it may with probability be conjectured, that before its being converted into a farm of arable land, and the erecting of a habitation here, it was a wood belonging to the family of Lad, resident at Bowick; but since the latter end of king Edward III.'s reign, it continued uninterrupted in the family of Rolfe till the reign of king Charles II. soon after which it was alienated to Williams, in which name it remained till Penelope, daughter of Sir John Williams, carried it in marriage to Thomas Symonds, esq. the heirs of whose only surviving son Thomas Symonds Powell, esq. sold it to David Papillon, esq. whose son Thomas Papillon, esq. now possesses it.

THE MANOR OF CANTERWOOD, as appears by an old manuscript, seemingly of the time of Henry VIII. was formerly the estate of Thomas de Garwinton, of Welle, lying in the eastern part of the parish, and who lived in the reigns of Edward II. and III. whose great-grandson William Garwinton, dying *s. p.* Joane his kinswoman, married to Richard Haut, was, in the 9th year of king Henry IV. found to be his heir, not only in this manor, but much other land in these parts, and their son Richard Haut having an only daughter and heir Margery, she carried this manor in marriage to William Isaak. After which, as appears from the court-rolls, which do not reach very high, that the family of Hales became possessed of it, in which it staid till the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, when it went by sale to Manwood, from which name it was alienated to Sir Robert Lewknor, whose grandson Robert Lewknor, esq. in 1666 sold it, with other lands in this parish already mentioned, to Thomas Papillon, esq. of Lu-

benham, in Leicestershire, whose descendant Thomas Papillon, esq. of Acrise, is the present owner of it.

OXROAD, now usually called *Ostrude*, is a manor, situated a little distance eastward from North Eleham. It had antiently owners of the same name; Andrew de Oxroad held it of the countess of Ewe, in the reign of king Edward I. by knight's service, as appears by the book of them in the king's remembrancer's office. In the 20th year of king Edward III. John, son of Simon atte Welle, held it of the earl of Ewe by the like service. After which the Hencles became possessed of it, from the reign of king Henry IV. to that of king Henry VIII. when Isabel, daughter of Tho. Hencle, marrying John Beane, entitled him to it, and in his descendants it continued till king Charles I.'s reign, when it was alienated to Mr. Daniel Shatterden, gent. of this parish, descended from those of Shatterden, in Great Chart, which place they had possessed for many generations. At length, after this manor had continued for some time in his descendants, it was sold to Adams, in which name it remained till the heirs of Randall Adams passed it away by sale to Papillon, in whose family it still continues, being now the property of Thomas Papillon, esq. of Acrise.

HALL, alias WINGMERE, is a manor, situated in the valley at the northern boundary of this parish, next to Barham, in which some part of the demesne lands of it lie. It is held of the manor of Eleham, and had most probably once owners of the name of Wigmore, as it was originally spelt, of which name there was a family in East Kent, and in several antient evidences there is mention made of William de Wigmore and others of this name. However this be, the family of Brent appear to have been for several generations possessed of this manor, and continued so till Thomas Brent, of Wilsborough, dying in 1612, *f. p.* it passed into the family of Dering, of Surrenden; for in king James I.'s reign Edward Dering, gent. of Egerton, eldest son of John, the fourth son of John Dering, esq. of Surrenden,

den, who had married Thomas Brent's sister, was become possessed of it; and his only son and heir Thomas Dering, gent. in 1649, alienated it to William Codd, gent.¹ of Watringbury, who was succeeded in it by his son James Codd, esq. of Watringbury, who died *s. p.* in 1708, being then sheriff of this county, and being possessed at his death of this manor in fee, in gavelkind; upon which it came to the representatives of his two aunts, Jane, the wife of Boys Ore, and Anne, of Robert Wood, and they, in 1715, by fine levied, entitled Thomas Manley, and Elizabeth, his wife, to the possession of this manor for their lives, and afterwards to them in fee, in separate moieties. He died *s. p.* in 1716, and by will gave *his moiety* to John Pollard; on whose death *s. p.* it came, by the limitation in the above will, to Joshua Monger, whose only daughter and heir Rachael carried it in marriage to her husband Arthur Pryor, and they in 1750 joined in the sale of it to Mr. Richard Halford, gent. of Canterbury. *The other moiety* of this manor seems to have been devised by Elizabeth Manley above-mentioned, at her death, to her nephew Thomas Kirkby, whose sons Thomas, John, and Manley Kirkby, joined, in the above year, in the conveyance of it to Mr. Richard Halford above-mentioned, who then became possessed of the whole of it. He was third son of Richard Halford, clerk, rector of the adjoining parish of Liminge, descended from the Halfords, of Warwickshire, as appears by his will in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, by which he devised to his several sons successively in tail, the estate in Warwickshire, which he was entitled to by the will of his kinsman William Halford, gent. of that county. They bear for their arms, *Argent, a greyhound passant, sable, on a chief of the second, three fleurs de lis, or.* He died possessed of it in 1766, leaving by Mary his wife,

¹ See more of this branch of the family of Dering vol. vii. of this history, p. 450.

daughter of Mr. Christopher Creed, of Canterbury, one son Richard Halford, gent. now of Canterbury; and two daughters, Mary married to Mr. John Peirce, surgeon, of Canterbury; and Sarah. In 1794, Mr. Peirce purchased the shares of Mr. Richard and Mrs. Sarah Halford, and he is now the present owner of this manor. He bears for his arms, *Azure field, wavy bend, or, two unicorns heads, proper.*

THE MANOR OF CLAVERTIGH is situated on the hills at the north-west boundary of this parish, next to Liminge, which antiently belonged to the abbey of Bradsole, or St. Radigund, near Dover, and it continued among the possessions of it till the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when by the act then passed, it was suppressed, as not having the clear yearly revenue of two hundred pounds, and was surrendered into the king's hands, who in his 29th year, granted the scite of this priory, with all its lands and possessions, among which this manor was included, with certain exceptions, however, mentioned in it, to archbishop Cranmer, who in the 38th year of that reign, conveyed this manor of Clavertigh, with lands called Monkenlands, late belonging to the same priory in this parish, back again to the king, who that same year granted all those premises to Sir James Hales, one of the justices of the common pleas, to hold *in capite*,^m and he, in the beginning of king Edward VI.'s reign, passed them away to Peter Heyman, esq. one of the gentlemen of that prince's bedchamber who seems to have had a new grant of them from the crown, in the 2d year of that reign. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Ralph Heyman, esq. of Sellindge, whose descendant Sir Peter Heyman, bart. alienated the manor of Clavetigh to Sir Edward Honeywood, of Evington, created a baronet in 1660, in whose descendants this manor has continued down to Sir John Honeywood, bart. of Evington, who is the present possessor of it.

^m Augmentation-office, Kent, box D. 75. Rot. Esch. anno 38 Henry VIII. pt. 3.

CHARITIES.

JONAS WARLEY, D. D. gave by will in 1722, 50*l.* to be put out on good security, the produce to be given yearly in bread on every Sunday in the year, after divine service, to six poor widows, to each of them a two-penny loaf. The money is now vested in the vicar and churchwardens, and the produce of it being no more than 2*l.* 5*s.* per annum, only a three-half-penny loaf is given to each widow.

LAND in this parish, of the annual produce of 1*l.* was given by a person unknown, to be disposed of to the indigent. It is vested in the minister, churchwardens, and overseers.

FOUR SMALL COTTAGES were given to the parish, by a person unknown, and are now inhabited by poor persons. They are vested in the churchwardens and overseers.

SIR JOHN WILLIAMS, by will in 1725, founded A CHARITY SCHOOL in this parish for six poor boys, legal inhabitants, and born in this parish, to be taught reading, writing, and accounts, to be cloathed once in two years; and one such boy to be bound out apprentice, as often as money sufficient could be raised for that use. The minister, churchwardens, and overseers to be trustees, who have power to nominate others to assist them in the management of it. The master has a house to live in, and the lands given to it are let by the trustees.

The poor constantly relieved are about seventy-five, casually fifty-five.

ELEHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of its own name.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is large and handsome, consisting of three isles, the middle one having an upper range of windows, and one chancel, having a tower steeple, with a spire shaft on it, at the west end, in which are eight bells, a clock, and chimes. Within the altar-rails is a memorial for John Somner, gent. son of the learned William Somner, of Canterbury, obt. 1695; arms, *Ermine, a chevron voided*. In the chancel a brass plate for Michael Pyx, of Folkestone, mayor and once high bailiff to Yarmouth, obt. 1601. Another for Nicholas Moore, gent. of Bettenham, in Cranbrooke; he died at Wingmer in 1577. In the middle isle a memorial for Captain

tain William Symons, obt. 1674; arms, *Parted per pale, and fess, three trefoils slipt*. A brass plate for John Hill, dean and vicar of Eleham, obt. 1730. In this church was a lamp burning, called the light of Wyngmer, given before the year 1468, probably by one of the owners of that manor.

The church of Eleham was given by archbishop Boniface, lord of the manor of Eleham, and patron of this church appendant to it, at the instance of Walter de Merton, then canon of St. Paul's, and afterwards bishop of Rochester, to the college founded by the latter in 1263, at Maldon, in Surry.ⁿ After which the archbishop, in 1268, appropriated this church to the college, whenever it should become vacant by the death or cession of the rector of it, saving a reasonable vicarage of thirty marcs, to be endowed by him in it, to which the warden of the college should present to him and his successors, a fit vicar, as often as it should be vacant, to be nominated to the warden by the archbishop; otherwise the archbishop and his successors should freely from thence dispose of the vicarage for that turn.^o

The year before this, Walter de Merton had begun a house in Oxford, whither some of the scholars were from time to time to resort for the advancement of their studies, to which the whole society of Maldon was, within a few years afterwards, removed, and both societies united at Oxford, under the name of the warden and fellows of Merton college. This portion of thirty marcs, which was a stated salary, and not tithes, &c. to that amount, was continued by a subsequent composition or decree of archbishop Warham, in 1532; but in 1559, the college, of their own accord,

ⁿ See Tanner's *Monasticon*, p. 543. MSS. Tanner in *Bibl. Oxon.* p. 97.

^o MSS. Tanner in *chartulario Archiep. Cant.* in *Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.* p. 97.

agreed to let the vicarial tithes, &c. to Thomas Carden, then vicar, at an easy rent, upon his discharging the college from the before-mentioned portion of thirty marcs: and this lease, with the like condition, has been renewed to every subsequent vicar ever since; and as an addition to their income, the vicars have for some time had another lease, of some wood grounds here, from the college.^p

The appropriation or parsonage of this church is now held by lease from the warden and fellows, by the Rev. John Kenward Shaw Brooke, of Town-Malling. The archbishop nominates a clerk to the vicarage of it, whom the warden and fellows above-mentioned present to him for institution.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at twenty pounds, (being the original endowment of thirty marcs), and the yearly tenths at two pounds, the clear yearly certified value of it being 59l. 15s. 2d. In 1640 it was valued at one hundred pounds per annum. Communicants six hundred. It is now of about the yearly value of one hundred and fifty pounds.

All the lands in this parish pay tithes to the rector or vicar, excepting Parkgate farm, Farthingsole farm, and Eleham-park wood, all belonging to the lord of Eleham manor, which claim a modus in lieu of tithes, of twenty shillings yearly paid to the vicar. The manor farm of Clavertigh, belonging to Sir John Honeywood, bart and a parcel of lands called Mount Bottom, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Tournay, of Dover, claim a like modus in lieu of tithes.

^p See Ducarell's Repert. p. 45. Compositio realis f. &c. p Archiep. inter proprietar. de Elliam & Vicar perpet. Cod. MSS. Bibl. Yelvertoniæ, No. 5251, vol. xii. fol. 66. Catal. MSS. Ang. pt. 11, p. 126.

CHURCH OF ELEHAM.

PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.**Warden and fellows of Merton college, Oxford.*

VICARS.

Richard Mathew, A. M. March 20, 1589, obt. 1601.
Zach. Evans, A. M. May 16, 1601, resigned 1607.
John Fitch, S. T. P. March 19, 1607, obt. 1612.
James Ellye, A. M. Sept. 11, 1612, resigned 1613.
Thomas Allen, A. M. Feb. 18, 1613, obt. 1636.^a
John Woodcock, A. M. Feb. 1, 1636, sequestered 1643.^r
Hen. Hannington, obt. 1691.^s
John Lipps, A. M. Nov. 17, 1691, resigned 1692.
William Hunt, A. M. 1692, resigned 1707.^t
Robert Harrison, A. M. Oct. 1, 1707, resigned 1711.
John Hill, A. B. Nov. 3, 1711 obt. Feb. 1731.
Philip Bearcroft, S. T. P. Oct. 20, 1731, obt. 1761.^u
Thomas Thompson, A. M. Dec. 1, 1761, obt. 1773.^v
Edward Fulham, A. M. Dec. 13, 1773, resigned 1777.
William Cornwallis, A. M. Mar. 1778, the present vicar.^x

^a In 1627 a dispensation passed for his holding this vicarage with the rectory of Kingsnoth.

^r See White's Century, p. 19. On his being sequestered, one John Salmon was placed in it. See Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 400.

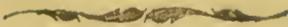
^s Somner's Life, in his Rom. Ports, p. 103.

^t Afterwards curate of Swinfield.

^u He held this vicarage with the rectory of Stourmouth, by dispensation.

^v He was likewise one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral. He went a missionary to Africa, but finding he could be of no service, with all the pains he took, he returned to England. and was by the archbishop nominated to this vicarage.

^x In March 1778 a dispensation passed for his holding this vicarage with the rectory of Wittersham.



A C R I S E

LIES the next parish south-eastward from Eleham. It is written in the survey of Domesday, *Acres*, taking its name from its high situation, and the plenty of oak trees growing in it. It is vulgarly called by the common people in the neighbourhood, *Awkeridge*, by which name I have sometimes seen it written, both in wills and deeds. The north-east part of it, in which part of the manor of Brandred lies, is in the hundred of Folkestone, and the remainder of it within this hundred of Loningborough.

ACRISE is an obscure parish, which, like all the others on these hills, is, though poor, exceedingly healthy. It is situated great part of it on high ground, in a wild, dreary and flinty country, among those hills which are here very frequent and steep. It is rather more than two miles long, and about one mile broad. In the south-west part of it, encircled by a large grove of trees, is Acrise-court, a respectable brick mansion, seemingly of the age of Henry VII. and almost close to it, on the north side of the church, about a mile from which stands the parsonage, and a small hamlet of houses round Acrise-green. At some distance further is Hode, the house of which is built of stone, with arched windows and doors of the gothic form, belonging to Mr. Nicholas Marsh, of Eleham; and at the northern boundary of the parish is the hamlet of Brandred, near which there is some coppice wood. The large heath, called Swinfield minnis, extends along the eastern side of this parish, part of which is within the bounds of it. The soil is mostly a red earth, mixed with quantities of flints, the rest of it is chalk, a barren unfertile soil.

There is a fair held here, on the Tuesday next after Oct. 10, yearly.

ACRISE,

ACRISE, at the time of taking the general survey of Domesday, was part of the possessions of the bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

In Nuniberg hundred, Anschitil de Ros holds of the bishop, Acres, which two brothers held, and each had a balimote ; now it is for one manor, and it was taxed for one suling. The arable land is two carucates. In demesne there is one carucate and an half, and five villeins, with five borderers having one carucate. Wood for the pannage of ten hogs, and a church. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth forty shillings, and afterwards thirty shillings, now sixty shillings.

Four years after the taking of the above survey, the bishop of Baieux was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown ; upon which the feignory of this manor seems to have been immediately granted to the above-mentioned Anschitil de Ros, the mesne tenant of it, who thenceforward became lord paramount, holding it immediately of the crown *in capite*. Of his descendants this manor was again held by the family of Cosenton, or Cossington as they were sometimes spelt, who resided both here and at Cosenton, in Aylesford.

This manor of Acrise, alias Okeridge, was granted to them to hold of the barony of Ros, as of the manor of Horton Kirkby, which seems to have been the chief manor of that barony, and in imitation of whose arms, *Or, three roses, gules*, the Cosentons bore *Azure, three roses, or*. Sir Stephen de Cosenton possessed it in the 7th year of Edward III. and that year obtained a charter of *free-warren* for his lands in Acrise, Cosyngtone, and Suthbertone.* At length, after it had continued in his descendants till the reign of king Henry VIII. Thomas Cosenton, esq. dying in the beginning of it without male issue, his three daughters

* See more of the family of Cosenton under Aylesford.

became his coheirs, and shared a large inheritance between them ; upon the division of which, this manor was allotted to the youngest, Elizabeth, married to Alexander Hamon, esq. who bore for his arms, *Azure, three demi lions, passant-guardant, or.* He afterwards resided at Acrise-place, as did his grandson Alexander Hamon, esq. who died possessed of this manor in 1613, leaving two daughters his coheirs ; Elizabeth married to Sir Edward Boys, of Fredville, and Catherine to Sir Robert Lewknor, to the latter of whom, by his will, he devised this manor and estate. He afterwards resided at Acrise-place, and bore for his arms, *Argent, three chevronels, gules.* His descendants continued possessed of it till Robert Lewknor his grandson, in 1666, alienated it, with other estates in this neighbourhood, to Thomas Papillon, esq. of Lubenham, in Leicestershire.

The family of Papillon, or Papillion, seems to have been of good account in this kingdom in very early times ; for I find Toraldus de Papilion, one of the witnesses to a deed of confirmation of William the Conqueror, to the church of Durham. William Papilion was one of king Edward I.'s faithful servants, and recommended by him to the abbot and convent of Leicester, for a *corodie* from that house in the 31st year of his reign.^z And from him it is very probable the Papillons, of Lubenham, in that county, derive their descent and first settlement in it. Thomas Papillon, of Lubenham, the purchaser of this manor, was an eminent merchant of London, for which he served in parliament, as he had before done for Dover, and bore for his arms, *Azure, a chevron, or, between three butterflies, or papillons, argent.* He was of the Mercers company, to which he gave 100*l.* Philip Papillon, his son, served in parliament several times

^z See Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 44. Willis's Mitred Abbies, p. 202. Prynne, vol. iii. p. 1011.

for Dover, and once for New Romney. His first wife was Anne, eldest daughter of William Jolliffe, esq. of Staffordshire, by her he had a son David. He married secondly Susan Henshaw, by whom he had a son Philip, who was of East Malling, and three daughters. David Papillon, the eldest son, was chosen to serve in parliament for New Romney, and for Dover likewise. He was one of the commissioners of excise, and resided both here and at Lee. He died in 1762, leaving by Mary, daughter of Timothy Keyser, esq. of London, a son David, and five daughters. David Papillon, esq. the son, resided at times both here and at Lee, and was one of the commissioners of excise. By his first wife Bridget, daughter of William Turner, of the White Friars, Canterbury, son of William, by Anna-Maria Papillon, he had surviving seven children, Thomas, born in 1757, now lieutenant-colonel in the East Kent battalion of militia, and by his father's gift the present possessor of this manor and seat; Philip, rector of Eythorne, and vicar of Kennington; William, in orders likewise, of Wymundham, in Norfolk, who married the daughter of the Rev. Richard Drake, of that parish; John-Rawsterne, vicar of Tunbridge, and George, Elizabeth and Sarah. He married secondly Hester, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Curteis, of Sevenoke, and prebendary of Canterbury; by his second wife, who died *s. p.* in 1782. Thomas Papillon, esq. the eldest son above-mentioned, the present possessor of this manor, married Anne, daughter of Henry Pelham, esq. and now resides at Acrise-place.

BRANDRED is a manor, in the north-east part of this parish, having a hamlet of its own name within it, which, at the time of taking the general survey of Domesday, seems to have been part of the possessions of the canons of St. Martin's priory, in Dover, under the description of which it is entered thus: *The land of Brandet pays twenty shillings and six-pence to St. Mar-*
tin

tin in alms. And a little below, under the same title of their possessions: *Among the common land of St. Martin there are, among others, one hundred acres of land at Brand which acquit themselves, that is, are free from payment of custom and scot.*

This manor continued part of the possessions of the church and priory of St. Martin above-mentioned, till its dissolution in the 27th year of the reign of king Henry VIII. when it was suppressed, as not having revenues to the amount of the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, those of this priory not amounting to more than 170l. 14s. 11¹/₂d. clear yearly income, and was surrendered that year, with all its lands and possessions, to the king's use. But they did not remain long in the hands of the crown, for the king, in his 29th year, granted the site of the priory, with all lands and possessions belonging to it, except the patronage of certain churches mentioned in it, in exchange to archbishop Cranmer,^a in whose successor, they have continued to the present time, his grace the archbishop being now entitled to the inheritance of it.

In the hamlet of Brandred, is an estate, the house of which, though now only a farm-house, was, as early as queen Elizabeth's reign, the property and residence of the Marsh's, descended from those of Marton, in East Langdon, and it continued so down to T. Marsh, of Brandred, who died in 1664, leaving by Anne, daughter of Thomas Nethersole, of Nethersole, in Wimlingswold, a son, John Marsh, who in 1665, removed thither, in whose descendants it has continued down to John Marsh, esq. of Salisbury, afterwards of Nethersole, who is the present possessor of this estate, but now resides at Chichester, in Suffex.

^a Augmentation office, Kent, box A. 21.

CHARITIES.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave land in this parish, for the benefit of the poor, now of the annual value of 1l. occupied at present by John Sharp.

The poor constantly relieved are about eleven, casually nine.

ACRISE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Eleham.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, is but small, consisting of only one isle and one chancel, having a tower at the west end, with a low turret on it, flat at top, in which there is one bell. The church is kept very neat. In the chancel, on a stone, is a memorial and figure of a woman in brass, for Mary, wife of Peter Heyman, esq. daughter and coheir of William Tirrill, esq. of Essex, obt. 1601. On a stone, a memorial in brass, for Alexander Hamon, esq. obt. 1613. A monument for William Turner, esq. late of Grays-Inn, obt. 1729; married Anna-Maria, daughter of Thomas Papillon, esq. obt. 1738; arms, *Turner, argent and ermine, three fer de molins, sable, a pale counterchanged in fess, on a chief, or, a lion rampant-guardant, between two roses, gules*, impaling *Papillon*; and a monument for Anne, late wife of Mr. Philip Papillon, of London, merchant, eldest daughter of William Jolliffe, esq. obt. 1693. There are many hatchments of the Papillon family round the isle; between which and the chancel there is a large pointed arch, with zig-zag ornaments.

This church was given, about the reign of king Henry II. by William de Cosenton, lord of the manor of Acrise, to the priory of Leeds, to which the patronage of it afterwards belonged; but it never was appropriated, and archbishop Baldwin, who lived in that reign, granted out of it to the priory an annual pension of forty shillings. In which state the patronage of it continued till the dissolution of the priory,

or

or abbey of Leeds as it was then called, in the 31st year of Henry VIII. when it came, with the rest of the possessions of it, into the hands of the crown, in which it has continued ever since, the king being the present patron of it.

The above-mentioned pension of forty shillings has not been paid since the dissolution of the priory.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at seven pounds, and the yearly tenths at fourteen shillings. In 1588 it was valued at eighty pounds, communicants sixty-eight. In 1640 the like number of communicants, and it was valued at one hundred pounds.

CHURCH OF ACRISE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

The Crown.

John Bankes, 1620.

Humphry Peake, D.D. June 12, 1627.^b

Thomas Gaze, 1642.

John King.

John Floate, obt. 1699.

John Lewis, Oct. 6, 1699, resigned 1706.^c

Thomas Rymer, D.D. 1706, ob. March 23, 1761.^d

John Hardy Franklyn, A.M. April 11, 1761, obt. June 1782.

William Swanee, inducted 1782.

Giles Powell, in 1786, the present rector.

^b Likewise rector of Liminge and prebendary of Canterbury, and had a second induction to this rectory on May 20, 1636.

^c He resigned this rectory for that of Saltwood. See his life in Biog. Brit.

vol. v. p. 2927, and more of him under Minster, in Thanet.

^d Likewise rector of Wittersham, and perpetual curate of Swinfield.

 PADLESWORTH,

USUALLY called *Palworth*, is the next parish southward from Acrise. The manors of Liminge and Eleham both claim within this parish.

PADLESWORTH is a lonely and unfrequented parish, situated very high, among the hills; the saying in this country being, *that Padlesworth is the highest ground and the lowest church in the whole county*. It is very small, the church standing in the middle of it, near three or four mean cottages, which make the village, the inhabitants of which are poor indeed. The soil is much like that of the last-described parish of Acrise, only still more barren, with a great deal of heath or common throughout it, a wretched and miserable country.

THE MANOR OF PADLESWORTH was antiently part of the estate of the great family of Criol; one of whom, Bertram de Criol, died possessed of it in the 23d year of king Edward I. whose two sons dying without issue, Joane their sister became possessed of this manor, with the rest of her brother's inheritance, which she carried in marriage to Sir Richard de Rokelle, who left his two daughters his coheirs, of whom Agnes, the eldest, married Thomas de Poynings, and entitled her husband to the possession of this manor. He died anno 13 Edward III. and in his descendants it continued down to Robert de Poynings, who lived in king Edward IV.'s reign, and was, as his several ancestors were, summoned to parliament among the barons of this realm, and he passed it away by sale to Sir Thomas Fogge, of Repton, in whose descendants it remained till king James I's reign, when it was alienated to Dingley, whose heirs conveyed it to Thomas Talbot, esq. and he sold it to Mr. Ralph Harwood, from which name it passed by sale, in 1748, to
Mr.

Mr. James Hammond, of Dover, since whose death in 1790, it has been sold by his heirs to Thomas Papillon, esq. of Acrise, the present proprietor of it.

A court baron is held for this manor, which extends into the parishes of Liminge, Swingfield, Capel, and Newington.

There are no charitable donations to this parish. The poor constantly or casually relieved are not more than one or two.

PADLESWORTH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Eleham.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Oswald, is, I believe the lowest and the least in the county. It is very antient indeed, being built of large flint stones, and consists of one very small isle, and still smaller chancel; the roof of both is unceiled, and the east and only window of the chancel being boarded up, it is quite dark at noon-day. Between the isle and chancel is a circular arch, with Saxon ornaments. At the west end of the isle is part of a large circular pillar, about two feet high, very antient, seemingly the basis of the font, which there is none now. There is no steeple or turret, but at the west end of the roof hangs one bell. There are no memorials in it. On each side of the isle is a very small circular door; on each side of the southern one are two remarkably small pillars, of Saxon architecture, different in their ornaments from each other.

This church has always been esteemed as a chapel to the church of Liminge, in the value of which it is included in the king's books; the rector of Liminge being instituted and inducted to that rectory, with the chapels of Stanford and Padlesworth annexed. In 1588 here were communicants eighty-six, and in 1640 the same.

THE HUNDRED OF FOLKESTONE

LIES the next south-eastward to that of Loningborough, written in Domesday, *Fulcheſtan*, and in antient deeds and records, univerſally, *Folkeſtone*; though of late years it has been erroneouſly written *Folkſtone*.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE FOLLOWING PARISHES:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. SWINGFIELD. | | 5. HAWKING. |
| 2. LIDDON <i>in part</i> . | | 6. CHERITON; <i>and</i> |
| 3. ALKHAM. | | 7. NEWINGTON. |
| 4. CAPELL. | | |

And the churches of thoſe pariſhes; and likewise part of the pariſhes of ACRISE, HOUGHAM, and FOLKESTONE; *the town and liberty of Folkeſtone*, comprehending the church and a part of that pariſh, having been long ſince made a *ſeparate juriſdiction* from it, and having peace officers of its own. *Two conſtables* have juriſdiction over this hundred.

This hundred, which was appurtenant to the lordſhip or manor of Folkeſtone, was, in the reign of the Conqueror, part of the poſſeſſions of the biſhop of Baieux, who being diſgraced in the 19th year of it, all his eſtates were conſiſcated to the crown; the hundred of Folkeſtone afterwards paſſed, in the ſame ſucceſſion of ownerſhip as the manors of Folkeſtone and Tirlingham did, as may be further ſeen hereafter, under the deſcription of them, to the preſent lord and owner of it, the right hon. Jacob Pleydel Bouverie, earl of Radnor.

S W I N G F I E L D.

WRITTEN in antient deeds both *Swynnefelde* and *Sweinfield*, lies the next adjoining pariſh eaſtward from Acrise.

THIS

THIS PARISH lies in a very lonely and unfrequented country, most of it is upon high ground. The church stands in the north-east part of it, having a small village near it. On the eastern side of the minnis is *Foxhole*, late belonging to Mr. James Hammond, of Dover; and *Smersole*, formerly belonging to a family of the same name, afterwards to the Simons's, then to Mr. George Rigden, of Wingham, who sold it a few years ago to the Rev. Edward Time-well Brydges, of Wotton, the present owner of it. At the west end of the minnis is the hamlet of Selsted, the principal farm in which belongs to Mr. Brydges, of Denton. There are several coppice woods in this parish, the largest of which are at the north and southern extremities of it; the former of which is called Swingfield park, consisting of 185 acres. It formerly belonged to the Strangford family, afterwards to the famous Algernon Sidney, who mortgaged it to one of the family of Rushout, who purchased and then sold their interest in it to Edw. Brydges, esq. and it now belongs to his eldest son, the Rev. Mr. Bridges, of Wotton. The soil is much better than most on these hills, especially adjoining to St. John's, where it is less covered with flints, and the fields are more level, larger, and more open. In the western part of this parish is the large common, called Swingfield-minnis, which lies, the greatest part, within it, and the remainder in Acrise and Eleham. It is about two miles and an half long, and not quite half a mile wide, consisting of about 550 acres of land. The property of this minnis was always supposed to belong to the crown, accordingly after the death of Charles I. when the royal lands were surveyed, in order to their being sold for the public use, it was returned, that this minnis contained 540 acres, of the annual improved rent of two hundred and sixteen pounds, which they finding to lie in common, imagined it to belong to the crown; but Colonel Dixwell, owner of
the

the barony and hundred of Folkestone, claimed it as paramount, as lying within it, alledging, that the feeding and commonage thereupon was enjoyed by the inhabitants of the parishes before-mentioned, with all such other persons bordering thereto; and who had any lands adjoining, on paying to him some small acknowledgment for the same, as lord paramount, which he said had been enjoyed by him and his ancestors for many generations; and the earl of Radnor, now lord paramount, and owner of the barony and hundred of Folkestone, claims as such a like right to it.

In 1745 there was a large assembly of the noblemen, gentry, and commonalty of the eastern parts of this county, to the number of four thousand, who met here accoutred with arms and ammunition, to oppose any invasion which might be made on these coasts, of which there was then great apprehension in this county.

THIS PARISH was part of those lands which made up the barony of Averanches, or Folkestone as it was afterwards called. *The manors of Folkestone and Tirlingham claim paramount over it, subordinate to which are THE MANORS OF NORTH, alias HALL-COURT, and BOYNTON, alias BONNINGTON, which were the two moieties of which the manor of Swingfield once consisted; the former of which appears by antient records to have been held by a family of the name of Swynefeld, and the latter by that of Bonnington; both being held by the performance of ward to the castle of Dover.*

John de Criol, younger son of Bertram, died possessed of the manor of Boynton anno 48 Henry III. whose descendant Nicholas Criol, in the 3d year of king Richard II. gave it to John Fineaux, esq. in gratitude for his having saved his life at the battle of Poitiers, and he seems to have been possessed of both Boynton and North-court; but whether the latter came to him by the above gift, or by descent, I am not certain,

certain, only that they both continued in his descendants till John Fineux, esq. of Herne, the grandson of Sir John Fineux, chief justice of the king's bench, who was born here and afterwards resided at Herne,* leaving an only daughter and heir Elizabeth. She entitled her husband Sir John Smythe, of Westenhamer, to the possession of them, whose grandson Philip, viscount Strangford, conveyed them to trustees for the payment of his debts; and they, at the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign, alienated them to William Gomeldon, esq. of Sellindge, whose son Richard, anno 10 queen Anne, obtained an act for the sale of the manors of Northcourt and Bointon, for the discharging of his incumbrances, and immediately afterwards passed them away by sale to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, whose grand-daughter Catherine, countess of Guildford, at her death in 1767, devised them by will to her husband Francis, earl of Guildford, whose grandson the right hon. George Augustus, earl of Guildford, is the present possessor of them.

ST. JOHN'S, as it is now usually called, was formerly a *preceptory*, appertaining to the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, to whom it belonged in king Henry II.'s reign. A preceptory was a mansion, of which sort they had several in different places, in which some of their brethren were placed, to take care of their lands and estates in the neighbourhood of them. This preceptory appears to have had several benefactions of lands made to it. This preceptory, with the lands belonging to it, continued as such till the general dissolution of this order of knights, in the 33d year of king Henry VIII. when they were suppressed by an act then specially passed for that purpose, and all their lands and revenues given to the

* Rot. Esch. anno 17 and 18 Henry VIII. His will, proved anno 1557, is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

king; this preceptory being then valued at 87l. 3s. 3¹/₂d. clear, and 111l. 12s. 8d. total annual revenue. But it did not remain long in the hands of the crown; for the king, in his 33d year, granted it to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Otterden, by the description of the late monastery of Swynfield, and the rectory of the same, to hold *in capite* by knight's service, and he, anno 5 Edward VI. passed it away to Sir Henry Palmer, of Wingham, whose son of the same name was created a baronet, and in his descendants it continued down to Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. who died in 1723, and by will bequeathed it to his natural son Herbert Palmer, esq. who died likewise *f. p.* in 1760, and by his will devised it first to trustees for the payment of his debts, and lastly to his sister Mrs. Frances Palmer, in tail. These trustees refusing to accept the trust, the court of chancery decreed, this estate among others to be sold for that purpose, for the term of ninety-nine years, to commence from his death; which it accordingly was, in 1777, to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hey, of Wickhambreux, who likewise became entitled to the fee of it by the will of Mrs. Frances Palmer above-mentioned, who having suffered a recovery of it, and barred the entails, had devised it to him at her death in 1770. He sold it in 1792 to Samuel Egerton Bridges, esq. of Denton, the present possessor of it.

There is much remaining of this antient building of the preceptory, now made use of as the farm-house of the estate, particularly the east end, which is lofty and handsome, in which are three narrow lancet windows with pointed arches, and three circular ones above them. This remains in its original state, and seems to have been part of the chapel, which no doubt adjoined to the mansion of it.

Richard de Swinfield, S. T. P. a native of this parish, was bishop of Hereford. He died anno 1316, and was buried in his own cathedral. He filled all the dignities

dignities of his church with Kentish men, of which two were likewise of the name of this parish.

SWINGFIELD is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, consists of one isle and one chancel, having a square tower, with a beacon turret at the west end, in which is one bell. In the chancel are several memorials for the Pilchers, tenants of St. John's. In the isle are memorials for the Simmons's, of Smerfall; arms, *Parted per fess and pale, three trefoils slipt*. One of them, John Simmons, gent. obt. 1677, was great-grandfather of James Simmons, esq. alderman of Canterbury; memorials for the Pilchers; against the north wall is a monument for Mary, widow of Richard Pilcher, gent. of Barham, obt. 1775; arms, *Pilcher, argent, on a fess dancette, gules, a fleur de lis, between three torteauxes*. In the south west window is this legend, *Ora p aiabs Willi Smersfolle & Margarete uxoris sue & paia Saundir Goldfynch*; above were formerly these arms, *A cross impaling on a bend, cotized, a mullet between six martlets*. Weever says, p. 274, there was an antient faire monument, whereon the portraiture of an armed knight, crosse legged, was to be seen, and only *Hic jacet* remaining of the inscription, and that there was this legend in a window: *Orate p aia Willi Tonge & Johannis filii ejus qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt*; he died in 1478, and was buried here. And there was formerly in the windows, a figure of a knight of St. John's, habited in his surcoat of arms, *a plain cross*, and having his sword and spurs, and kneeling on a cushion, in a praying posture, and in one of the windows were these arms, *Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, a square castle, sable*; second and third, *Or, on a chevron, vert, three hawks heads erased, argent*; on a chief, *gules, a cross, argent*; but there is nothing of these remaining now.

The

The rectory of this church was early appropriated to the hospital of St. John, which continued in the possessions of all the profits of it, till the dissolution of the hospital in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. After which it was granted, with the preceptory here, to Sir Anthony Aucher, who sold it to Sir Henry Palmer, in whose descendants it continued down to Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. after whose death in 1725 it passed, in manner as before-mentioned, to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hey, of Wickham, who sold it, with St. John's, and the rectory as before-mentioned, to Mr. Brydges, of Denton, the present owner of it.

This church is now a perpetual curacy, of the yearly certified value of twenty pounds, which stipend is paid by the owner of the rectory, who has the nomination of the curate. In 1640 here were communicants one hundred and twenty-seven.

CHURCH OF SWINGFIELD.

PATRONS,

Or, by whom presented.

Sir T. Palmer, bart.

Sir Henry Palmer, knight and bart.

Sir Thomas Palmer, bart.

John Cosnan, esq.

Rev. Thomas Hey.

PERPETUAL CURATES.

Henry Hunt, obt. 1618.^f

William Lunn, A. M. admitted 1675, resigned^s —

William Hunt, A. M. admitted June 1698, resigned 1707.^h

Thomas Rymer, D. D. admitted April 1708, obt. March 23, 1761.ⁱ

John Hardy Franklyn, A. M. admitted April 1761, ob. 1782.^k

*William Swanne, adm. 1782.^l
Philip Papillon, admitted 1785,
the present curate.^m*

^f Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

^g Afterwards rector of Denton.

^h And vicar of Eleham.

ⁱ He was rector both of Acrise and Witterham.

^k Likewise rector of Wickham-breaux and of Eastchurch.

^l And rector of Acrise.

^m Likewise rector of Eythorne, and vicar of Kennington.

L I D D O N

IS the next parish eastward, being spelt in antient records *Leddene*. Part of it lies in the hundred of Bewsborough and lath of St. Augustine, and the rest of it, in which is the church and village, in the hundred of Folkestone and lath of Shipway.

THE PARISH lies in an unpleasant dreary country, having the look of poverty throughout it, the soil of it is in general very chalky, and equally poor. The village is situated in the valley, on each side of the high road leading from Canterbury to Dover, a little way beyond the 67th mile-stone from London, having the church and court-lodge at a small distance on the north side of it. The hills rise very high and bold on every side, and toward the north are open and uninclosed. It extends towards the north but a little way; but towards the south it reaches more than a mile from the village beyond Swanton-house, a large antient stone building, towards Swingfield and Alkham. In this part there are several woods, most of which belonged to lord Bolingbroke, and were sold by him to the Rev. Edward Timewell Brydges, of Wotton, the present possessor of them. There is no fair held here.

THE LORDSHIP OF THE BARONY of *Folkestone* claims *paramount* over that part of this parish which is in that hundred, *subordinate* to which is THE MANOR OF LIDDON, the court-lodge of which is situated near the church. It belonged formerly to the abbey of West Langdon, and on the dissolution of it came to the crown, whence it was granted, anno 29 king Henry VIII. to the archbishop, together with the rectory of the church to which it was appurtenant, in the description of which hereafter a more particular

cular account will be given of it. It still remains part of the possessions of his grace the archbishop.

THE MANOR OF COCKLESCOMBE, which lies in the hundred of Bewsborough, was antiently held of the castle of Dover by knight's service, being part of those lands which made up the barony of Maminot, afterwards, from its succeeding owners, called the barony of Saye. In the reign of Edward I. Ralph de Cestreton appears to have held it, and was succeeded in it by Stephen de Bocton; soon after which it was become part of the possessions of the hospital of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and this manor continued in their possession till their general dissolution in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. when it was suppressed by an act then specially passed for the purpose, and their lands and revenues were given by it to the king, who in the next year sold it to Edward Monins, esq. of Waldershare, who, anno 2 and 3 Edward VI. procured his lands to be *disgavelled*, and died anno 6 Edward VI. whose descendant Sir William Monins, of Waldershare, was created a baronet in 1611. His son Sir Edward Monins, bart. died possessed of this manor in 1663, leaving Elizabeth his widow, surviving, who held it in jointure at her death in 1703; upon which it devolved to the heirs and trustees of Susan, his eldest daughter and coheir, late wife of the hon. Peregrine Bertie, and they, in the reign of William and Mary, joined in the sale of it to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, whose grandson Sir Henry Furnese, bart. dying in 1735 under age and unmarried, this manor, among his other estates, became vested in his three sisters, and coheirs of their father, in equal shares in coparcenary; after which, anno 9 George II. on a writ of partition, this manor was allotted, among others, to Anne the eldest daughter, wife of John, viscount St. John, whose son Frederick, became viscount Bolingbroke, and his son George, viscount Bolingbroke, sold it to Mr. Baldock,
of

of Canterbury, who in 1791 again sold it to Mr. Peter Harnett, the occupier, who is the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

SWANTON is a manor in the south-west part of this parish, within the hundred of Folkestone, and adjoining to Swingfield, in which part of it lies. At the time of taking the survey of Domesday, this manor, or at least the principal part of it, was in the possession of the bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

Ralph de Curbespine holds of the bishop Swanetone. It was taxed at two sulings. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate, and two borderers with half a carucate.

Of this land Robert de Barbes holds one suling, and has there three villeins with half a carucate, and one Hugo holds one suling, and has there one carucatè in demesne and one borderer. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth ten pounds, when he received it thirty shillings, now forty shillings, and yet it pays four pounds. Coloen held it of king Edward.

That part of it mentioned above to have belonged to one Hugo, seems to have been in the possession of Hugo de Montfort ; for under the general title of his possessions in the same record I find the following entry :

The same Hugo de Montfort has half a suling Swanetone. The arable land is one carucate. Norman held it of king Edward, and it was taxed at as much. There are four villeins having one carucate. There is wood for the pannage of five hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth twenty-five shillings, and afterwards fifteen shillings, now thirty shillings.

This manor afterwards came into the possession of owners who took their name from it ; for William de Swanetone held it by knight's service in the reign of king Henry III. by a female heir of which family it went in marriage to Lutteridge, whose daughter and

heir marrying John Greenford, entitled him to this manor, on whose death anno 11 Edward IV. Alice, one of his daughters and coheirs, carried it in marriage to Robert Monins, of Waldershare, whose son John Monins resided at Swanton. The arms of Swanton were, *Argent, a fess, gules, between three chevronlets, sable*; of Lutteridge, *Argent, a bend between six martlets, sable*; and of Greenford, *Gules, a chevron ermine, between three squirrels, sejant, or*. John Monins, of Swanton above-mentioned, left two sons; from Edward, the eldest, descended Sir William Monins, created a baronet; and from John, the youngest, lieutenant of Dover castle, descended John Monins, esq. now of Canterbury. In the descendants of John Monins, this manor continued down to Sir Edward Monins, bart. of Waldershare, who died possessed of it in 1663. Since which it has passed, in like manner with his other estates here, as has been already mentioned before, in the description of the manor of Cocklescombe, to George, lord viscount Bolingbroke, who sold it to Messrs. Nutt and Walker, and they, in 1792, again conveyed it to Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. of Denton, the present owner of it.

Swanton manor, with that of Perryn, in this parish, the situation of which is now unknown, are held of the manor of Folkestone by knight's service.

The master and fellows of Emanuel college are possessed of lands in this parish and Ewell, which were given by Walter Richards in 1627, towards the maintenance of two exhibitions, to be chosen out of the fizers and subfizers of that college, and the produce of them is now applied to that purpose.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS FISHER, of St. James's, Dover, by will in 1593, devised to the poor people of Liddon 6s. 8d. to be paid yearly at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle; and if not paid within 14 days, then the churchwardens should distrain for 13s. 4d. the money to be distributed at their discretion to the poor.

The poor constantly relieved are about nine, casually the same.

LIDDON

LIDDON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of only one isle and one chancel, having a square tower at the west end, in which is one bell. The church is unceiled, except one half of the chancel. In the south wall is an arch, ornamented, with a hollow underneath, most probably for a tomb once at the base of it. There is nothing further worth mention in it.

William de Auberville, senior, on his foundation of the priory of West Langdon, in 1192, gave to it this church of St. Mary of Ledene, in pure and perpetual alms, which was confirmed by Simon de Albrincis,ⁿ and by Sir Simon de Cryoll, great-grandson of the former. After which, archbishop Walter granted licence for the canons of the priory to serve in it themselves, which prevented a vicarage being endowed in it; and the prior and canons thenceforward appropriated the whole profits of this church to themselves. In which state it continued till the dissolution of the priory, which happened anno 27 Henry VIII. when it was suppressed, as not having annual revenues of the amount of the clear value of two hundred pounds, and was given, with all its lands and possessions, to the king, who in his 29th year, granted it, among other possessions of the priory, in exchange to the archbishop. In which state it continues at this time, his grace the archbishop being now entitled to the rectory of this church, with the manor of Liddon appurtenant to it.

In the deed of exchange above-mentioned, anno 29 Henry VIII. of the grant of the scite of the above-mentioned priory, and its possessions, to the archbishop, they are made subject to the payment of 3l. 11s. 8d.

ⁿ See Dugd. Mon. p. 622, 623.

to the curate of Liddon; by which it should seem that the cure of it was then esteemed a curacy. However, in the valuation in the king's books it is mentioned as a vicarage, of the yearly value of 6l. 6s. 2d. It is now a discharged living, of the yearly certified value of thirty-two pounds. In 1588 it was valued at only ten pounds, communicants fifty-two. In 1640 here were the same number of communicants.

Archbishop Juxon, anno 15 Charles II. augmented this vicarage eighteen pounds per annum, to be paid by the lessee of the parsonage; and archbishop Tenison, by will in 1714, left to the augmentation of it two hundred pounds, to which was added two hundred pounds more by the governors of queen Anne's bounty.

CHURCH OF LIDDON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

VICARS.

*Edward Parke, A. B. ob. 1637.**

*Robert Pownall, A. M. inducted
Sept. 9, 1637.*

William Russell, in 1662.^p

*John Harman Swinkell, March 8,
1669, obt. 1673.*

*Andrew Pearne, A. B. Dec. 22,
1672, obt. 1675.*

*Thomas Griffin, clerk, August 6,
1675, obt. 1704.*

*Arthur Tucker, A. B. June 13,
1704.*

Since which this vicarage has been held IN SEQUESTRATION,
by

Edward Hobbes, 1762.

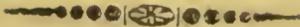
Alexander James, in 1762,

Thomas Freeman, M. A. 1775.^q

* Likewise vicar of River, as were his two successors.

^p Vicar of Ewell, and afterwards of River.

^q Minor canon of Canterbury; rector of St. Martin, and Vicar of St. Paul's, Canterbury: also the present sequestrator of River.



 A L K H A M

LIES the next parish south-eastward from Liddon. THIS PARISH is situated about three miles westward from Dover, and about two miles from the high London road on the right hand. It lies very much unknown and unfrequented, among the hills, which are in this part of Kent very high and bold, consisting mostly of open and uninclosed grounds, which, as well as the deep vales between them, are without trees or hedge-rows, clumps of coppice woods being interspersed at distances here and there on them, the whole affording a most wild and romantic scene; but these deep vales and high mountains are much pleasanter to view at a distance, than to travel over, the roads being intolerably bad. The village of Alkham, with the church in it, is situated on a small knoll in the bottom of the valley, nearly in the middle of the parish. There are numbers of spreading elms growing throughout the village, which make a pleasing contrast to the open exposed country round it. At about half a mile's distance is the small hamlet, called, from its situation, South Alkham, which was once accounted a manor, having had owners which took their name from it. About half a mile northward from the village is Woolverton; and further on, Chilton, both which belonged for many years to the Wollet's, of Eastry; the latter was in 1683 the property of Simon Yorke, of Dover, merchant, who died that year, and was the father of the lord chancellor Hardwick; and of an elder son, Henry, to whom he gave Chilton, and it now belongs to his descendant Philip

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York,

York, esq. of Denbighshire. At the south west boundary of the parish is Evering, with a small street of the same name; and at the south-east is the hamlet of Drelingore, where the spring of the Nailbourn rises, which occasionally flows northward as far as that head of the river Dour which rises in this parish, at Chilton, about a mile and an half from it, and runs thence till it meets the other branch of that river, a little below Castney court, in River. The soil throughout the parish is in general chalk, and the lands exceedingly poor and barren.

THE LORDSHIP of the barony of Folkestone claims *paramount* over this parish, as being within the hundred of Folkestone, *subordinate* to which is THE MANOR OF ALKHAM, alias MALMAINES ALKHAM, which was part of those lands which made up the barony of Averanches, of which it was held as one knight's fee, as of the castle of Dover, by the performance of ward to it, by the family of Malmains, whose principal seat was at Waldershare; the last of which name, who was possessed of it about the reign of king Edward II. was Lora, widow of John de Malmains; she afterwards remarried Roger de Tilmanstone, who held this manor in her right. After which it passed into a family who took their name from their residence in this parish; one of whom, John Alkham, descended from Peter de Alkham, who possessed lands here as early as the reign of king Henry III, was possessed of it in the beginning of king Henry IV.'s reign, in the 4th year of which he was charged for it towards the subsidy for the marriage of Blanch, the king's daughter; from which payment several parcels of land in this county were afterwards called by the name of Blanch lands. In this family of Alkham the manor of Malmains continued till the beginning of king Henry VII.'s reign, when Peter Alkham passed it away to John Warren, gent. from which

which name it was alienated, about the latter end of the next reign of king Henry VIII. to Sir Matthew Browne, of Beechworth-castle, whose descendant, of the same name, sold it, at the very latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Lushington, who conveyed it to Broome, and in the 22d year of James I. Robert Broome, S. T. B. of Ringwold, alienated it to John Browne, of Alkham, whose descendant in 1656 passed it away to Alban Spencer, esq. of Walmer castle, and his descendant of the same name left three daughters his coheirs; Sarah, married to Richard Halford, gent. of Canterbury; Susannah, to Mr. Robert Buck, of Covent-garden, mercer; and Mary, to the Rev. Robert Gunsley Ayerst, clerk, and they jointly succeeded to this estate. Mr. Halford died possessed of his third part in 1766, and left it to his only son Richard, who sold his third part of it, to Mr. Smith, of Alkham, the present possessor of it. Mr. Buck died *s. p.* and by will devised his third part to his niece Jane Ayerst, daughter of the Rev. Robert G. Ayerst, by Mary his wife above-mentioned, who is now entitled to it; and the Rev. Mr. Ayerst, in right of his wife, is the present possessor of the remaining third part of it. A court baron is held for this manor, which is held of the manor of Folkestone, by knight's service, and ought to have inclosed fifteen perches of Folkestone park. It pays a rent to the ward of Dover castle.

There is an estate in this parish, probably once part of the above-mentioned manor, and still called *Malmains farm*, which was for many years, and till lately, the property of the Graydon's, of Fordwich.

HALMEDE, alias HALL-COURT, is another small manor here, which in some antient records is mentioned as having been originally the scite of the last-described manor of Malmaines; the name of Halmede being seemingly a corruption for that of Halimote; certainly it had the same owners from the ear-

liest times till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was in the possession of Sir Matthew Browne, of Beechworth-castle, who passed it away by sale to Daniel Wollet, some of which name was then possessed of lands in the neighbouring parish of Eleham. His son Ingram Wollet alienated it to John Browne, of Alkham, whose son, of the same name, about the year 1656, conveyed it to Alban Spencer, esq. Since which it has passed, in like manner as the manor of Alkham, alias Malmains before-mentioned, to Mr. Smith, Jane Ayerst, and the Rev. Robert G. Ayerst, who are the present owners of it, in undivided third parts.

HOPTONS is a manor in this parish, which was anciently held of the barony of Folkestone, by knight's service, and ward to Dover castle; and by the Book of Aid anno 20 Edward III. it appears that the abbot of St. Radigund's, and Peter de Hall, and their coparceners, held this manor in manner as above-mentioned. How it passed from them, I have not found; but it afterwards came into the possession of the Bakers, of Coldham; the last of whom, John Baker, was gentleman porter of Calais, under king Henry V. and VI. and died *s. p.* in the 17th year of the latter reign, leaving five daughters his coheirs, one of whom, Joane, carried it in marriage to Robert Brandred, whose son Robert, about the latter end of Henry VI. passed it away to Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth-castle, treasurer of the king's household, whose great-grandson of the same name had his lands *disgavelled* by the acts of the 1st and 8th years of queen Elizabeth. His son, Sir Matthew Browne, at the very latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to Thomas Godman, of London; from which name it was sold, in the 3d year of king Charles I. to John

^r Rot. Esch. anno 18 Henry VI. See more of him hereafter, under Capell.

Elred, esq. one of whose descendants, in the 34th year of king Charles II. passed it away to John Michel, esq. and from him, anno 5 queen Anne, to Jacob Desbouverie, esq. who, the next year, conveyed it to Henry Barton, gent. of Folkestone, and he died possessed of it in 1730, leaving two daughters, Frances, married to John Jordan, and Catherine; the former of whom conveyed their interest in it to the latter, who marrying the Rev. Thomas Barton, he became entitled to it; he bore for his arms, *Azure, three bars ermine*. His three sons, Thomas, Henry, and John, and daughter Catherine, joined in levying a fine of it, and afterwards, in 1767, in the sale of it to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover, who is the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

I find mention of a family of the name of Hopton, who were of this parish, of whom Walter de Hopton was a witness to king Edward IV.'s charter to the five ports, anno 1477. Michael Hopton was a benefactor to the church of Alkham, and William Hopton was the pope's notary in this parish.

EVERING, now usually called *Everden*, is a manor in the western part of this parish, which was likewise held of the barony of Averanches, or Folkestone, by knight's service, and ward to Dover castle; of the family of Averanches, or Avereng, as their name was pronounced in French, antient lords of that barony, this manor was held by that of Evering, who are said to have been branched out from them. Certainly, as was frequently the custom, they used the same coat of arms, perhaps as that of their superior lord, of whom they held the fee, but with a difference, to distinguish it; the Averanches bearing *Or, five chevrons, gules*; whereas the Everings bore *the chevrons azure*.* From their possession of this manor, it assumed their name.

* See an account of this custom of bearing the arms of the superior lord, vol. v. of this history, p. 297.

Wolvardus de Evering held it in king Henry II.'s reign ; and from him it descended down to John de Evering, who held it in the 20th year of Edward III. in like manner, of the above-mentioned barony. At length, after this manor had continued, in an uninterrupted series of descent, till the reign of James II. John Evering, gent. in 1688, alienated it to Benjamin Timewell, gent. of Chatham, and he, in 1698, passed it away to Elizabeth, widow of Peter Peters, M. D. whose only surviving daughter and heir Elizabeth marrying Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, whose second wife she was, entitled him to it. He died possessed of it in 1757, leaving by her an only daughter Elizabeth, to whom it descended, she afterwards carried it in marriage to the Rev. W. Dejovas Byrche, of Canterbury, whose sole daughter and heir Elizabeth marrying Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. of Denton, he is, since their decease, become by settlement the present owner of it.

A court baron is held for this manor, which was bound formerly to inclose forty-six perches and an half of Folkestone park.

HALTON and WOOLVERTON are two small manors in this parish, the former of which was antiently held of the prior and convent of Christ-church, by a family of the same name, one of whom, William de Halton, held it, at the ferme of nine pounds, in the reign of king Stephen ; after whose death his widow Iden claimed it, as holding it to her and her heirs as an hereditary fee, but she afterwards renounced all her right and title to it. How long the prior and convent retained their interest in this manor, I have not found ; but the fee of it afterwards came into the possession of the family of Poynings, one of whom, Robert de Poynings, appears by the escheat-rolls to have died possessed of both these manors anno 25 king Henry VI. and his grandson Sir Edward Poynings, lord warden of the cinque ports, and K. G. in king
Henry

Henry VIII.'s reign, gave them in dower with Mary his natural-daughter, to Thomas Fynes, lord Clinton and Saye,¹ whose son Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, in the beginning of the reign of Philip and Mary, conveyed them to Mr. Henry Herdson; since which it has continued in the like succession of ownership as the manor and barony of Folkestone, down to the right hon. Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, earl of Radnor, who is the present owner of them. There are courts baron held for both these manors.

In the register of St. Radigund's abbey, there are many entries of lands in this parish, given by different persons to that abbey. Among the names of these benefactors, are those of de Alkam, de Suthalkam, de Northalkam, Malmaines, Tilmanstone, de Burne, de Lenham, and de Hugham.

There are *no charitable benefactions*. There is a *charity school* kept in the church, for teaching of reading, arithmetic, and writing. The poor constantly relieved are about twenty, casually ten.

ALKHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Anthony the Martyr, is a handsome building, consisting of three isles and two chancels, having a tower steeple, with a low pointed turret on it, in which hang three bells. The north isle is shut out by boarding from the rest of the church, and made no use of at present, to which the school now kept in the chancel might be removed, and have no kind of communication with that part of the church appropriated for divine service, which would prevent that unseemly and indecent resort which it is at present subject to. In the chancel are several memorials for the Slaters, lessees of the parsonage;

¹ See more of the Poynings's under Westenhanger, and of the Fynes's, lords Clinton, under Folkestone.

and on the south side, against the wall, is an antient tomb of Betheriden marble.

The church of Alkham, with the chapel of Mau-regge, or Capell as it is now called, belonging to it, was given by Hamon de Crevequer to the abbot and convent of St. Radigund, together with the advowson of it, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual alms. It was appropriated to that abbey about the 43d year of king Henry III. anno 1258, and was afterwards, anno 8 Richard II. valued among the temporalities of the abbey at fourteen pounds. In which state this church and advowson remained till the dissolution of the abbey, which happened in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when it was suppressed by the act of that year, as being under the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, and their lands and possessions given to the king, who granted the site of it, with the whole of its possessions, that year, to archbishop Cranmer, in exchange for other lands, who in the same year exchanged them back again with the king, being enabled so to do by an act then specially passed for that purpose ; but in the deed of exchange, among other exceptions, was that of all churches and advowsons of vicarages ; by virtue of which, the appropriation of the church of Alkham, together with the advowson of the vicarage, remained part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, as they do at this time, his grace the archbishop of Canterbury being now entitled to them.

The vicarage of Alkham, with the chapel of Ferne, alias Capell, annexed to it, is valued in the king's books at eleven pounds, and the yearly tenths at 1*l.* 2*s.* per annum." It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 53*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* In 1588 here were communi-

" A terrier of the parsonage and vicarage, anno 1634, is in Regist. Laud, pars 11*a.* fol. 207, MSS. Lambeth.

cants eighty ; in 1640 it was valued at sixty pounds. The vicar of it is inducted into the vicarage of Alkham, with the chapel of Capell le Ferne, alias St. Mary le Merge, annexed to it. There are three acres of glebe land belonging to the vicarage.

The great tithes of Evering ward, in this parish and Swingfield ward, part of the parsonage of Alkham, are held of the archbishop for three lives, at the yearly rent of 11. 6s. 8d. and the parsonage for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of twelve pounds.

CHURCH OF ALKHAM.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

William Hull, A. M. Dec. 6, 1596, resigned 1600.
John Graye, S. T. B. March 14, 1600, resigned 1607.
Francis Rogers, S. T. P. June 27, 1607, resigned 1627.^w
Samuel Poternal, A. B. Sept. 25, 1627, living 1643.
William Russell, clerk, Feb. 16, 1675, obt. 1694.
Jeremiah Allen, A. M. May 21, 1694.
John Dawling, A. M. obt. 1727.^x
Richard Monins, A. M. Dec. 31, 1727, resigned 1747.
Richard Smith, A. M. Dec. 23, 1747, obt. May 1772.^y
James Smith, July 1, 1772, obt. Feb. 8. 1784.^z

^w Son of Dr. Rogers, dean of Canterbury ; suffragan bishop of Dover.

^x Likewise rector of Ringwould, as was his successor, who died in 1750, and was buried in the chancel of this church.

^y See Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 3725. Also rector of Burmarsh.

^z He held this vicarage with the rectory of Eastbridge and the sequestration of Ewell, and in 1780 he was presented to the vicarage of Cosinus-Blean, which, by the favour of archbishop Cornwallis, he held with all the former.

PATRONS, &c.

VICARS.

John Gosling, A. M. 1784, resigned 1786.^a

Al. James Smith, A. M. 1786, the present vicar.

^a Likewise rector of Brooke, and resigned this vicarage on being presented to that of Holy Cross, West-

gate, and the rectory of St. Peter's, in Canterbury, united.

C A P E L L

LIES the next parish south-eastward from Alkham, but within the hundred of Folkestone, taking its name from its having ever been esteemed a chapel, *capella*, to the church of Alkham. It is likewise called *Capell le Ferne*, and *Capell by Folkestone*, to distinguish it from another parish of the same name, near Tunbridge.

CAPELL lies upon the hills between Dover and Folkestone, but the situation of it is much less subject to them than the adjoining parishes above-described, especially about the church, which stands in the center of it, near which the fields are of a more even surface than is usual in this part of the county, and the lands are much more fertile, and of a higher rent. In this parish I first saw the shocks of wheat, whilst in the field, all covered in bad weather with bass matting, to secure them from the wet; which, I am informed, is a usual custom in this neighbourhood, though not much approved of by the most intelligent farmers in it. At a small distance south-west from the church is an estate, called *Capell-sole farm*, from a large pond close to it, belonging to Hughes Minet, esq. and now inhabited by Captain Ridley, of Dover. There is no village in it, the houses being dispersed singly throughout it. The high road from Folkestone to Dover goes over the high chalk cliffs,

cliffs, along the southern part of this parish, where the lands are open uninclosed downs, and are bounded by the above-mentioned cliffs on the sea shore. This part of the parish is part of the possessions of the archbishop of Canterbury, and within the liberty of the town of Folkestone. There is no fair held in the parish.

THE MANOR OF CAPELL, called likewise *the manor of St. Mary le Merge*, was antiently part of the possessions of Nigell de Muneville, whose descendant William de Muneville leaving an only daughter and heir, she carried it in marriage to William de Albrincis, or Averanches, whose son, of the same name, leaving likewise an only daughter and heir Matilda, she entitled her husband Hamo de Crevequer to it. He left four daughters, of whom Elene, married to Bertram de Crioll, on the partition of their inheritance, entitled her husband to this manor, and he died possessed of it in the 23d year of Edward I. leaving two sons John and Bertram, who both died *s. p.* and a daughter Joane, who upon the death of the latter became his heir, and carried this manor, among the rest of her inheritance, in marriage to Sir Richard de Rokefle, whose eldest daughter and coheir Agnes entitled her husband Thomas de Poynings to the possession of it; in whose descendants it continued down to Sir Edward Poynings, of Westenhanger,^b governor of Dover castle and lord warden, who in the 12th year of king Henry the VIII.th's reign gave it in marriage with Mary, one of his natural daughters, to Thomas Fynes, lord Clinton and Saye, to whom this manor was confirmed in the 30th year of it. His son Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, in the reign of queen Mary, passed it away by sale to Mr. Henry Herdson; after which it continued in like manner as Folkestone, and his other estates in this neighbourhood, till the

^b See more of the family of Poynings under Westenhanger.

death of Sir Basill Dixwell, bart. of Brome, about the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign; soon after which Oliver Wright and others, under the direction of the court of chancery, in 1691, conveyed it to William Young, who pulled down the antient mansion of this manor, and built the present court-lodge of it. At his death he devised it to his son Nicholas Young, who died unmarried; upon which it came to his sister Elizabeth, who had married first Henry Hughes, esq. by whom she had a daughter, married to the Rev. John Minet, of Eythorne; and 2dly, Wm. Veal, esq. of Dover; and on her death, by the entail of her father's will, it came to her son by her second husband, Young Veal, who by recovery in 1744, barred the future remainders. After his death it was sold in 1753, under a decree of chancery, to William Minet, esq. of London, who died possessed of it in 1767, and by will devised this manor, with Church and Capell-sole farms, and other lands belonging to it, to his nephew Hughes Minet, esq. of London, who is now the owner of them.^c This manor is subject to a castle-guard rent to Dover castle.

CALDHAM, now usually called *Coldham*, from its cold and exposed situation, is a manor in the south-east part of this parish, which appears by records to have been antiently the patrimony of owners of the same name, who bore for their arms, *Gules, a fess, ermine, between three martlets, argent*; but before the reign of king Richard II. they had passed it away to Baker, a family of good account in this part of the county, having a peculiar chancel belonging to them in Folkestone church, who resided at it; and in this name it continued down to John Baker, of Caldham, who was gentleman porter of Calais in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. and bore for his arms, *Argent, on a fess, nebulee, sable, a tower, triple-towered, of the first, between*

^c See more of the Minets under Eythorne.

three keys of the second; perhaps in allusion to his office. He died without male issue in the 17th year of the latter reign, holding this manor *in capite*, and leaving five daughters his coheirs; and upon the division of their inheritance, Robert Brandred, in right of Joan his wife, the fourth daughter, became entitled to it; and their son Robert, about the latter end of king Henry VI. passed it away to Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth castle, whose descendant, Sir Anthony Browne, in the 33d year of king Henry VIII. exchanged it for other premises with that prince, who in his 36th year, granted it to William Wilsford, and others, citizens of London, to hold *in capite*; and they, in the 37th year of it, alienated it to John Tufton, esq. of Hothfield, whose grandson Sir Nicholas Tufton, knight and baronet, was by king Charles I. created Baron of Tufton and Earl of Thanet, in whose descendants it has continued down to the right hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet, the present owner of it.

SOTMERE is a manor, in the eastern part of this parish, which seems to have been once part of the possessions of the neighbouring abbey of St. Radigund, and after the dissolution of it in the 27th year of Henry VIII. to have been granted by the king, among the rest of the possessions of it, in his 29th year, to the archbishop Cranmer, who the year afterwards exchanged the scite of St. Radigund's, with almost all the rest of the estates of it, again with the king. After which, this manor being granted from the crown, passed at length into the family of Gibbs, originally of Devonshire, who settled first at Combe, in Hawking, and went from thence to Elmeſtone. Several of them lie buried in this church, and there is now in the chancel, a graveſtone, with the figures of a man and woman in braſs, with an inſcription for John Gybbes and Mary his wyff, anno 1526. There is one ſhield of arms remaining, of four coats, firſt and fourth, *two maſcles in feſs*; ſecond and third, *two roſes in like feſs*. From this

name, after some intermediate owners, it was sold to Spencer, in which name it seems to have been about the time of the restoration of king Charles II. at length Alban Spencer, gent. who resided here, leaving three daughters his coheirs, Sarah, married to Mr. Richard Halford; Susannah, to Mr. R. Buck; and Mary, to Mr. Robert Gunfley Ayerst, clerk, they jointly succeeded to this manor. Mr. Richard Halford died possessed of his third part in 1766, and left it to his only son Richard, who sold it to Mr. Robert Finnis, of Dover, the present possessor of it. Mr. Robert Buck, on his death without issue, devised his third part to his niece Jane Ayerst; and her father, the Rev. Mr. Ayerst, in right of his wife, is the present owner of the remaining third part of it.

There has not been any court held for this manor for a great number of years past, though there were antient persons within these few years who remember its having been held.

The archbishop of Canterbury is entitled to lands in this parish, and within the liberty of the town of Folkestone, lying adjoining to the lands of Sotmere, and between them and the sea shore, called *Abbots, alias Cliffe lands*, as having once belonged to the abbey of St. Radigund's, which have been for many years held in lease by the owners of Sotmere manor.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about eighteen, casually sixteen.

CAPELL is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of one isle and one chancel, having a low square tower at the west end.

This church was always esteemed as a chapel to the church of Alkham, and was given with it, by the name of the chapel of Mauregge, by Hamo de Crevequer,
to

to the abbot and convent of St. Radigund, together with the advowson, to hold in free, pure and perpetual alms. After the dissolution of the monasteries in king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, this chapel, with the church of Alkham, passed together, in manner as has been already related under that parish, in exchange to the archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, in which state it remains at this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of the vicarage of Alkham, with the chapel of Capell le Ferne, alias St. Mary le Merge, belonging to it.

It is not valued separately in the king's books, being included in the valuation of the vicarage of Alkham.

The great tithes of Sotmere and Capell wards, in this parish, (formerly part of the possessions of St. Radigund's), are held by lease for three lives, of the archbishop.

The lessee of the parsonage of Folkestone claims, as such, a certain portion of the great tithes of this parish.



H A W K I N G.

NORTH-westward from Capell lies the parish of Hawking, written in antient records *Havekyng*, and now usually called in the neighbourhood of it *Hackinge*.

IT IS A PARISH but little known, having hardly any traffic through it. The greatest part is not unpleasantly situated on high ground. The village, with the church, stands at the south-east part. In it there is a handsome new-built house, belonging to Mr. Kelsey, who resides in it; and a little distance from it the parsonage. To the northward is Hawkinge-mill green, from a wind-mill on it, near which there is a small hamlet of houses. It is upwards of a mile and a half in length, and about one mile in breadth from east to west. The soil of it,

in the south-east parts, is chalk, and the lands open, uninclosed, hilly downs; but towards the north it is more even ground, and the soil either a stiff clay, or a reddish earth mixed with flints. There are large woods in this part of it, which extend into Swingfield and Alkham. At the south-west boundary of the parish is Combe farm, part of the house of which is within this parish.

There is a fair held here on Oct. 10, for the hiring of servants in the neighbourhood, whence it is called by the people, *a statute fair*, as all such held for that purpose are, throughout this county.

THE MANOR OF HAWKING, alias FLEGGs-COURT, by which latter name it is usually called, was antiently held of the barony of Folkestone, or Averanches, by knight's service, and ward to Dover castle, by a family who took their surname from it; one of whom, Osbert de Hawking, held it in manner as above-mentioned, in king Henry II.'s reign, of William de Albrincis. After they were extinct here, it came into the possession of the Fleghs, in which it continued till the reign of king Edward I. in the 23d year of which, William, son of John de Flegh, gave all his manor in the hundred of Folkestone, in Haueking and Evering, together with the church of Haueking, to the abbot and convent of St. Radigund;^d at which time the mansion of this manor had acquired its present name of *Fleghs-court*. In which situation this manor continued till the dissolution of the abbey in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who, two years afterwards, granted the scite of the abbey, with all its possessions, in exchange, to the archbishop Cranmer: and he, that year, authorised by an act, re-exchanged it again with the king. Notwithstanding which, this manor, but whether by any particular exception in the last exchange, or by some future grant, I

^d Regist. Sci Radig. cart. 764 to 780.

have not found, became again soon afterwards part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, where it still continues, his grace the archbishop being now entitled to the inheritance of it, Mr. Kelsey, of this parish, is the present lessee of it.

BILCHERST was a manor in the northern part of this parish, near Swingfield-minnis, which formerly belonged to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. At the dissolution of the hospital, in the 32d of king Henry VIII. this manor came into the king's hands, who in his 33d year granted it in lease to Sir Anthony Aucher, and he sold it to Thomas Smersole, who parted with his interest in it to Mr. Richard Simonds, and he owned it at his death in 1641, in whose descendants it continued for some time ; but who have owned it since, or where to point out its identical situation, I have not, with the most diligent enquiries, been able to find out.

COMBE, antiently written *Cumbe*, is a manor, situated at the south-east bounds of this parish, though part of it is within that of Folkestone. This manor was antiently held of the barony of Averanches, or Folkestone, by knight's service, and ward to Dover castle, by a family of the same name ; after which it became part of the possessions of the abbey of St. Radigund, at Bradsole, in the register of which there is mention made of several of the name of Cumbe, who were afterwards possessed of lands in and near it during the reign of king Edward I. In which state it remained till the dissolution of the abbey, in the 27th year of Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, whence it was granted in exchange, with the scite and the rest of the possessions of the abbey, two years afterwards, to the archbishop Cranmer, who, that same year exchanged it again with the king, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, on whose attaint, it came again into the hands of the crown, where it seems to have staid till the reign of queen Mary, and to have
been

been granted, with other adjoining estates, to Edward Fynes, lord Clinton and Saye, who conveyed it by sale to Mr. Henry Herdson; since which it has continued, in like manner as Folkestone, and his other estates in this neighbourhood, down to the right hon. Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, earl of Radnor, who is the present owner of it.

There are *no charitable donations* belonging to this parish. The poor constantly relieved are about six, casually not more than one or two.

HAWKING is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, stands on the edge or knoll of a steep hill, open and exposed to the south-west for a great space of country. It is a long narrow building, consisting of one isle, unceiled, and a chancel. It is but meanly built of flints, having a low wooden pointed turret, on the roof at the west end, in which there is one bell. In the chancel is a monument for John Herdson, esq. of Folkestone, obt. 1622; to whom his nephew and heir erected a monument, still remaining, in Folkestone church, in which parish he lived. And there is a tomb for Stephen Hobday, the rest of the inscription obliterated.

The church of Hawking was antiently appendant to the manor, and was given with it, as has been mentioned before, by William de Flegh, to the abbot and convent of St. Radigund, and in the register of that abbey, there is an entry that anno 1200, &c. when Lewis reigned in England, this church of Havekyng was spoiled by William de Averlinges, once baron of Folkeston, who stripped it in such a manner as to deprive it of all his tenants, with their tithes and oblations, &c. and he made them by force and compulsion give their oblations four times in a year, in his hall, before they should go to the priory of Fockerstone; after which he, with his armed followers, plundered the bodies of the dead. This
church

church staid with the abbey till its dissolution, and was then granted with it, to the archbishop, part of whose possessions it still remains, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

This church still continues a rectory, being valued in the king's books at 7l. 7s. 10d. It is now a discharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of thirty pounds. In 1588 here were fifty-four communicants, and it was valued at thirty pounds. In 1640, the same number of communicants, and it was valued at sixty pounds. Archbishop Tenison, by his will in 1714, left to the augmentation of this rectory 200l. to which was added 200l. more by the governors of queen Anne's bounty.

CHURCH OF HAWKING.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

Henry Amie, A. B. July 4, 1599,
obt. 1612.

Alexander Udnie, A. M. Feb.
26, 1612.

Peter Bonny, clerk, Feb. 27,
1666, obt. 1676.

John Barham, A. B. November
1676.

The Crown, hac vice.

John De Bray, A. M. Oct. 20,
1690, obt. 1696.

The Archbishop.

Robert Daniel, A. M. June 22,
1696, obt. 1713.^e

John Sackette, A. M. Jan. 6,
1713, obt. Jan. 1754.^f

William Langhorne, A. M. Feb.
26, 1754, obt. Feb. 1772.^g

John Tims, May 2, 1772, the
present rector.

^e He deserted this rectory, which was put under sequestration till his death.

^f He had been vicar of WestHythe,

and was vicar of Folkestone, and master of Eastbridge hospital.

^g He was likewise vicar of Folkestone, as was his successor.



F O L K E S T O N E.

THE parish of Folkestone, which gives name to this hundred, was antiently bounded towards the south by the sea, but now by the town and liberty of Folkestone, which has long since been made a *corporation*, and *exempt* from the jurisdiction of the hundred. The district of which liberty is a long narrow slip of land, having the town within it, and extending the whole length of the parish, between the sea shore and that part of the parish still within the jurisdiction of the hundred, and county magistrates, which is by far the greatest part of it.

THE PARISH, which is about three miles across each way, is situated exceedingly pleasant and healthy. The high chalk, or down hills uninclosed, and well covered with pasture, cross the northern part of it, and form a fine romantic scene. Northward of these, this part of the parish is from its high situation, called the uphill of Folkestone; in this part is Tirlingham, the antient mansion of which has been some years since pulled down, and a modern farm-house erected in its stead; near it is Hearn forstal, on which is a good house, late belonging to Mr. Nicholas Rolfe, but now of Mr. Richard Marsh; over this forstal the high road leads from Folkestone to Canterbury. The centre of the parish is in the beautiful and fertile vale called Folkestone vale, which has downs, meadows, brooks, marshes, arable land, and every thing in small parcels, which is found in much larger regions; being interspersed with houses and cottages, and well watered by several fresh streams; besides which, at Ford forstal, about a mile northward from the town, there rises a strong chalybeat spring. This part of the parish, by far the greatest part of it, as far as the high road from
Dover,

Dover, through it, towards Hythe, is within the jurisdiction of the hundred of Folkestone, and the justices of the county. The small part on the opposite, or southern side of that road is within the liberty of the town or corporation of Folkestone, where the quarry or sand hills, on the broken side of one of which, the town is situated, are its southern maritime boundaries. These hills begin close under the chalk or down hills, in the eastern part of this parish, close to the sea at Eastware bay, and extend westward along the sea shore almost as far as Sandgate castle, where they stretch inland towards the north, leaving a small space between them and the shore. So that this parish there crossing one of them, extends below it, a small space in the bottom as far as that castle, these quarry, or sand hills, keeping on their course north-west, form the northern boundary of Romney Marsh, and then the southern boundary of the Weald, both which they overlook, extending pretty nearly in a parallel line with the chalk or down hills.

The prospect over this delightful vale of Folkestone from the hill, on the road from Dover as you descend to the town, is very beautiful indeed for the pastures and various fertility of the vale in the centre, beyond it the church and town of Hythe, Romney Marsh, and the high promontory of Beachy head, boldly stretching into the sea. On the right the chain of lofty down hills, covered with verdure, and cattle feeding on them; on the left the town of Folkestone, on the knole of a hill, close to the sea, with its scattered environs, at this distance a pleasing object, and beyond it the azure sea unbounded to the sight, except by the above-mentioned promontory, altogether form as pleasing a prospect as any in this county.

FOLKESTONE was a place of note in the time of the Romans, and afterwards in that of the Saxons, as will be more particularly noticed hereafter, under the description of the town itself. By what name it was called
by

by the Romans, is uncertain; by the Saxons it was written *Folcestane*, and in the record of Domesday, *Fulchestan*. In the year 927 king Athelstane, son of king Edward the elder, and grandson of king Alfred, gave *Folkstane*, situated, as is mentioned in the grant of it, on the sea shore, where there had been a monastery, or abbey of holy virgins, in which St. Eanswith was buried, which had been destroyed by the Danes, to the church of Canterbury, with the privilege of holding it L. S. A.^h But it seems afterwards to have been taken from it, for king Knute, in 1038, is recorded to have restored to that church, the parish of *Folkstane*, which had been given to it as above-mentioned; but upon condition, that it should never be alienated by the archbishop, without the licence both of the king and the monks. Whether they joined in the alienation of it, or it was taken from them by force, is uncertain; but the church of Canterbury was not in possession of this place at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in 1080, being the 14th year of the Conqueror's reign, at which time it was part of the possessions of the bishop of Baieux, the conqueror's half-brother, under the general description of whose lands it is thus entered in it:

In Limowart leſt, in Fulcheſtan hundred, William de Acris holds Fulcheſtan. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was taxed at forty ſulings, and now at thirty-nine. The arable land is one hundred and twenty carucates. In demefne there are two hundred and nine villeins, and four times twenty, and three borderers. Among all they have forty-five carucates. There are five churches, from which the archbiſhop has fifty five ſhillings. There are three ſervants, and ſeven mills of nine pounds and twelve ſhillings. There are one hundred acres

^h Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 20. See the meaning of the letters L. S. A. vol. vii. p. 321.

of meadow. Wood for the pannage of forty hogs. Earl Godwin held this manor.

Of this manor, Hugo, son of William, holds nine *sulings* of the land of the villeins, and there he has in demesne four carucates and an half, and thirty-eight villeins, with seventeen borderers, who have sixteen carucates. There are three churches, and one mill and an half, of sixteen shillings and five-pence, and one saltpit of thirty pence. Wood for the pannage of six hogs. It is worth twenty pounds.

Walter de Appeuile holds of this manor three yokes and twelve acres of land, and there he has one carucate in demesne, and three villeins, with one borderer. It is worth thirty shillings.

Alured holds one *suling* and forty acres of land, and there he has in demesne two carucates, with six borderers, and twelve acres of meadow. It is worth four pounds.

Walter, son of Engelbert, holds half a *suling* and forty acres, and there he has in demesne one carucate, with seven borderers, and five acres of meadow. It is worth thirty shillings.

Wesman holds one *suling*, and there he has in demesne one carucate, and two villeins, with seven borderers having one carucate and an half. It is worth four pounds.

Alured Dapifer holds one *suling* and one yoke and six acres of land, and there he has in demesne one carucate, with eleven borderers. It is worth fifty shillings.

Eudo holds half a *suling*, and there he has in demesne one carucate, with four borderers, and three acres of meadow. It is worth twenty shillings.

Bernard de St. Owen, four *sulings*, and there he has in demesne three carucates, and six villeins, with eleven borderers, having two carucates. There are four servants, and two mills of twenty-four shillings, and twenty acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of two hogs.

Of one *denne*, and of the land which is given from these *sulings* to ferm, there goes out three pounds. In the whole it is worth nine pounds.

Baldric

Baldric holds half a suling, and there he has one carucate, and two villeins, with six borderers having one carucate, and one mill of thirty pence. It is worth thirty shillings.

Richard holds fifty-eight acres of land, and there he has one carucate, with five borderers. It is worth ten shillings.

All Fulchestan, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, was worth one hundred and ten pounds, when he received it forty pounds, now what he has in demesne is worth one hundred pounds; what the knights hold above-mentioned together, is worth forty-five pounds and ten shillings.

It plainly appears that this entry in Domesday does not only relate to the lands within this parish, but to those in the adjoining parishes within the hundred, the whole of which, most probably, were held of the bishop of Baieux, but to which of them each part refers in particular, is at this time impossible to point out. About four years after the taking of the above survey, the bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions confiscated to the crown. After which, Nigell de Muneville, a descendant of William de Arcis, mentioned before in Domesday, appears to have become possessed of the lordship of Folkestone, and as such in 1095, being the 9th year of king William Rufus, removed the priory of Folkestone from the bail of the castle to the place where it afterwards continued. His son William dying in his life-time *s. p.*, Matilda his sole daughter and heir was given in marriage with the whole of her inheritance, by king Henry I. to Ruallanus de Albrincis, or Averanches, whose descendant Sir William de Albrincis, was become possessed of this lordship at the latter end of that reign; and in the 3d year of the next reign of king Stephen, he confirmed the gifts of his ancestors above-mentioned to the priory here. He appears to have been one of those knights, who had each a portion of lands, which they held for the defence

fence of Dover castle, being bound by the tenure of those lands to provide a certain number of soldiers, who should continually perform watch and ward within it, according to their particular allotment of time ; but such portions of these lands as were not actually in their own possession were granted out by them to others, to hold by knight's service, and they were to be ready for the like service at command, upon any necessity whatever, and they were bound likewise, each knight to defend a certain tower in the castle ; that defended by Sir William de Albrincis being called from him, Averanches tower, and afterwards Clinton tower, from the future owners of those lands.¹ Among those lands held by Sir William de Albrincis for this purpose was Folkestone, and he held them of the king *in capite* by barony. These lands together made up *the barony of Averanches*, or *Folkestone*, as it was afterwards called, from this place being made *the chief of the barony*, *caput baroniae*, as it was styled in Latin; thus THE MANOR OF FOLKESTONE, frequently called in after times AN HONOR,^k and the mansion of it the castle, from its becoming the chief seat or residence of the lords paramount of this barony, continued to be so held by his descendants, whose names were in Latin records frequently spelt Albrincis, but in French Avereng and Averanches, and in after times in English ones, Evering ; in them it continued till Matilda, daughter and heir of William de Albrincis, carried it in marriage to Hamo de Crevequer, who, in the 20th year of that reign, had possession given him of her inheritance. He died in the 47th year of that reign, possessed of the manor of Folkestone, held *in capite*, and by rent for the liberty of the hundred, and ward of Dover castle. Robert his grandson, dying *s. p.* his four sisters became his heirs,

¹ Feod Mil Castr Dovor in Curia Wardorum. Cotton Libr. Vesp. A. 5, fol. 68, N. 22.

^k See a further account of land honors, vol. vii. p. 279.

and upon the division of their inheritance, and partition of this barony, John de Sandwich, in right of his wife Agnes, the eldest sister, became entitled to this manor and lordship of Folkestone, being the chief seat of the barony, a preference given to her by law, by reason of her eldership; and from this he has been by some called Baron of Folkestone, as has his son Sir John de Sandwich, who left an only daughter and heir Julian, who carried this manor in marriage to Sir John de Segrave, who bore for his arms, *Sable, three garbs, argent*. He died in the 17th year of Edward III. who, as well as his son, of the same name, received summons to parliament, though whether as barons of Folkestone, as they are both by some called, I know not. Sir John de Segrave, the son, died possessed of this manor anno 23 Edward III. soon after which it appears to have passed into the family of Clinton, for William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, who bore for his arms, *Argent, crusulee, fitchee, sable, upon a chief, azure, two mullets, or, pierced gules*; which coat differed from that of his elder brother's only in *the croflets*, which were not borne by any other of this family till long afterwards,¹ died possessed of it in the 28th year of that reign, at which time the mansion of this manor bore the name of the castle. He died *s. p.* leaving his nephew Sir John de Clinton, son of John de Clinton, of Maxtoke, in Warwickshire, his heir, who was afterwards summoned to parliament anno 42 Edward III. and was a man of great bravery and wisdom, and much employed in state affairs. He died possessed of this manor, with the view of frank-pledge, a moiety of the hundred of Folkestone, and THE MANOR OF WALTON, which, though now first mentioned, appears to have had the same owners as the manor of Folkestone, from the earliest account of it. He married Idonea, eldest

¹ Dugdale's Warw. p. 727. See more of him vol. iv. of this history, p. 500.

daughter of Jeffry, lord Say, and at length the eldest coheir of that family, and was succeeded in these manors by his grandson William, lord Clinton, who, anno 6 Henry IV. had possession granted of his share of the lands of William de Say, as coheir to him in right of his grandmother Idonea, upon which he bore the title of lord Clinton and Saye, which latter however he afterwards relinquished, though he still bore for his arms, *Quarterly, Clinton and Saye, with two greyhounds* for his supporters. After which the manor of Folkestone, otherwise called Folkestone Clinton, and Walton, continued to be held *in capite* by knight's service, by his descendants lords Clinton, till Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, which title he then bore, together with Elizabeth his wife, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. conveyed these manors, with other premises in this parish, to Thomas Cromwell lord Cromwell, afterwards created earl of Essex, on whose attainder two years afterwards they reverted again to the crown, at which time the lordship of Folkestone was stiled *an honor*; whence they were granted in the fourth year of Edward VI. to the former possessor of them, Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, to hold *in capite*, for the meritorious services he had performed. In which year, then bearing the title of lord Clinton and Saye, he was declared lord high admiral, and of the privy council, besides other favours conferred on him; and among other lands, he had a grant of these manors, as above-mentioned, which he next year, anno 5 Edward VI. reconveyed back to the crown, in exchange for other premises.^m He was afterwards installed knight of the garter, by the title of Earl of Lincoln and Baron of Clinton and Saye; and in the last year of that reign, constable of the tower of London. Though in the 1st year of queen Mary he lost all his great offices for a

^m Augmentation-office deeds of inrolment and exchange, Kent, box G. 34.

small time, yet he had in recompence of his integrity and former services, a grant from her that year, of several manors and estates in this parish, as well as elsewhere, and among others, of these manors of Folkestone and Walton, together with the castle and park of Folkestone, to hold *in capite*; all which he, the next year, passed away by sale to Mr. Henry Herdson, citizen and alderman of London, who left several sons, of whom Thomas succeeded him in this estate, in whose time the antient park of Folkestone seems to have been disparked. His son Mr. Francis Herdson alienated his interest in these manors and premises to his uncle Mr. John Herdson, who resided at the manor of Tyrlingham, in this parish, and dying in 1622, was buried in the chancel of Hawking church, where his monument remains; and there is another sumptuous one besides erected for him in the south isle of Folkestone church. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a cross sable, between four fleurs de lis, gules*. He died *s. p.* and by will devised these manors, with his other estates in this parish and neighbourhood, to his nephew Basill, second son of his sister Abigail, by Charles Dixwell, esq. Basill Dixwell, esq. afterwards resided at Tyrlingham, a part of the estate devised to him by his uncle, where, in the 3d year of king Charles I. he kept his shrievalty, with great honor and hospitality; after which he was knighted, and in 1627, anno 3 Charles I. created a baronet; but having rebuilt the mansion of Brome, in Barham, he removed thither before his death. On his decease unmarried, the title of baronet became extinct; but he devised these manors, with the rest of his estates, to his nephew Mark Dixwell, son of his elder brother William Dixwell, of Coton, in Warwickshire, who afterwards resided at Brome. He married Elizabeth, sister and heir of William Read, esq. of Folkestone, by whom he had Basill Dixwell, esq. of Brome, who in 1660, anno 12 Charles II. was created a baronet. His son Sir Basill Dixwell, bart. of Brome, about the
year

year 1697, alienated these manors, with the park-house and grounds, and other estates in this parish and neighbourhood, to Jacob Desbouverie, esq. of London. He was descended from Laurence de Bouverie, de la Bouverie, or Des Bouveries, of an antient and honorable extraction in Flanders,ⁿ who renouncing the tenets of the Romish religion came into England in the year 1567, anno 10 Elizabeth, and seems to have settled first at Canterbury. He was a younger son of Le Sieur des Bouveries, of the chateau de Bouverie, near Lisle, in Flanders, where the eldest branch of this family did not long since possess a considerable estate; bearing for their arms, *Gules, a bend, vaire*. Edward, his eldest son, was an eminent Turkey merchant, was knighted by king James II. and died at his seat at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1694. He had seven sons and four daughters; of the former, William, the eldest, was likewise an eminent Turkey merchant, and was, anno 12 queen Anne, created a baronet, and died in 1717. Jacob, the third son, was purchaser of these manors; and Christopher, the seventh son, was knighted, and seated at Chart Sutton, in this county, under which a further account of him may be seen;^o and Anne, the second daughter, married Sir Philip Boteler, bart. Jacob Desbouverie afterwards resided at Tyrlingham, and dying unmarried in 1722, by his will devised these manors, with his other estates here, to his nephew Sir Edward Desbouverie, bart. the eldest son of Sir William Desbouverie, bart. his elder brother, who died possessed of them in 1736, *f. p.* on which his title, with these and all his other estates, came to his next surviving brother and heir Sir Jacob Desbouverie, bart. who anno 10 George II. procured an act to enable himself and his descendants to use the name of Bouverie only, and was by patent, on June 29, 1747, created

ⁿ Collins's Peerage, edition 4th, vol. vi. (413).

^o See vol. v. of this history, p. 134.

baron of Longford, in Wiltshire, and viscount Folkestone, of Folkestone. He was twice married; first to Mary, daughter and sole heir of Bartholomew Clarke, esq. of Hardingstone, in Northamptonshire, by whom he had several sons and daughters, of whom William, the eldest son, succeeded him in titles and estates; Edward is now of Delapre abbey, near Northamptonshire; Anne married George, a younger son of the lord chancellor Talbot; Charlotte; Mary married Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury; and Harriot married Sir James Tilney Long, bart. of Wiltshire. By Elizabeth his second wife, daughter of Robert, lord Romney, he had Philip, who has taken the name of Pusey, and possesses, as heir to his mother Elizabeth, dowager viscountess Folkestone, who died in 1782, several manors and estates in the western part of this county. He died in 1761, and was buried in the family vault at Britford, near Salisbury, being succeeded in title and estates by his eldest son by his first wife, William, viscount Folkestone, who was on Sept. 28, anno 5 king George III. created Earl of Radnor, and Baron Pleydell Bouverie, of Colehill, in Berkshire. He died in 1776, having been three times married; first, to Harriot, only daughter and heir of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, bart. of Colehill, in Berkshire. By her, who died in 1750, and was buried at Britford, though there is an elegant monument erected for her at Colehill, he had Jacob, his successor in titles and estates, born in 1750. He married secondly, Rebecca, daughter of John Alleyne, esq. of Barbadoes, by whom he had four sons; William-Henry, who married Bridget, daughter of James, earl of Morton; Bartholomew, who married Mary-Wyndham, daughter of James Everard Arundell, third son of Henry, lord Arundell, of Wardour; and Edward, who married first Catherine Murray, eldest daughter of John, earl of Dunmore; and secondly, Arabella, daughter of admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle. His third wife was Anne, relict of Anthony Duncombe, lord

lord Faversham, and daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, bart. of Bekeſborne, by whom he had two daughters, who both died young. He was ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, the right hon. Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, earl of Radnor, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of theſe manors of Folkeſtone and Walton, with the park-houſe and diſparked grounds adjacent to it, formerly the antient park of Folkeſtone, the warren, and other manors and eſtates in this pariſh and neighbourhood.

Courts baron are regularly held for the manors of Folkeſtone, free and copyhold, for there is much land and many houſes held of it by copy of court-roll, and the manor of Walton; and a court-leet is held regularly for the hundred of Folkeſtone.

The earl of Radnor is lord-lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum, and colonel of the Berkhſhire militia, recorder of New Sarum, and F. R. S. He married in 1777 Anne, youngeſt daughter and coheir of Anthony Duncombe, lord Faversham, above mentioned, by whom he has four ſons, William, viſcount Folkeſtone, Duncombe, Laurence, and Frederick; and three daughters, Mary-Anne, and Harriet, who died infants, and Barbara. He bears for his arms, *Parted per feſs, or, and argent, an imperial eagle, ſable, thereon an eſcutcheon, gules, charged with a bend, vair*; the firſt being thoſe of Bouverie by Engliſh grant, and the eſcutcheon the original arms of Bouverie; with which arms he quarters thoſe of Pleydell, being *Argent, a bend, gules, guttee de larmes, between two Corniſh daws, proper, a chief chequy, or, and ſable*. For his creſt, *On a wreath, a demi eagle diſplayed, with two heads, ſable, beaked and ducally gorged, or, and charged on the breaſt with a croſs-croſlet, argent*. For his ſupporters, on each ſide, *An eagle regardant, ſable, gorged with a ducal coronet, or, and charged on the breaſt with a croſs-croſlet, argent*.

THE MANOR OF TIRLINGHAM, with ACKHANGER, the former of which is situated in the northern or uphill part of this parish, was antiently of very eminent account. In the reign of the Conqueror it seems, with its appendage of Ackhanger, situated in the adjoining parish of Cheriton, to have been held by Nigell de Muneville, and to have passed from him in like manner as has been mentioned before, to the family of Albrincis, or Averanches, and to have made up together the barony of Averanches, or Folkestone, as it was afterwards called, of which barony the manor of Tirlingham, with Ackhanger, was a principal limb; and as such it afterwards passed, in like manner as above-described, from William de Albrincis, and his descendants, to the Crevequers, which family ending in king Henry III.'s reign in four daughters and coheirs, of whom Agnes, the eldest, married to John de Sandwich; and Eleanor, to Bertram de Crioll, entitled their respective husbands, the former as being the eldest, to the manors of Folkestone and Walton, with a moiety of the hundred, and likewise to the castle of Folkestone, as the *caput baroniæ*, or chief seat of the barony, and the latter to these manors of Tirlingham and Ackhanger, the next principal part of it, with the other moiety of the hundred; the other two sisters most probably sharing other parts of the inheritance, which lay at a distance elsewhere. Bertram de Crioll died possessed of these manors, and the moiety of the hundred, in the 23d year of king Edward I. Joane, his daughter, on the death of her brothers *s. p.* became heir to their inheritance, which she carried in marriage to Sir Richard de Rokefle, who left two daughters his coheirs;^p each of whom seem to have entitled their respective husbands to these manors, in undivided moieties; but at length the whole of them became vested in Michael, son of Thomas de Poynings, by Agnes his

^p See a further account of them, vol. ii. of this history, p. 151.
wife,

wife, the eldest of them. He died in the 43d year of king Edward III. possessed of this manor, and a moiety of the hundred, held *in capite*, and by the service of repairing and maintaining a moiety of a hall and chapel in Dover castle, at his own expence, and of paying to the great and small wards of the castle, and to the aid of the sheriff of Kent yearly, for the ferme of the said moiety of the hundred; and he held in like manner the manor of Newington Bertram, as parcel of the manor of Tirlingham. In his descendants they continued down to Robert de Poynings, who died possessed of them anno 25 Henry VI. On which the inheritance of them devolved to Alice, daughter of Richard his eldest son, who died in his life-time, wife of Henry, lord Percy, afterwards on his father's death earl of Northumberland; in whose descendants they continued down to Henry, earl of Northumberland, who died in the 29th year of king Henry VIII. *f. p.* having the year before, by deed inrolled in the Augmentation-office, granted all his estates to the king, in case he died without male issue. These manors thus coming into the hands of the crown, were granted thence soon afterwards to Thomas, lord Cromwell, earl of Essex; on whose attainder in the 32d of that reign they reverted again to the crown, whence they were afterwards granted to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, together with the manors of Folkestone, Walton, Woolverton, and Halton, the hundred of Folkestone, and several other manors and estates in this and the adjoining parishes; all which he next year passed away by sale to Mr. Henry Herdson; since which they have passed, in manner as has been already more particularly mentioned, and are now together in the possession of the right honorable Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, earl of Radnor.

Courts baron are regularly held for the manors of Tirlingham and Ackhanger.

BREDMER, usually called *Broadmead*, is another manor, near the western bounds of this parish, adjoining to Cheriton, in which it is partly situated. It was most probably, in early times, in the possession of a family of its own name; for in the antient deeds and court-rolls of Valoigns, who were owners of Cheriton in king Edward II. and III.'s reign, there is frequent mention of several of this name, who held lands of the Valoigns family; but before the latter end of king Edward III.'s reign, it was come into the possession of William de Brockhull, of Saltwood, whose second son Thomas Brockhull leaving an only daughter and heir Elizabeth, she carried it in marriage to Richard Selling, in whose descendants it remained till Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was passed away to Edmund Inmith, a retainer to Thomas, lord Clinton, and he gave it to his second son Edmund Inmith, who leaving two daughters and coheirs, one of whom married Rayner, and the other Baker, the latter of them, in right of his wife, shared this manor as part of her inheritance, and in king James I.'s reign alienated it to Beane, in which name it continued some length of time, and till it was sold to Worger, and thence again to Bayley, in which name it remained till Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey and others conveyed it to William Bouverie, earl of Radnor, whose son the right hon. Jacob, earl of Radnor, is the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

MOREHALL is a small manor near Cheriton, which was antiently held of the barony of Folkestone by knight's service, by William de Valentia, who in the 27th year of king Henry III. obtained a charter of privileges for it. William de Detling held it in king Edward II.'s reign; after which it passed into the possession of a family who took their name from it. When this family was extinct here, which was about king Henry IV.'s reign, the Bakers, of Caldham, became possessed of it. At length John Baker, of Caldham,

ham, dying anno 17 Henry VI. Joane, one of his daughters and coheirs, entitled her husband Robert Brandred to it ; and their son Robert, about the latter end of that reign, passed is away to Sir Tho. Browne, of Beechworth-castle, whose descendant Sir Matthew Browne, at the very latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to Thomas Godman, of London ;^a from which name it was sold, anno 3 Charles I. to John Eldred, esq. one of whose descendants, anno 34 Charles II. passed it away to John Michel, esq. and from him, anno 5 queen Anne, it was alienated to Jacob Desbouverie, esq. in whose family it has continued in the same manner as the rest of his estates in this parish, to the right hon. Jacob, earl of Radnor, the present possessor of it. A court baron is regularly held for this manor.

HOPE-HOUSE, usually called Hope-farm, is an estate in the northern part of this parish, near Combe, which antiently belonged to the knightly family of Hougham. Robert de Hougham died possessed of it in the 41st year of king Henry III. and his grandson, of the same name, died anno 29 Edward I. without male issue, leaving two daughters his coheirs, married to Shelving and Valoigns. Soon after which, that is, in king Edward II.'s reign, it appears to have been in the possession of the Clintons, and William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, died possessed of it anno 28 king Edward III. *f. p.* on which it came to his nephew and heir Sir John de Clinton, son of his elder brother John de Clinton, of Maxtoke, in Warwickshire, who was afterwards summoned to parliament ; in whose descendants it continued down to John, lord Clinton, who, about the beginning of king Henry VII.'s reign sold it to Davis, from which family, partly by marriage of a female heir, and partly by purchase, it passed into the possession of Lessington, and he, about the end of

^a Philipott, p. 159. See before, p. 136.

queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to Hopday, in whose descendants it continued for some time, till at length by a daughter and coheir of that name, it was carried in marriage to Mr. Richard Thomas, of Alkham, whose son Mr. John Thomas, of that place, continues owner of it,

FOLKESTONE appears to have been known to the Romans, from several of their coins and bricks having been from time to time found in it; but what name it had then is uncertain. It had in it a strong castle or fort, which was probably, says Camden, one of those towers which the Romans under Theodosius the younger, as Gildas tells us, built upon the south coast of Britain, at certain distances, to guard it against the Saxons, to whose depredations, from its situation on the sea shore, it was much exposed; and though its situation was eminent, yet there does not appear by the *Notitia*, to have been any settled garrison here. This Roman fort, or watch tower, was built more than a mile and an half distant from the sea shore, on a very high hill, to discover the approach of those pirates; and it was surrounded with a strong entrenchment, to repel their invasions, the remains of which are very visible at this day; and it is supposed, that this watch tower, with its surrounding fort, was situated on the summit of that high eminence called *Castle-hill*, about a mile and an half northward from the present church of Folkestone. By the remains of the entrenchments it appears, that the inner or upper part of the work was small, and of an oval shape, and the outer works below of much the same form; the whole containing about two acres of ground. On the south-east side, where the hill is very steep, it is encompassed but with one single ditch, but on the east with a double one, and on the north and west with a triple one. At the bottom of it there is a fine spring of water. The whole surface of the hill is entirely covered with green sward, nor is there a stone, or any appearance whatever of a building

building having ever been erected on it. After the departure of the Romans it was taken possession of by the Britons first, and by the Saxons afterwards, on their settlement in this country, by whom Lambarde says, it was called Folcestane, *id est, populi lapis*, which signifies a rocke coasse, or flaw of stone, being a name purely of Saxon etymology; and Mr. Baxter interprets Folcston, *lemurum sive larium lapis*. During their contests in 456, in the early time of the heptarchy, a bloody battle was fought near this place, between Folkestone and Hythe, between the Britons under king Vortimer, and the Saxons, who were retreating hither before him, after the conflict he had with them on the banks of the Darent, in the western part of this county. Nennius and others write, that it was fought in a field on the shore of the Gallic sea. This place certainly suits best with the description of it, on the shore of the Gallic sea; and what adds strength to it, are the two vast heaps of skulls and human bones, piled up in two vaults under the churches of Folkestone and Hythe, which, from the quantity of them, could not but be from some battle; and, from their whiteness, appear to have been all bleached by lying for some time probably on the sea shore; and many of the skulls have deep cuts in them, as made by some heavy weapon. Probably those at Hythe were of the Britons, and those at Folkestone of the Saxons, who were pursued hither by them. Vortimer, the British king, died soon after this battle, and, as historians tell us, on his death-bed desired to be buried near the place where the Saxons used to land, that his bones might deter them from any future attempts; and it is generally asserted, that he was buried here at Folkestone, though some say it was elsewhere.* After which this fort was made use of by the several princes of it, to keep the distressed Britons in subjection, and king Ethelbert is

* See vol. i. of this history, p. 58.

reported to have rebuilt it ; but his son and successor, Eadbald, seems to have totally neglected it, and in lieu of it to have built a castle (with a nunnery within the precinct of it) on the high cliff, close to the sea shore, at no great distance southward from the present church of Folkestone, where it had an extensive command, especially towards the sea ; but this being afterwards, partly by the fury of the Danes, and partly by earl Godwin, when he ravaged this coast in the year 1052, reduced to a heap of ruins, continued in that state till William de Albrincis, or Averanches, on his becoming lord of this place after the Norman conquest, rebuilt the castle, near, if not wholly on the foundations of the former one, and made it *the chief seat of his barony*, which it continued to be to his successors, lords of it, for several ages afterwards, and till at length, by degrees, it was wholly destroyed, with the cliff on which it stood, by the incroachments of the sea ; insomuch, that all which has remained belonging to it for a great length of time, is a small part of the bail or precinct, still called the bailie, or castle-yard, with some small length of the antient wall on the eastern side of it, near the church.

THE TOWN OF FOLKESTONE is very antient, and most probably had its origin soon after the building of the castle and nunnery, as before-mentioned, by king Eadbald, on the cliff, close to the sea shore ; and it increased so rapidly, that in the time of king Edward the Confessor it seems to have become a town of some note ; and notwithstanding it was afterwards in that reign spoiled by earl Godwin, then owner of it, who having been banished, returned with a large force, and in revenge ravaged the coast, and this town in particular ; yet at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in the 14th year of the Conqueror's reign, it is supposed by some to have had five churches in it ; though I doubt much if the five churches, mentioned in Domesday, were all in the town of Folkestone,

stone, as I find no notice whatever of any, either in records or otherwise, but that of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the precinct of the old castle, and the present one of St. Mary and St. Eanswith, built after that was in ruins. I should rather conjecture, the above five churches, with the three mentioned in the next article in Domesday, to have been intended for the eight churches of the present eight parishes within the hundred of Folkestone, and subordinate to the paramount manor of it. After which, by the further wasting of it by the sea, and other misfortunes, it was so impoverished, that in some measure to preserve its consequence, it was united before the reign of king Henry I. as a member to the town and port of Dover, one of the cinque ports, by the name of *the barons of the town of Folkestone*; and it is held that king Edward III. incorporated it, by the name of *the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town of Folkestone*. The year after whose death, anno 1378, the greater part of it was burnt by the united forces of the Scotch and French; which, with the continual incroachments made on it by the sea, reduced it to a very low and inconsiderable state. Leland gives the following description of this place, as it was in king Henry VIII.'s time, in his Itin. vol. vii. p. 141.

FOLCHESTAN

The lord Clynton is lord of the towne of Folkestone.

The cliffes from Dover welle toward Folkestone be al of chalk and after up to Limnehil of stone that is very hard and sum

ys a v miles fro Dover and be al gessie stondeth very directly apon Boleyn. There cummeth to the towne a pretty small ryvelet that ryseth yn Folchstan parche long-ing to the lord Clynton or not far be yownd yt. The towne shore be al lykelihod is mervelusly fore wasted with the violens of the se; yn so much that there they say that one paroch church of

be of a depe blew of our Lady and a nother of St. colour.

Paule ys clene destroyed and etin by the se. Hard upon the shore yn a place cawled the Castel yarde, the which on the one side ys dyked, and ther yn be greate ruines of a solemne old nunnery, yn the walles whereof yn divers places apere great and long Briton brikes; and on the right hond of the quier a grave trunce of squared stone. The castel yard hath bene a place of great burial; yn so much as wher the se hath worn on the banke bones apere half stykyng owt. The paroch chyrch is therby, made also of sum newer worke of an abbay. Ther is St. Eanswide buried and a late therby was a visage of a priory. Toward a quarter of a myle owt of the towne is a chapel of S. Botulfe on a likelyhod of farther building sumtyme. Yn the towne ther is a maire; and this lord Clyntons grant father had there of a poore man a boote almost ful of antiquities of pure gold and sylver.

By the return of the survey, made by order of queen Elizabeth, in her 8th year, of the several maritime places in this county; it appears that there were then in this town only one hundred and twenty houses inhabited, one hundred and twenty men, of which seventy were fishermen, and ships and boats of all sorts, only for fishing, twenty-five; from which low state it was not, till after some length of time, relieved by the industry of the inhabitants, who, first by establishing a fishery, and afterwards by a lucrative trade with France, have made it of late years to thrive exceedingly, and it is become again both an opulent and well peopled town, and there are now in it about four hundred and fifty houses, and about two thousand inhabitants, and there are three meeting-houses in it for the Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists. The town is built on the extremity of the quarry hills, which here overhang the sea, nearly opposite to Bullein, in France, and reaches on the broken declivity of one of them down to the sea shore,

on which vessels of a considerable size are continually built, and where it forms a kind of harbour for the safety of them and the fishing craft. The streets are steep and narrow, and were till lately very ill paved, but this has been in some measure remedied by an act which passed in 1796, for the better paving and cleansing of the town; the buildings of them very irregular, being inhabited in general by inferior tradesmen or fishermen; but this is only in the middle of the town; for in the outskirts of it there are numbers of handsome buildings lately erected, which are pleasantly situated, and many of them inhabited by persons of a genteel condition in life. The church stands at the west or upper end of the town, on the height of the cliff, at a very small distance from the edge of it, which, from the yearly depredations the sea makes on it, will, notwithstanding the precautions which have been taken to prevent it, very soon occasion its ruin.

Below the cliff, on the shore, for some length towards the sea, is a long ridge of sunken rocks, occasioned by the fallen cliffs at different times. One of these rocks, surrounded by many others, and called the mooring rock, is a most noted one, being known by that name time out of mind. At this vessels used to be moored, whilst they were loading with other rocks, which they took from hence for the piers of Dover and other places, and a very great quantity of them was shipped in the time of Oliver's usurpation and carried to Dunkirk, for the service of that harbour. It is the universal opinion of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, that the hills here close above these rocks, slip or press forward from time to time towards the sea, and there are some remaining near it, which, to all appearance, have so done at a small distance from the higher and yet firmer cliff. These cliffs consist of large rugged stones, mixed with sand, till near three feet, or at some places more, of the bottom, where they consist of what is here called a
slipe,

slipe, i. e. a slippery sort of clay, which is always wet. Upon this *slipe* at the bottom, it is thought, the heavy pressure of the land and stones above causes the whole to slide forwards, as a ship upon a launch of tallowed planks, towards the sea.*

Anno 26 George III. an act passed for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, within the town and port of Folkestone, and the parish of Folkestone, and other neighbouring ones mentioned in it.

It is well watered by two different rivulets, one of which rises about three miles north-west from the town, near Pean farm, under the hills, and descends by Bredmer through the midst of the town of Folkestone into the sea; the other, called St. Eanswith's water, is very remarkable: it rises about half a mile west of Castle-hill, and empties itself into the bail pond, within eight or ten rods of the top of the cliffs. This stream is partly natural and partly artificial, which St. Eanswith is said to have conveyed to her monastery here, diverting the water great part of the way, that is from Bredmer wood, by means of a brick aqueduct across the low grounds into the bail pond, or reservoir above-mentioned. It is the current, though erroneous opinion of the people here, that this water actually ascends in its course from the spring into the bail pond, into which it empties itself. But the principle of hydrostatics, will not admit the possibility of such an ascent, as there is no mill or engine to force it up:

The fishery, since the stop put by the legislature to the contraband trade with France, has within these few years greatly increased; and there are now eight or ten lugger-boats and cutters, employed chiefly in the herring and mackerel fisheries, besides about thirty small boats employed in the same, and in the catching

* See Philosophical Transactions, vol. xxix. No. 349. Vol. xxxv. No. 405.

of plaice, soles, whittings, scate, and such kind of fish, in their proper seasons ; which altogether do not employ more than between two and three hundred men and boys, who are under no regulation as a company. The fish are conveyed to the London markets, either by boats, or by expeditious land carriage.

There was a *singular custom* used of long time by the fishermen of this place : They chose eight of the largest and best whittings out of every boat when they came home from that fishery, and sold them apart from the rest, and out of the money arising from them they made a feast, every Christmas-eve, which they called a *rumbald*. The master of each boat provided this feast for his own company, so that there were as many different entertainments as there were boats. These whittings, which are of a very large size, and are sold all round the country as far as Canterbury, are called *rumbald whittings*. This custom, which is now left off, though many of the inhabitants still meet socially on a Christmas-eve, and call it *rumbald night*, might have been antiently instituted in honor of St. Rumbald, and the fish designed as an offering to him for his protection during the fishery.

In order to preserve the lower part of this town, and the beach, on which the fishermen of it lay up, dry, and repair their boats, nets, and other craft, from the raging of the sea, two large jettee heads, at the east and west end of the town, were made, which were kept in repair by them and other inhabitants, by a voluntary subscription. But these running to decay, and many unsuccessful fishing seasons happening, the fishermen became unable to continue the support of them ; and the cliff, on which the church stands, having been very considerably washed away within the space of a few years, they obtained in 1766 an act to enable them to raise a sufficient sum of money for the repairing and supporting the old, and erecting new jetties and other works, for the preservation of both ;
which

which was done by a duty on every chaldron of coals, brought into or through any part of this town, and afterwards to be applied to other purposes, as will be mentioned hereafter. These duties are under the management of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty. The earl of Radnor, as lord of the barony or hundred, appoints the collector, and the mayor, &c. a treasurer of these duties.

THE TOWN AND LIBERTY OF FOLKESTONE, which extends two miles and an half from east to west, and little more than a quarter of a mile in breadth from north to south, comprehends the whole district, including the town, which lies between the turnpike road leading from Dover to Hythe and the sea shore, as far as Sandgate castle on the west to the summit of the chalk cliff above the turnpike house on the east. It is a *corporation by prescription*, and is governed by a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty four common councilmen, to which is added a recorder, chamberlain, and town-clerk. The mayor, who is coroner by virtue of his office, is chosen yearly on Sept. 8, and together with the jurats, who are justices within this liberty, exclusive of all others, hold a court of general sessions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record, the same as at Dover, and it has other privileges, mostly the same as the other corporations within the liberties of the cinque ports; but it has no mace belonging to it.¹ The seal of the mayoralty has on it the figure of St. Eanswith, with a coronet on her head, and holding in one hand two fish on a half hoop, and in the other a pastoral staff.

Jeffrey Fitz Peter, in the 6th year of king John, procured a market to be held here weekly on a Thursday, which was confirmed by William de Albrincis in the 16th year of that reign, and the same grant

¹ See some account of the origin of the five ports, vol. vi. of this history, p. 339.

was renewed to Sir John de Segrave, with the addition of another market weekly on a Tuesday, anno 22 Edward III.^u and Sir John de Clinton obtained a grant from king Richard II. in his 13th year of a market, to be held weekly here on a Wednesday, and a fair yearly on the vigil and day of St. Giles. The markets on the Tuesday and Wednesday do not appear to have been ever used, and that on a Thursday is so little attended, that it may in a manner be said to have been disused for years past. There are two fairs held yearly, one called the Bail fair, on the 28th and 29th of June; and the other, called Cow-street fair, on the Thursday in Easter week, chiefly for toys and pedlary wares. The earl of Radnor, as lord of the hundred, barony, and royalty of Folkestone, is entitled to all customs, tolls, rights, profits of fairs and markets, and harbour duties, within the jurisdiction of this royalty and manor. There is an establishment of the customs here, under the out-port of Dover, which is under the direction of a supervisor, surveyor, and other officers. On the chalk cliff, at the west end of the town, is a fort, and battery of six cannons.

John Salmon, bishop of Norwich, chancellor of England, and ambassador to France in 1325, falling sick there, and returning thence on that account, died in this town on the 6th of July that year, and was carried to Norwich, and buried in his own cathedral there.^w Dr. William Harvey, that eminent physician, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was born in this town in 1578, being the eldest son of Thomas Harvey, gent. of this place from two of whose younger sons were descended those of Combe and of Chigwell, in Essex. Dr. Harvey was educated first at the grammar-school at Canterbury, and was thence

^u Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 676 Pat. ejus an. m. 14, pt. 2.

^w Wharton's Ang. Sac. vol. i p. 412.

removed to Cambridge to study physic; he afterwards travelled to Padua, and having taken his degree of M. D. became afterwards physician to king James and Charles I. warden of Merton college, and president of the college of physicians, to which he was a liberal benefactor. He died *f. p.* in 1657, and was buried in the family vault at Hemsted, in Essex, where there is his monument, with his bust in marble.* The circumstance of his death, little known I believe beyond his own family, was ascertained to the editor by the late Rev. Mr. Marshall, vicar of Charing, and once curate of Chinwell, who was assured of the fact by the late Eliab Harvey, esq. barrister at-law, a descendant of the doctor's younger brother of that name. This was, that Dr. Harvey was ever afraid of becoming blind, and early one morning, for he always rose early, his housekeeper coming into his chamber to call him, opened the window shutters, and telling him the hour, asked him if he would not rise, upon which he asked if she had opened the shutters, she replied yes; then shut them again, she did so; then open them again, but still the effect was the same to him, for he had awaked stone blind; upon which he ordered her to fetch him a bottle, (which she herself had observed on a shelf in the chamber for a long while) out of which he drank a large draught, and it being a strong poison, which it is supposed he had long before prepared, and set there for the purpose, he expired within three hours after.

John Philipott, Somerset herald, and designed Norroy, was born in this town. He lived in king Charles the Ist.'s reign, and suffered much for the royal cause. He died in great obscurity in 1645, and was buried within the precincts of Paul's wharf, London. He

* See his life Biog. Brit. vol. iv. p. 2547. Morant's Essex, vol. ii. p. 450. Wood's Fasti, vol. ii. p. 6.

wrote several books, and among others, *Villare Cantianum*, or *Kent illustrated and surveyed*.^y

SOME TIME after Eadbald, king of Kent, had built the castle on the cliff close to the sea-shore here, as has been already taken notice of before; he founded A NUNNERY after the rule of St. Bennet, within the bail or precinct of it, which Tanner supposes to have been the first founded in England,^z of which his daughter Eanswithe afterwards became abbess, she was on her death buried in the church of it, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and on account of the miracles said to be wrought by her was sainted. This nunnery being afterwards reduced to a heap of ruins by the continual ravages of the Danes, lay in that state till after the Norman conquest, when Nigell de Muneville, then lord of Folkestone, in 1095, founded on the scite of the old church and nunnery, *a new priory of monks*, of the order likewise of St. Bennet, which he made an alien cell, subject to the abbey of Lolley, in Normandy, and gave ample possessions here and in this neighbourhood, in pure and perpetual alms, for the support of it; among which was the patronage of this church, and of all those of his lordship, and belonging to the honor of Folkestone, and certain dues which he possessed in Folkestone, which the abbot of Lolley released to the burghesses of Folkestone, on their making over to him and his monks there the taking tithe of all fish taken there by them, and he gave to it the tithes of his lordship of Folkestone, Terlingham, Walton, Northwode, Alkeham, and Standen, and of his woods, and the third part of his tithes of Flete, and of the village mill. But not long after this, the depredations of the sea had so far wasted the cliff on which the priory stood, (being the scite of the antient nunnery

^y See vol. i. of this history, p. 489. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. fasti, p. 36. ^z Tan. Mon. præf. p. iv. p. 117.

which stood but twenty-eight perches from the extremity of it next the sea) that it became in great danger of falling with it, which induced Sir William de Albrincis, then lord of Folkestone, to confirm by his charter of *inspeximus*, the above grant of his ancestor, in which the tithes granted as above are very particularly set forth, and are well worth observation, and at the end is a very remarkable *anathema*, (though not uncommon at that time) against such as should dare to infringe any part of the above gift.^a And he removed the monks, at their petition, to a new church, which he granted to them for that purpose. This church stood on the scite of the present church of Folkestone, at a little distance eastward from the castle bail, and about as far north-east from the scite of the old priory. On this ground, close on the south side of the new church, he built a new priory, which with the church was dedicated to St. Mary and Eanswith, and to which the body of St. Eanswith was removed from the old ruinous church, where it then lay. Her stone coffin in the north wall of the south isle, was discovered about the middle of the last century; on opening the coffin, the corps was found lying in its perfect form, and by it on each side an hour glass and several medals, the letters on which were obliterated, and several locks of her hair which were taken away and kept by different persons for the sanctity of it. In this new priory, when finished, the abbot of Lolley established a cell to his own abbey. This priory being one of that sort which was permitted to chuse its own prior, and was an entire society within itself, receiving its own revenues to its own use, and paying a yearly pension only as an acknowledgment to the foreign house;^b and in this situation the priory conti-

^a Printed in Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 560. See Prynne's antient Records, vol. iii. p. 104.

^b See vol. i. of this history, p. 516, vol. vi. p. 456.

nued till it was freed from all subjection to the abbey of Lolley, and made denizen, so that it escaped the general fate of the alien priories throughout the kingdom, which were all suppressed in the 2d year of king Henry V.^c and thus it continued till king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, in the 27th year of which, on the general visitation of religious houses, it was so artfully managed by the king's commissioners, that many of the members of them were brought over to desire to leave their possession and habit, and some of them gave up their houses, among which was the prior and convent of Folkestone, who signed their resignation on Nov. 15, that year, 1535, Thomas Ballett, or Barrett, being then prior of it, who had a pension of ten pounds per annum. The original deed of which is now remaining in the Augmentation-office, at which time the revenues of it were valued at 41l. 15s. 10d. per annum clear, and 63l. os. 7d. total annual income, which with the scite of the priory were confirmed to the king by the act passed in the March following. After which the king, in his 30th year, granted the scite of the priory, with the manor of it, and other possessions here, to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, to hold *in capite*, and he, with Elizabeth his wife, that year passed them away to Thomas, lord Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex, of whom they were afterwards purchased by the crown, whence they were granted anno 4 Edward VI. to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, the former possessor of them;^d after which they passed in manner as has been already noticed before from him to the Herdsons, and thence again to the Dixwells, who alienated them to Jacob Desbouverie, esq. in whose family they have continued down to the right hon. Jacob, earl of Radnor,

^c Tan. Mon. p. 206. See the several leases granted of it by the king among the inrolment of leases in the Augtn. office.

^d Rot. Esch. ejusan. pt. 5. Augtn. off. Kent, box C. 34.

the present owner of the scite and manor of this dissolved priory. A court baron is held for this manor.

All that is remaining of this priory, for the king immediately after its being surrendered into his hands ordered great part of it to be pulled down and removed, is a small part of the foundations, and an arch in the wall of it, about three feet from the ground, which is turned with Roman or British bricks, (of which there are several among the ruined foundations) and under that, one more modern, of hewn stone, seemingly for a door way. From these ruins, which are near the south-west corner of the church, where there is much uneven ground, from the rubbish lying about it, there goes a large sewer of stone masonry, which runs underground south-eastward, large enough for a man easily to creep through, the end of which appears sticking out of the edge of the broken cliff over the shore, the same as is mentioned by Leland. The priory appears to have stood only a few feet distant from the south side of the church, which by some door ways, now filled up in the wall of it, appears to have been the conventual church of the priory, and to have had a communication with it.

About a mile and an half westward of the town, and within the liberty of it, is SANDGATE CASTLE, situated at the foot of the hill, and on the sand of the sea shore, whence it takes its name. There appears to have been a castle here in king Richard the II^d.’s reign, for that prince, in his 22^d year, directed his writ to the captain of his castle of Sandgate, to admit his kinsman Henry de Lancaster, duke of Hereford, with his family, horses, &c. into it, to tarry there for six weeks to refresh himself. The present castle was built by king Henry VIII. as is reported from the ruins of the neighbouring fort on castle hill, about 1539,^c

^c See Harl. MSS. No. 1647 19. Cat. Oxford, MSS. tom. 2, No. 6867-19.

at the time that he erected several others of the like fort in this county and in Suffex, for the defence of the kingdom, all which he placed under the government of the lord warden, as may be seen in the statute of the 32d year of that reign; it has like those others, lunettes of arched stone, with several port-holes, and a battery for great guns. In the middle is a round tower, which contains the apartments for the lieutenant, a foss encompasses the whole, and the entrance is by a drawbridge. The captain, lieutenant, store-keeper, and gunners, are appointed by the lord warden. William Evelyn, esq. is the present captain of it. It appears by the escheat rolls of the 7th year of king Edward VI. that the king granted to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, the castle and fort of Sandgate, to hold *in capite* by knight's service, but it not long afterwards came again into the hands of the crown, where it has remained ever since.

CHARITIES.

BELONGING TO THE TOWN AND LIBERTY OF FOLKESTONE.

SIR ELIAB HARVEY, the eldest son of Eliab, a younger brother of the Doctor's, in 1674 founded A FREE SCHOOL in this town, for twenty poor children to be taught *gratis*, which he endowed with a farm called Combe's, now let at 50l. per annum in Limne, out of which the master is paid 10l. for two years, and every third year the yearly produce of it. The overplus of the two years, after repairs, and 1l. paid to the clerk, and 2l. for the trustees dinner, is to be applied to the buying of boats for poor fishermen, freemen, or freemens sons, inhabitants of Folkestone, or to putting out poor children apprentices. A school, and school-house for the master was erected out of a legacy given to the town by Dr. William Harvey, as will be further mentioned hereafter. The mayor and jurats nominate the children, and they, with several others, trustees, have the management of it. The master teaches Latin, English, arithmetic, and writing, his salary is on an average 25l. per annum.

WILLIAM JACOB, late jurat, gave by will in 1569, several pieces of land, containing twelve acres, the rents and profits to be applied to the use of the poor of this town, at the discretion of the mayor and jurats, viz. 30s. 2d. on Christmas Eve, and the same on Good Friday; 6l. to be employed in putting some poor

poor boy or girl of this town apprentice, and the rest to be distributed among the poor.

DR. WILLIAM HARVEY gave to this town, where he was born, 200*l.* part of which was laid out as before-mentioned, in the purchase of the premises and building of the school, and for a tan-house for tanning the nets of fishermen, inhabitants of the town.

DANIEL HARVEY, and his brother, gave 100*l.* with which a perpetual annuity of 5*l.* 10*s.* per annum, was purchased, to be laid out in good wheaten bread, two shillings worth of which to be given every Sunday in the year for ever, to twelve poor householders, inhabitants of Folkestone, at the discretion of the mayor and jurats.

MRS. WARD and MRS. BENNET MITCHELL gave 60*l.* with which in 1691 three pieces of land, called Sandgate land, containing six acres, were purchased, the rents to be applied by the mayor and jurats for providing waistcoats, (now gowns) every Christmas Eve, to twelve poor women, inhabitants of the town, twenty-four of which are at this time given away yearly.

CHARITIES,

BELONGING TO THE PARISH, WITHIN THE JURISDICTION
OF THE COUNTY.

WILLIAM LEACH, of Dover, by will in 1623, devised all his tenement in Folkestone, together with all his lands, arable and pasture, with their appurtenances in the parish, containing three acres, to the use of the poorest inhabitants within it, not dwelling within the liberty of the town, to be let out and employed to the most profit and benefit of the said poor people which should inhabit in the parish, and not dwelling within the liberty.

The poor constantly relieved are about fifty, casually forty.

FOLKESTONE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eanswith, consists of three isles and three chancels, having a square tower, with a beacon turret in the middle of it, in which there is a clock, and a peal of eight bells, put up in it in 1779. This church is built of sand-stone; the high chancel, which has been lately ceiled, seems by far the most antient part of it. Under an arch in the north wall is a tomb, with the effigies of a man, having a dog at his feet, very antient,

tient, probably for one of the family of Fienes, constables of Dover castle and wardens of the five ports ; and among many other monuments and inscriptions, within the altar-rails, are monuments for the Reades, of Folkestone, arms, *Azure, a griffin, or, quartering gules, a pheon between three leopards faces, or* ; for William Langhorne, A. M. minister, obt. 1772. In the south chancel is a most elegant monument, having the effigies of two men kneeling at two desks, and an inscription for J. Herdion, esq. who lies buried in Hawkinge church, obt. 1622. In the south isle a tomb for J. Pragell, esq. obt. 1676, arms, *A castle triple towered, between two portcullises ; on a chief, a sinister hand gauntled, between two stirrups*. In the middle isle a brass plate for Joane, wife of Thomas Harvey, mother of seven sons (one of which was the physician) and two daughters. In the north wall of the south isle were deposited the remains of St. Eanswith, in a stone coffin ; and under that isle is a large charnel-house, in which are deposited the great quantity of bones already taken notice of before. Philipott, p. 96, says, the Bakers, of Caldharn, had a peculiar chancel belonging to them in this church, near the vestry-door, over the charnel-house, which seems to have been that building mentioned by John Baker, of Folkestone, who by his will in 1464, ordered, that his executors should make a new work, called an isle, with a window in it, with the parishioners advice ; which work should be built between the vestry there and the great window. John Tong, of Folkestone, who was buried in this church, by will in 1534, ordered that certain men of the parish should be enfeoffed in six acres of land, called Mervyle, to the use of the mass of Jhesu, in this church.

On Dec. 19, 1705, the west end of this church, for the length of two arches out of the five, was blown down by the violence of the wind ; upon which the curate and parishioners petitioned archbishop Tillotson,

son, for leave to shorten the church, by rebuilding only one of the fallen arches, which was granted. But by this, the church, which was before insufficient to contain the parishioners, is rendered much more inconvenient to them for that purpose. By the act passed anno 6 George III. for the preservation of the town and church from the ravages of the sea as already noticed before. After such works are finished, &c. the rates are to be applied towards their repair, and to the keeping in repair, and the support and preservation of this church.

This church was first built by Nigell de Muneville, lord of Folkestone at the latter end of king Henry I. or the beginning of king Stephen's reign, when he removed the priory from the precinct of the castle to it in 1137, and he gave this new church and the patronage of it to the monks of Lolley, in Normandy, for their establishing a cell, or alien priory here, as has been already mentioned, to which this new church afterwards served as the conventual church of it. The profits of it were very early appropriated to the use of this priory, that is, before the 8th of king Richard II. anno 1384, the duty of it being served by a vicar, whose portion was settled in 1448, at the yearly pension of 10l. os. 2½d. to be paid by the prior, in lieu of all other profits whatsoever. In which state this appropriation and vicarage remained till the surrendry of the priory, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when they came, with the rest of the possessions of it, into the king's hands, who in his 31st year demised the vicarage and parish church of Folkestone, with all its rights, profits, and emoluments, for a term of years, to Thomas, lord Cromwell, who assigned his interest in it to Anthony Aucher, esq. but the fee of both remained in the crown till the 4th year of king Edward VI. when they were granted, with the manor, priory, and other premises here, to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, to hold *in capite* ;

capite ; who the next year conveyed them back again to the crown, in exchange for other premises,^a where the patronage of the vicarage did not remain long ; for in 1558, anno 6 queen Mary, the queen granted it, among several others, to the archbishop. But the church or parsonage appropriate of Folkestone remained longer in the crown, and till queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year, granted it in exchange, among other premises, to archbishop Parker, being then in lease to lord Clinton, at the rent of 57l. 2s. 11d. at which rate it was valued to the archbishop, in which manner it has continued to be leased out ever since, and it now, with the patronage of the vicarage, remains parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury ; the family of Breams were formerly lessees of it, from whom the interest of the lease came to the Taylors, of Bifrons, and was sold by the late Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, to the right hon. Jacob, earl of Radnor, the present lessee of it.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 10l. 0s. 2½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 0s. 0½d. being the portion paid to the vicar as before-mentioned, in lieu of all profits whatsoever ; this was increased to twenty pounds by archbishop Whitgift, who, on the renewal of the lease of the parsonage, bound the tenant to pay that additional sum. It was still further augmented by archbishop Juxon, (which was confirmed by archbishop Sheldon, in the 26th and 28th years of king Charles II.) with a further annual pension of sixty pounds, to be paid by the tenant out of the parsonage. It seems to have been for many years esteemed as a perpetual curacy, and is as such nominated to by the archbishop.

In 1588 here were communicants four hundred and thirty, which number has been since greatly increased.

^a Augtn. off. box Kent, G. 34. Ibid. Inrolm. of leases.

CHURCH OF FOLKESTONE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Prior of Folkestone.

The Archbishop.

VICARS AND CURATES.

James Casthill, in 1601.
 Gerard Pattinson, in 1605.
 Alexander Udney, in 1631.
 Peter Rogers, in 1638 and 1643.
 Samuel Wells, about 1636.^b
 Baker, ejected 1662.^c
 Nicholas Brett, in 1662.
 Miles Barnes, in 1666.
 Samuel Wells, in 1669.
 Samuel Wells, in 1687.^d
 Gervas Needham, 1689.
 John Bradock, A. M. in 1691,
 resigned 1699.^e
 John Sacket, A. M. curate 1699,
 obt. 1753.^f
 William Langhorne, A. M. mini-
 ster 1753, obt. Feb. 1772.^g
 John Tims, A. M. May 2, 1772,
 the present curate.^h

^b Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii.
 p. 399.

^c Ejected by the Bartholomew Act.
 Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286.

^d Most probably the same as is men-
 tioned before, and afterwards rein-
 stated.

^e Afterwards vicar of St. Stephen's,
 alias Hackington, in which church he
 lies buried.

^f He was rector of Hawking, and
 in 1732 was presented to the vicarage
 of West Hythe, both which he held
 with this curacy, and was likewise
 master of Eastbridge hospital.

^g Likewise rector of Hawking. He
 wrote several treatises in defence of the
 church of England, and lies buried in
 the chancel of this church.

^h And rector of Hawking.

C H E R I T O N

LIES the next parish westward from Folkestone,
 being written in antient records both *Cherington* and
Ceriton.

IT LIES between the two ranges of the down and
 quarry hills, which here approach within two miles of
 each other; the former at the northern boundary, and
 the latter crossing the southern part of it, in rather a
 wild

wild and unfrequented country, the prospects from the southern hills towards the sea, and the breaks between them being in general exceedingly pleasing. The lands in it are for the greatest part very poor and barren. The church and village stand very high, where the soil is of a chalky nature. The vale between this and the down-hills is chiefly meadows, and is watered by several springs, which unite in the larger one which rises at Pean farm, under those hills, and flows through this vale towards Folkestone. From the church, which stands at the end of the high ground, on the steep precipice of a hill, there is a fine opening between the quarry-hills towards the sea. Near it, down in the bottom, is the court lodge, an antient gothic building, where the soil is very sandy, and eastward from it, very poor and much covered with furze and brakes. A little further in the bottom, between the quarry-hills, is Horn-street, where the stream called the Seabrook, which rises in the adjoining parish of Newington, runs along the side of it, and turns a paper and corn-mill, belonging to Mr. Pearce, which is curious, being worked at times both by wind and water; and about half a mile further it turns another corn-mill, called Seabrook mill; and thence crossing the high road from Hythe to Sandgate, under a bridge, it turns westward, and sinking into the beach and sand of the sea shore, loses itself in it. The sea shore here is the southern boundary of this parish; the above-mentioned road runs along it, close at the foot of the high quarry-hills, on to the hamlet of Sandgate, where, almost as far as the castle and eastward of it, all the houses, being the greatest part of them, are within this parish. The small stream, called Enbrooke, which rises near the Oaks, about a mile and an half from hence, runs by Querling hither, and then loses itself among the sea beach. At Underhill, in this parish, the duke of Richmond lay, as he passed to and from king Charles II. when in exile,

exile, in the day haunting that little wood still called Richmond's shave; whose then owner, Writtle, was on the restoration rewarded with the governorship of Upnor castle.

THE MANOR OF CHERITON was antiently held of the barony of Averanches, or Folkestone, and was held by knight's service and ward to Dover castle, by a family which took their name from it. Waleran de Ceritone appears to have held it in the 45th year of king Henry III. as did his descendant Odo de Ceritone in the beginning of the next reign of king Edward I.¹ soon after which this name became extinct here; for I find it next in the possession of Roger de Mereworth, who held it in like manner; and in right of his manor of Ceryton, (perhaps Chartons, in Farningham, held by him of the archbishop) claimed and was allowed the office of carver at the archbishop's inthronization, and the fee belonging thereto, which was, the knives used at his table; and in the 8th year of that reign had a charter of *free-warren* for all his demesne lands in this parish; at which time William de Brockhull seems to have had some joint interest with him in this manor, and certainly afterwards became possessed of the whole of it; from him it passed to the family of Valoyns, and Henry de Valoyns possessed it in the reign of king Edward III. in the 14th year of which he was sheriff, and that year had a charter of *free-warren* for all his lands and manors in it. His descendant Waretius de Valoyns left two daughters his coheirs, and on the partition of their inheritance, the manor of Cheriton was allotted to the youngest, married to Sir Francis Fogge, who died possessed of it in that reign, and was buried in this church. His effigies was on his tomb, lying cross-legged and habited in armour, with his arms on his surcoat, im-

¹ Regist. Abb. Sci Radigund, cart. 425 ad cart. 428, and Book of Knights Fees in Remembrancer's office, Exchequer.

paling those of Valoigns, of which, though remaining in Philipott's time, about the middle of the last century, there is nothing now to be seen. His descendant Sir John Fogge, of Repton, anno 31 Henry VIII. by the act passed that year procured his lands in this county to be *disgavelled*. His son Edward Fogge, esq. dying *f. p.* anno 20 Elizabeth,^k it came to his uncle George Fogg, esq. of Braborne, who sold most of the antient patrimony of his family in this county, as he did this manor, to Mr. Henry Brockman, afterwards of Beachborough, whose descendant James Brockman, esq. of Beachborough, died possessed of it in 1767, unmarried, being the last heir male of this family, and by will devised this manor, with the rest of his estates, to the Rev. Ralph Drake, who took the name of Brockman, and his eldest son James Drake Brockman, esq. now of Beachborough, is the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

SWERTON, formerly called *Sweeton*, is a manor in the middle of this parish, which was part of the barony of Averanches, or Folkestone, being reputed as a member of the manor of Tirlingham; accordingly it passed, in like manner with it, in marriage from the Crevequers to Criol, and thence again to Rokesley, and afterwards to Poynings; and from thence again by another female heir to Henry, lord Percy, afterwards earl of Northumberland, who died possessed of it *f. p.* anno 29 Henry VIII. having before his death granted the reversion of this, as well as his other manors and estates, to the king, in case he died without male issue. After which it was granted to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, and after his attainder, to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, who alienated it to Mr. Henry Herdson, citizen and alderman of London, one of whose descendants passed it away to Mr.

^k See Repton, in Ashford, vol. vii. p. 532.

Henry Brockman above-mentioned, afterwards of Beechborough. Since which it has descended, as the manor of Cheriton above-described, to James Drake Brockman, esq. of Beechborough, the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

ENBROOKE is a manor in this parish, situated about half a mile eastward from the church, which takes its name from the adjoining spring or brook so called. It was part of the antient barony of Folkestone, and was held of that manor by knight's service, and by inclosing eighteen perches of Folkestone park, and ward to Dover castle. In the reign of Henry II. this manor was held by a family, who, having erected a mansion upon the demesnes of it, afterwards took their surname from it. Walter de Elnefbroc held it as above-mentioned in the reign of king Henry II: as did his descendant Walter in that of king Henry III. soon after which, the abbot of Langdon became possessed of a third part of this estate, which then became a *separate manor*,¹ an account of which will be further mentioned hereafter. But *the other part of it*, in which *the manor and mansion of Einesbrooke* were included, continued in the family of Einesbrooke; one of whom, Michael Enbrooke, was a good benefactor to the church of Cheriton in king Richard II.'s reign, by building the north chancel in it, still belonging to this manor; and in this chancel are two very antient tombs, now much decayed by time; on one, within an arch in the wall, lies the effigies in stone, of a man habited in robes, or long vestments; on the other, which is on the pavement at a very small distance from it and the wall, is that of a woman, having on her a head-dreis, and a wimple under her chin; these being the most antient monuments of the kind that I have yet seen in this county. Philipott says, they probably belonged to two of this family of Enbroke. His son

¹ Book of knights fees held of Dover castle.

John Enbroke, in the next reign of Henry IV. alienated this manor to Peter Alkham, who again passed it away to Thorold, or Torold, and Walter Torold conveyed it to Nicholas Evering, of Evering, in Alkham, afterwards knighted; in whose descendants it remained till John Evering, esq. in the reign of queen Elizabeth, alienated it to John Honeywood, esq. of Elmsted, in whose descendants, of Evington, in that parish, baronets, it has continued down to Sir John Honeywood, bart. now of Evington, the present owner of it.

THE MANOR OF BISHOPS ENBROOKE, now usually called *the Oaks*, which lies at a small distance westward from that last-described, of which, as has been already mentioned, it was once a part, being separated from it soon after king Henry III.'s reign, when it was become part of the possession of the abbot and convent of West Langdon, who held it by knight's service of the manor of Folkestone, and ward to Dover castle. After which this manor, for so it was then reputed, continued part of the possessions of that abbey till the surrendry of it, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when coming into the king's hands, it was granted by him that year, with the scite and the rest of the possessions of the abbey, in exchange to archbishop Cranmer; whence, and to distinguish it from the other manor of the same name, it acquired the name of *Bishops Enbrooke*; the archbishop, within a very small time afterwards, conveyed it back again to the crown, where the fee of it lay, till queen Elizabeth, in her 42d year, granted it to Sir Edwyn Sandys, of Northborne, whose eldest son Henry Sandys, esq. dying *s. p.* it became the property of his younger and only surviving brothers, Edwyn, Richard, and Robert, of whom colonel Richard Sandys, having before purchased of John Marsham, esq. a subsisting term granted by the queen in this manor, bought of his two brothers their interests in it, and so became

entitled to the whole fee as well as the possession of it, which his grandson Jordan Sandys, esq. of Downe,^m afterwards alienated to William Glanvill, esq. of Ightham, whose son William Glanvill Evelyn, esq. a few years since passed it away by sale to Mr. Henry Cock, of Folkestone, who died in 1792, and his heirs are the present possessors of it.

CASEBORNE is likewise a manor in the western part of this parish, which was held of the manor and barony of Folkestone by knight's service, and ward to Dover castle, by a family of the same name, who had a castellated mansion on it, the ruins of which, though overgrown with wood, are visible even at this time. Galfridus de Caseborne, son of Galfridus, was possessed of it at the latter end of king Henry III.'s reign, and in his descendants it continued down to Thomas de Caseborne, who is reported to have lived here in much state about king Richard II.'s reign, and to have been buried in the chapel belonging to this mansion; but leaving no male issue, Catherine, his only daughter and heir, carried it in marriage to William de Honywood, of Henewood, in Postling, in whose descendants, baronets, and residing at Evington, in Elmsted, in this county, this manor has continued down to Sir John Honywood, bart. now of Evington, the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

SWEET ARDEN is another small manor here, which is now so far sunk into obscurity as to be hardly known. It was antiently held of the manor and barony of Folkestone by knight's service. In the reign of king Edward I. as I find by the book of Dover castle, it was held by William de Brockhull and his coparceners, and after that by William de Swyt Arden, some time after which it came into the possession of Horne, and continued there some time; but in the reign of king Henry VIII. James Man, of Cheriton, was become possessed of it, and he sold it, by two dif-

^m See vol. ii. p. 56, and Norbourne hereafter.

ferent feoffments, anno 37 Henry VIII. and anno 3 Edward VI. by the description of his farm *apud le Banke*, with rents of assise, and lands called *Sweet Arden*, and certain castle-guard rents, to J. Aucher, gent. of Cheriton, whose descendant Anthony Aucher, of Bishopborne, in 1691, conveyed these premises to Richard Topcliffe, of Cheriton, who at times purchased of the Chapmans, of this parish, other lands adjoining, called likewise Arden; all which his son Godwin Topcliffe, of Hythe, alienated in 1619 to Robert Broadnax, gent. of Cheriton, and his heirs alienated it to Robert Hobday, of Hope-house, in Folkestone, and in this name of Hobday this estate continued for some time, till at length by two daughters and coheirs it was carried in marriage to William Rolfe, of the Uphill of Folkestone, and Richard Thomas, of Alkham; and on a partition of their estates, this at Cheriton was allotted to the former, who surviving her husband left it to her three daughters, one of whom died before her, and her third part descended to her two brothers, Nicholas and Thomas Rolfe, the former of whom devised his interest in it to Mr. Richard Marth, who now possesses it. The second daughter, by her will, devised her third part to Mr. Lott Eaton, of Hythe, who is now entitled to it; and the third daughter died leaving Mr. Thomas Rolfe, above-mentioned, her heir-at-law, who died in 1794, possessed of her third part, as well as the sixth part of this estate called *the Bank-house farm*, with the lands called *Sweet Arden*, as above-mentioned, which he left by will to Mr. Reynolds, attorney at law, Folkestone, who now possesses it.

ACKHANGER is a manor in this parish, which is an appendage to that of Tirlingham, in Folkestone, in the description of which a full account of it, and its successive owners, may be seen, down to the right hon. Jacob, earl of Radnor, the present owner of it.

Here are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about thirty, casually twenty.

CHERITON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, is built of sand-stone, and consists of two isles and two chancels, having a tower steeple at the west end, in which are four bells.

This church has always been esteemed as appendant to the manor of Cheriton, the succeeding owners of which have been from time to time owners and patrons of it, and it is now as such in the patronage of James Drake Brockman, esq. of Beechborough.

It is a rectory, and is valued in the king's books at 16l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 13s. 3d. In 1588 it was valued at one hundred pounds, communicants one hundred and seventy. In 1640 at eighty pounds, communicants one hundred and seventeen. It was, in the year 1771, united to the vicarage of the adjoining parish of Newington, both churches having the same patron.

CHURCH OF CHERITON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

William Brockman, gent.

James Brockman, esq.

RECTORS.

Thomas Bishop, March 24, 1602, obt. 1630.

John Strout, A. B. Dec. 8, 1630, obt. 1644.

John Reading, A. M. July 8, 1644, sequestered and restored May 1660, obt. Oct. 26, 1667.ⁿ

Jonathan Dryden, April 11, 1668, resigned 1676.

James Brome, A. M. June 9, 1679, obt. 1719.^o

ⁿ He was in 1660 presented to the rectory of Chartham, which he held with this of Cheriton, and was prebendary of Canterbury. See Chartham before.

^o He was chaplain to the five ports, and vicar of Newington. He published Somner's Treatise of the Roman Ports.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

<i>William Brockman, esq.</i>	<i>Henry Bilton, A. M.</i> July 3, 1719, obt. April 10, 1743.
<i>James Brockman, esq.</i>	<i>Edmund Parker,</i> May 27, 1743, obt. Feb. 17, 1770. ^p
	<i>George Lynch, A. M.</i> July 1770, obt. 1789. ^q
	<i>John B. Backhouse,</i> 1789, refig. 1793.
	<i>Julius-Drake Brockman,</i> 1793, the present rector. ^r

^p Likewise vicar of Newington.

^q Also vicar of Newington, which in 1771 was united to this rectory. In 1770 a dispensation passed for his hold-

ing the latter with the vicarage of Limne.

^r Younger brother of the patron.

NEWINGTON

LIES the next parish eastward, being usually called Newington near Hythe, to distinguish it from the other parish of this name near Sittingborne. It is written in Domesday, *Neventone*, and it is probable took its name from some more antient town, which had been before built in the near neighbourhood of it.

THIS PARISH extends in length from the sea shore northward to the hamlet of Arpinge, which having a street so called, is situated at the northern extremity of this parish, near Padlesworth. Part of it is within the manor of Newington Belhouse, and part within the manor of Tirlingham, in Folkestone, to which it is an appendage. Mr. Brockman owns the principal farm in it. It lies about half a mile beyond the ridge of chalk or down hills, which cross this parish on that side, as the quarry or sand hills do on the southern side, near the sea shore. The whole parish, like those adjoining, consists of romantic high hill and dale, the soil of which is much the same as that of Cheriton last described. The church stands on high ground,

with the village close on the north side of it. In the north-west part of it, close under the down-hills, is the seat of Beachborough, having on the hill close to it, an octagon summer-house, with a cupola roof, from whence is a most extensive prospect over the neighbouring country, to all which it is a distinguished object, and beyond it over the sea to the coast of France. Adjoining to the park grounds of Beachborough eastward, there is much coppice wood. This parish is well watered by two streams, one of which comes from Beechborough-hill, and having supplied the large basin belonging to that seat, runs southward under Saltwood castle, to the east end of the town of Hythe, three houses of which, as well as the mill which it turns there, are within this parish, this stream being the boundary between the two parishes, and thence to the sea shore; the other, called the Seabrook, rises under the down hills at the north-west bounds of this parish, near Eching-hill, at a place called Lintwell, whence it takes its course southward at the foot of Milkey-down through Beechborough woods to the hamlet of Frogwell, where it turns a mill, and running thence between the village of Newington and the hamlet of Bargrave, it goes to Hornstreet, in the parish of Cheriton, and thence to the sea shore, where it loses itself among the beach. Bargrave formerly had owners of its own name, as appears by a charter of the reign of king Henry III. in the register of the abbey of St. Radigund, wherein the sons of John de Beregrave, of this parish, conveyed lands here to Bertram de Criol. It now belongs to Mr. Brockman, of Beechborough. At Pean farm, in this parish, close under the down-hills, the stream rises, which soon enters the parish of Cheriton, and runs thence through the town of Folkestone into the sea there, both which have been already noticed in the description of those parishes.

Dr. Gale, in his Comment on Antoninus's Itinerary, says, Roman monies has been dug up in this village.

In 1760, some men being at work on the highway in grubbing up a hedge, at Milkey-down, in this parish, in order to widen the road, they found a human skeleton, which appeared perfect, except the skull, which seemed to have been fractured or much bruised. The body of it seemed not to have been laid at length. No remains of any hair, linen, or woollen garments were found, nor any marks of there having been a coffin; but about the place where the neck lay, were various sorts of beads, of different sizes, shapes, and colours, all with holes through them, as if strung for a necklace, and some of them were in the shape of drops for ear-rings, and thought to be agate; some of the lesser ones were pebbles, others glass, coral, or red earthen ware; small wire was found with them; but too much decayed to preserve. Near the same place, two more skeletons were dug up a few days after; with one were found some small beads, the same as with the former; but these had the appearance of having been laid in coffins, which were however quite decayed, and the handles on moving them crumbled away to dust.

THE MANOR OF NEWINGTON, called afterwards from the possessors of it, THE MANOR OF NEWINGTON BELHOUSE, was, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, part of the possessions of Hugo de Montfort; accordingly it is thus described in that record, under the general title of his possessions, as follows:

Hugo himself holds Neventone. Ederic held it of king Edward, and it was taxed at two shillings then, and now at one, because the other is without his division. The arable land is two carucates, and there they are in demesne. There is a church and twenty-one borderers, and three servants with three carucates. There are three mills, and

an half of one hundred and five shillings. The whole, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, was worth twelve pounds, and afterwards three pounds, now twelve pounds, which Hugo has within his division.

The other *suling*, mentioned above, as being without the division of Hugo de Montfort, is thus described under the general title of the bishop of Baieux's possessions, as being held of him :

Hugo de Montfort holds of the bishop one suling of waste land without his division, and it adjoins to Neuenstone manor, which he has within his division, and there he has one borderer. It is and was worth separately sixty shillings.

On the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugh above-mentioned, in the reign of king Henry I. this manor, among the rest of his possessions, came into the king's hands. How it passed from thence, I have not found ; but in the reign of king John, it was in the possession of Baldwin, earl of Guisnes, of whom it was then purchased by that eminent man Hugo de Burgh, earl of Kent, and afterwards chief justice of England, who in the 12th year of king Henry III.'s reign, had the king's confirmation of it, who, after he had experienced the vicissitudes of good and bad fortune oftener than any other person perhaps within the compass of our English annals, was afterwards suffered to enjoy those possessions in peace which the king had left him, among which was this manor, and died in the 27th year of that reign. His eldest son John de Burgo, who nevertheless did not enjoy the title of earl of Kent, was found to be his father's next heir, and accordingly on his mother's death, in the 44th year of that reign, succeeded to it, and that year obtained a charter of *free-warren* for this manor among others. He passed it away, in the 55th year of that reign, to his cousin-german Sir Thomas de Belhus, descended originally of Cambridgeshire, and made seneschal of Pontieu.

thieu. He afterwards resided at Stanway, in Essex, in the 13th year of which reign he had a grant of *free-warren* within this manor. He left three sons, John, of whom hereafter; Nicholas, whose grand-daughter Alice, coheir of her father Thomas, married John Barrett, ancestor of the Barretts, of Avely, in Essex, and of the late Thomas Barrett Lennard, lord Dacre; and William. The family of Belhouse bore for their arms, *Argent, three lions rampant, gules*; to which the younger branch, situated at Alvely, added *three cross-crosets, fitchy, gules*. Sir John Belhouse, the eldest son, was of Stanway, and a knight-banneret. His descendant Sir Thomas Belhouse, succeeded to it,^s on whose death, about the 48th year of king Edward III. Joane his daughter and heir entitled her husband, Robert Knevett, esq. to this manor, which from this family had then acquired the name of Newington Belhouse. He was second son of Sir John Knevett, lord chancellor, and afterwards resided at Stanway, which he possessed in her right, and anno 7 Henry IV. had a confirmation of the grant of *free-warren* within this manor made as above-mentioned. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a bend, within a bordure engrailed, sable, an annulet for difference*. His grandson Edward Knevett, esq. at length succeeded to this manor, and died anno 16 king Henry VII. holding it *in capite* by knight's service, leaving Elizabeth his only daughter and heir, who married Sir John Rainsford; but she died in 1507, *f. p.* After which it devolved to Elizabeth, then the wife of John Clopton, esq. as her next heir, who was descended from Walter de Clopton, who lived in the next reign of king Henry I. They bore for their arms, *Sable, a bend ermine, between two cotizes, dancette, or*. In the 27th year of Henry VIII. anno 1535, he alienated it to Thomas, lord Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex, before whose attainder, which happened in the

^s MSS. pedigree of Belhouse. Morant's Essex, vol. i. p. 78, vol. ii, p. 190.

32d year of that reign, it came, by the king's purchase of it, into the hands of the crown, with its appendages in Brenset and in Dimchurch, where it continued till the 1st year of queen Mary, when it was granted to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, to hold *in capite*, who the next year passed it away to Mr. Henry Herdson, citizen and alderman of London,¹ whose grandson Mr. Francis Herdson alienated it, in king James I.'s reign, to Mr. Henry Brockman, of Newington, in whose descendants it continued down to James Brockman, esq. of Beechborough, who by his will gave it to the Rev. Ralph Drake, who afterwards took the name of Brockman, and his eldest son James Drake Brockman, esq. now of Beechborough, is the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

BERTRAM's, now usually called *Newington Bertram*, is another manor, lying adjoining to the former one of Newington Belhouse, and seems to have been antiently a part of the barony of Averanches, or Folkestone, and an appendage to the manor of Tirlingham, in Folkestone, parcel of it. From the family of Averanches, or Albrincis, it passed, in like manner with that of Tirlingham above-mentioned, till the 1st year of queen Mary, when it was granted, with the adjoining manor of Newington Belhouse, and other estates in this neighbourhood, to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, to hold *in capite*, who next year sold them to Mr. Henry Herdson, since which they have passed in like manner as has been mentioned above down to Jame Drake Brockman, esq. now of Beechborough, the present possessor of them.

BEECHBOROUGH, antiently written *Bilcheborough*, is a seat in the north-west part of this parish, close at the foot of the down or chalk hills, which once belonged to the family of Valoigns, in which it continued till Waretius de Valoigns dying without male issue, Sir

¹ See Rot. Esch. an. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, 5 Eliz. and 20 Eliz. pt. 5.

Francis Fogge, who married his daughter and coheir, became entitled to it. He died in the reign of king Edward III. and was buried in the chancel of Cheriton church, where his figure remained on his monument in Philipott's time, cross-legged, having his arms impaled with those of Valoigns. In his descendants Beechborough continued till the latter end of queen Elizabeth, when George Fogge, esq. of Braborne, passed it away by sale to Mr. Henry Brockman, a younger son of the Brockmans, of Witham, in Essex,^u who most probably rebuilt this seat, in which he, as well as his descendants, afterwards resided, and, as appears by their wills, were buried in the chancel in this church. His descendant Sir William Brockman, was of Beechborough, and sheriff anno 18 Charles I. he signalized himself greatly on the king's behalf, especially in the brave defence he made in 1648 of the town of Maidstone, when it was attacked by General Fairfax, the parliamentary general, with his whole strength, being one of the sharpest conflicts that happened during the war. From him this seat, with his other estates, descended down to James Brockman, esq. who was of Beechborough, where he died unmarried in 1767, and was buried at Newington, being the last heir male of this branch of this family. By his will he devised this seat, with the rest of his estates, to the Rev. Ralph Drake, of St. John's college, Oxford, S. T. B. with an injunction for him to take the name and arms of Brockman, which he was authorized to do by an act passed next year. He made great additions and improvements to this seat, insomuch that he may be said to be the rebuilder of it, and new laid out the adjoining grounds in the modern taste. He died in November, 1781, having married Caroline, youngest daughter of Henry Brockman, gent. of Cheriton, of a younger branch of the Beechborough family, by whom he left two sons, James, his successor here, and Julius,

^u See Morant's Essex, vol. ii. p. 108.

now rector of this parish, with Cheriton consolidated, and four daughters, Anne, married to Wm. Thomas Lock, esq. Elizabeth, to Mr. John Foster, gent. of the Inner Temple; Mary, to William Honynwood, esq. of Sibeton, and Sarah. James Brockman, the eldest son, succeeded his father here, and is now of Beechborough, esq. In 1786 he married Catherine Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of W. Tatton, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, by whom he has had issue five sons, James, William, Henry, Tatton, and Edward; and two daughters, Catherine and Caroline. Mr. Brockman bears for his arms, *Or, a cross, pattee-fitchee, sable, on a chief of the second, three fleurs de lis, or*; which coat was granted and confirmed by William Camden, clarencieux, in 1606, to William Brockman, of Beechborough; to which this family added a second coat, likewise of Brockman, being *Parted per fess, dancette, argent and sable, three martlets counterchanged*; but the present Mr. Brockman bears the first coat of Brockman only, quartered with Bunce, Glydd, and Drake.

SENE, now called *Singe-farm*, lies upon the hill, about half a mile northward from the town of Hythe. It was formerly of some note, as having been part of the possessions of the eminent family of Valoigns before-mentioned, in which it continued till a daughter and coheir of Waretins de Valoigns carried it in marriage to Sir Francis Fogge, in whose descendants it continued till the reign of king Henry VIII. when it came into the possession of John Honynwood, esq. who resided here, and died possessed of it in 1557, anno 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, and was buried in Canterbury cathedral. By his will he gave this mansion of Sene, with all the ornaments pertaining to his chapel there, and his lands in Newington, Cheriton, and Saltwood, to his eldest son Thomas Honynwood, esq. in tail male. Thomas Honynwood, esq. the son, likewise resided at Sene, and died there in 1580, without male issue; upon which

which it devolved by the above entail to John Honeywood, esq. his younger brother, who was of Evington, which from that time became the residence of his descendants of the eldest branch of this family, afterwards baronets, in whom this estate has continued down to Sir John Honeywood, bart. now of Evington, the present possessor of it.*

BLACKWOSE, alias CANONS-COURT, is a manor adjoining to Sene farm, in this parish, which had the latter name from its having been a religious house for canons, of the Premonstratensian order. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was a cell to the priory of that order, at Lavendene, in Buckinghamshire; but the revenues of it being very insufficient for the support of the members of it, who deserting their abode here, wandered about the county, to the scandal of their order; which induced the chapter of it, at the instance of the barons, that is the free burgesses, of Hythe, to unite this cell to the abbey of St. Radigund, of the same order, with the liberty of continuing it, or of converting it into a grange or farm, which latter the abbot of St. Radigund's did, removing the canons and other members of it to his own abbey. In which state it continued, among the possessions of the abbey, till the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when it was suppressed by the act of that year, as not being of the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds. Thus coming into the hands of the crown, the king granted this manor, among the rest of the possessions of the abbey, in his 29th year, to the archbishop, who not long afterwards again exchanged it with the king, who granted a lease of it to Thomas Honeywood, esq. whose youngest son John Honeywood, esq. of Elmsted, seems to have obtained a grant of the fee of it, in whose descendants, seated at Evington, afterwards baronets, this

* See a full account of the Honeywoods under Elmsted.

manor has continued down to Sir John Honywood, bart. of Evington, the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

COMBE is another manor in the northern part of this parish, which was antiently part of the possessions of Bertram de Crioll, who held it in the reign of king Henry III. and gave it, by the description of his land of Cumbe, with the consent of his sons and his heirs, in free and perpetual alms, together with his body, to the abbot and convent of St. Radigund,* for the maintenance of five canons, there to celebrate for the souls of himself, his ancestors, and successors, which was confirmed in 1256 by Margaret, countess of Kent, as being of her fee. After which it continued among the possessions of the abbey till the suppression of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. two years after which the king granted this manor, among the rest of the estates of the abbey, to the archbishop, and he not long afterwards exchanged the greatest part of them again with the king; but this manor was reserved with some others out of this exchange. Since which it has continued part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury to the present time, having been from time to time demised on a beneficial lease, Mr. William Rigden, of Echinghill, in Liminge, being the present lessee of it.

The woods called *Combe woods*, parcel of this manor, are held of the archbishop by a separate lease, by James Drake Brockman, esq. of Beechborough.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS HARVEY, senior, of Newington, by his will in 1460, in the Prerogative office, Canterbury, gave his two tenements and gardens, with their appurtenances, to the use, maintaining, and feeding of such as were actually inhabitants, and poor, faithful Christians, and in the greatest need, and wanting hospitality, for ever.

* Regist. Sci Radig. cart. 352. Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. p. 71.

WILLIAM ROLFE gave, as is supposed, about eighty years since, a sum of money to the churchwardens, for the benefit of poor persons not receiving other assistance from the parish, the annual produce of which is 2l. 5s.

The poor constantly relieved are about eighteen, casually as many.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of two isles, the northern one being both small and low, and two chancels, having a wooden pointed turret set on the roof at the west end, in which hang five bells. In the chancels, as well as other parts of this church, are several monuments, and numbers of gravestones, some with brasses, of the family of Brockman, who lie buried in a vault in the chancel, and among others a stone, with two figures in brass for Thomas Chylton, obt. 1501, and Thomasine his wife; with the figures of three children. In the north isle a brass for John Clarke, vicar, obt. 1501. A monument for Thomas Booth, pastor of this parish, obt. 1650. A stone with a brass plate for Christopher Raittinge, M. D. an Hungarian, for seven years chief physician to the emperor of Russia, buried here in 1612. The case of the font is of oak, most curiously carved, and worth observation. In the church porch are several antient stones, on one of which, coffin fashion, is a *cross botony*, having the like at the lower part of it, only of a smaller size.

The church of Newington antiently belonged to the abbey of Guynes, in the county of Artois, in Flanders, to which it was appropriated before the 8th year of king Richard II.^y and it remained part of the possessions of it till the reign of king Henry V. when it came into the king's hands by escheat, on the death of Katherine, then late abbess of it, and remained in the

^y See Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 41.

crown, till king Henry VI. in his 17th year, granted this church, with the advowson of the vicarage, and the lands belonging to the abbey in Newington, to John Kempe, archbishop of York, with licence for him to settle the same on his new founded college of Wye, in free, pure and perpetual alms, and to appropriate the same to the members of it and their successors for ever.² In which situation it remained till the suppression of that college in the 36th year of king Henry VIII. when it was, with all its possessions, surrendered into the king's hands, who that year granted this church, with the presentation of the vicarage, among other premises, to Walter Bucler, esq. to hold *in capite*, and with certain provisos for the maintenance of the curates and schoolmaster of Wye. Which grant, on his non-performance of those conditions, became forfeited, and king Charles I. in his 2d and 5th years, granted them, with the proviso for the payment of certain stipends to the above-mentioned curates and schoolmaster, to Rob: Maxwell, from whose heirs this rectory, with the advowson of the vicarage of Newington, was afterwards sold to Sir William Brockman, of Beechborough, whence it has descended down to James Drake Brockman, esq. now of Beechborough, the present owner of the impropriate rectory of this church, with the advowson of the vicarage of it. The stipend to be paid to the curate and schoolmaster of Wye, in Robert Maxwell's grant, was fifty pounds to the former, and sixteen pounds per annum to the latter, out of the parsonages of Newington, Brenset, and Boughton Aluph, and the vicarage appropriate of Wye then granted; which being now in different hands, the portion of those stipends allotted from the par-

² Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 193. See in Harleian MSS. No. 52-27; Proposicio ad probandum diutinam possessionem (Sc. in causa ventilata) coram Joh. Arch. Cant. occasione Eccl. de Newentone inter alias contra Abb. & Conv. de Guilnes, f. 108.^b

sonages of Newington and Brenset is twenty-one pounds per annum, which continues to be paid at this time.^a

The vicarage of Newington is valued in the king's books at 7l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 15s. 3d. In 1588 it was valued at forty pounds, communicants one hundred and seventy-five. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 48l. 17s. 3d. In the year 1771 this vicarage was united to the rectory of Cheriton, both being in the presentation of the same patron.

Within this parish, but so near the town of Hythe, that by many it was thought to be part of it, stood a chapel by the sea shore, dedicated to St. Nicholas, where the fishermen, after any deliverance from danger at sea, used to offer their thanks, and one or more of their best fishes, in gratitude to that saint. This chapel, soon after the reformation, fell to decay, and even the ruins of it have not been visible for a great length of time.

CHURCH OF NEWINGTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

<i>William Brockman, gent.</i>	<i>Thomas Barwne, A. B. Sept. 19, 1587, obt. 1615.</i>
<i>Henry Brockman, gent.</i>	<i>Thomas Sandford, A. M. Dec. 20, 1615.</i>
<i>The King, hac vice.</i>	<i>The same, second induction, July 1, 1629^b</i> <i>John Parkhurst, S. T. P. obt. 1635.^c</i> <i>Charles Hayfleet, obt. 1672.</i>
<i>James Brockman, esq.</i>	<i>Thomas Hayes, A. M. Oct. 8, 1672, resigned 1674.</i> <i>James Brome, A. M. in 1677, obt. 1719.^d</i>
<i>William Brockman, esq.</i>	<i>Francis Inman, clerk, June 6, 1719, resigned 1725.</i>

^a See vol. vii. p. 357.

^b Presented by the lord keeper. Rym. Ford. vol. xix. p. 145.

^c Lewis says, he was vicar of this church, being a man of singular learn-

ing and piety, and vigilant in the government of Baliol college, of which he was master, and became chaplain to archbishop Abbot, obt. æt. 74.

^d And vicar of Cheriton.

PATRONS, &c.

VICARS.

<i>James Brockman, esq.</i>	<i>Thomas Cauley</i> , A. M. Jan. 25, 1725, resigned 1726.
	<i>John Bunce</i> , A. B. Sept. 10, 1726, resigned 1737. ^e
	<i>Richard Husband</i> , A. M. March 22, 1738, resigned 1739.
	<i>Edmund Parker</i> , A. M. Nov. 9, 1739, obt. Feb. 17, 1770. ^f
<i>Rev. James Drake Brockman...</i>	<i>George Lynch</i> , A. M. 1770, obt. 1789. ^g
	<i>J. H. Backhouse</i> , A. M. resigned 1793.
	<i>Julius Drake Brockman</i> , A. M. 1793, the present vicar.

^e He was then rector of Brenset, which he resigned with this vicarage in 1737, and was then presented to the rectory of Snargate, and of Chinkford, in Essex.

^f And rector of Cheriton.

^g Likewise rector of Cheriton, in whose time that rectory was united to this vicarage of Newington.

THE HUNDRED OF HEANE

LIES the next eastward from that of Folkestone, being written in Domesday, *Hen*, but in the 7th year of king Edward I. it was spelt as it is at present, the archbishop of Canterbury being then lord of it.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. POSTLING; and || 2. SALTWOOD.

And the churches of those parishes, and likewise a small part of the parish of LIMNE, the church of which is in another hundred.

P O S T L I N G

IS the next parish from that of Newington eastward, being written in Domesday, *Postlinges*, and in later records both *Postlinge* and *Postling*.

THE PARISH of Postling lies unpleasant and unfrequented, at the foot of the ridge of down or chalk hills, which are its northern boundaries. The village, having the church on the side of it, though at no great distance from the foot of them, lies very wet and swampy, from the numbers of springs in and about it. At a small distance from it is a farm, called the Pent; and lower down another, called Shrine; both belonging to Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. In the eastern part is Postling-lees, being a grass-common of about sixty acres. The inhabitants of all the houses in this parish, except those of the Pent and Postling-court, are entitled to pasturage on this common, at the proportion of one cow to an acre and an half. Round the upper part of it are several houses, one of which is the parsonage; and at the lower corner of it are Postling-vents, where there is much coppice wood. The parish is about three miles each way; the soil in the upper or northern part is chalky, but the rest of it is a stiff panny clay, and at most times very wet. Under the hills, above the church, rise those springs, which form the head of that branch of the river Stour, called, to distinguish it from the other which rises at Lenham, the Old Stour, the principal one of which rises close to the church here, under the foot of that hill which has a single yew-tree on it. This spring, which comes out of the rock, at five or six spout-holes, big enough to receive a man's hand, is, though there are five or six others within half a mile of it, and all of them contained within the same *sinus*, what is commonly called the river head, and is a constant fountain, which never fails in the driest seasons. Hence it flows through this parish to Stanford, and thence under a bridge across the road to Westenhanger, and so on to Athford and Canterbury. When Lambarde wrote his Perambulation, in 1570, here was a park; but it has been long since disparked.

THE MANOR OF POSTLING was, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, part of the possessions of Hugo de Montfort, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in that record :

In Hen hundred, Roger holds of Hugo, Postlinges. Sbernbiga held it. It was taxed at two sulings and an half. The arable land is thirteen carucates. In demesne there are three, and sixteen villeins, with seven borderers having seven carucates. There are two small churches, and two mills of six shillings, and forty acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of forty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth ten pounds, and afterwards one hundred shillings, now fourteen pounds.

Of this manor Ralph de Curbespine holds three dennes, which are without the division, and are worth fifteen shillings.

The same Hugo holds half a suling, which Aldred bot held of king Edward without a halimote. It was taxed at half a suling. The arable land is three carucates. There is one villein, with four borderers. There is no carucate remaining, one mill of twenty-five pence, and five acres of meadow.

On the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, his grandson, in the reign of king Henry I. this manor, among the rest of his possessions, came into the king's hands, whence it was, not long afterwards, granted to Philip de Columbers, or *de Columbariis*, as the name was then written in Latin, a family of eminent reputation, descended from Ranulph de Columbels, who is several times mentioned in Domesday, as holding lands in this county. Philip de Columbers, grandson of Philip above-mentioned, in the 32d year of Henry III. obtained licence for *free-warren* within his manor here, the church of which he gave to the canons of St. Radigund. His son of the same name, confirmed the above gift to that abbey, and at the same time granted to it besides the tithes of seventeen acres of land, which he had taken into his park here, and dying anno 5
king

king Edward I. left his brother John his heir, who held it by knight's service of Dover castle, being part of those fees which made up the barony called the Constabularie. He died anno 34 of that reign, having received summons to parliament among the barons of this realm. His son Philip de Columbers died in the 16th year of king Edward III.^h possessed *inter alia* of this manor, jointly with Eleanor his wife, who then succeeded to it, and died possessed of it next year, when it was found by the inquisition, that James de Audeley was her next heir. He passed it away to John de Delves, of Delves-hall, in Staffordshire, who was one of the retinue, and an esquire to the above-mentioned James de Audeley, baron of Heleigh, and attended him in the wars in France. He was a person of eminent account, and in regard to his signal services at the battle of Poitiers, in France, added a part of the lord Audley's arms to his own, which were *Argent, a chevron, gules, between three delves, or turves, sable, altering the plain chevron, gules, to fretty, or, in allusion to the lord Audley's arms, which was, Gules, a fret, or.* He was likewise one of the esquires of the body to Edward III. and was knighted and made one of the justices of the king's bench, and died anno 43 Edward III. *f. p.*ⁱ He seems at his death to have vested this manor by his will in trustees, who that same year sold it to Sir John Fitzalan de Arundel, who was usually called Sir John Arundel, and bore for his arms, *Gules, a lion rampant, or.* He was third son of Richard, second earl of Arundel, by Eleanor his second wife, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, and became lord Maltravers. He was drowned on shipboard, near the coast of Ireland, in the 3d year of Richard II. His grandson John Fitzalan, lord Maltravers, in the 3d year of king Henry V. by the death of his kinsman

^h See Cotton's Records, p. 3, 6, and 26.

ⁱ See Baronetage, edit. 1720, vol. ii. p. 294.

Thomas, earl of Arundel, succeeded to that title as nearest heir male to him, and it was confirmed to him by parliament; in whose descendants, earls of Arundel, this manor continued down to Henry, earl of Arundel, who in the 38th year of king Henry VIII. alienated it to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Otterden, who died anno 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, and was succeeded by John Aucher, esq. of Otterden-place, his eldest son, who leaving by his first wife an only daughter and heir Anne, she entitled her husband Sir Humphry Gilbert, to the possession of it.^k He sold this manor in the 21st year of queen Elizabeth to Thomas Smith, esq. of Westenhanger, commonly called the Customer, whose grandson Sir Thomas Smithe, K. B. was in 1628 created viscount Strangford, of the kingdom of Ireland. His son Philip, viscount Strangford, conveyed this manor, among his other estates, to trustees, for the payment of his debts, and they, at the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign, alienated it to Thomas Gomeldon, esq. of Sellindge, whose son Richard dying *s. p.* Meliora his sister became entitled to it, and she carried it in marriage to Thomas Stanley, esq. of Lancashire, on whose attainder for treason in 1715, it became forfeited to the crown during their joint lives, and was by the commissioners of forfeited estates sold, for that term, to Sir William Smith. On their death the possession and inheritance of it returned to their son Richard Stanley, esq. who being insane, a commission of lunacy was granted, and William Dicconson, who had married his sister Meliora, was appointed committee for this purpose, who, on account of this manor and other estates being heavily incumbered with debts, obtained an act in 1750 to sell some part of them, to discharge the same; in consequence of which, this manor of Postling was that year alienated to the trustees of Sir Windham Knatchbull, bart. then a minor. He died possessed

^k See an account of her vol. vi. of this history, p. 476.

of it in 1763, unmarried, and was succeeded in title and estates by his uncle and heir Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. of Hatch, whose son of the same name, and M. P. for this county, is the present proprietor of this manor.

HENEWOOD, now called *the Honeywood farm*, is an estate in the southern part of this parish, which was formerly accounted a manor. It was in very early times the property and residence of the family of Honeywood, antiently written Henewood, which name they assumed from it; and it appears by the leiger book of Horton priory, that Edmund de Henewood, who then resided here, was a liberal benefactor to it; but they afterwards quitted this place for their seat of Sene, in Newington, near Hythe. At length John Honeywood, esq. of Sene, became possessed of it, and having married twice, devised this estate to his eldest son by his second wife, Robert Honeywood, esq. of Postling, in whose descendants it continued down to John Le Mot Honeywood, esq. of Markshall, in Essex, who dying *s. p.* in 1693, by his will devised it to his kinsman Robert Honeywood, esq. afterwards of Markshall, whose grandson Richard dying an infant, in 1758, the possession of it came to his only surviving uncle Philip Honeywood, esq. of Markshall, and general of his Majesty's forces, &c.¹ who dying in 1785, without surviving issue, gave it by will to his relation Filmer Honeywood, esq. now of Markshall, in Essex, who is the present owner of it. There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about twenty, casually forty.

POSTLING is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Eleham.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is very antient, and consists of one isle and one chancel, having a low pointed tower at the west end, in which hang three bells. At the north-east corner of the chancel,

¹ See a full account of the descent of this manor in the family of Honeywood, in vol. v. p. 437.

within the altar-rails, is an antient tomb without any inscription on it. No part of the church is ceiled. In the chancel, against the north wall, is a small stone fixed in it, with an inscription in old capitals, denoting, that on the 19th cal. Sept. on the day of St. Eusebius, confessor of the Roman church, this church was dedicated in honor of St. Mary. This Kennet takes notice of, in his Parochial Antiquities, p. 609, for, says he, in the first form of consecrating churches in England which we meet with, at a synod held at Calchyth, under Wulfred, archbishop, anno 816, it was decreed, that when a church was built, care should be taken by the diocesan that the saint, to whom it was dedicated, should be pictured on the wall, on a tablet, or on the altar; and Dugdale had an old transcript of a decree made by archbishop Winchelsea, who died anno 1313, and confirmed by archbishop Reynolds his successor, by which the parishes throughout his province were to provide, that the image of the saint, to whose memory the church was dedicated, should be carefully preserved in the chancel of every parish church.

The church of Postling was antiently appendant to the manor, and continued so till Philip de Columbers, the third lord of it of that name, in the reign of king Henry III. gave it to the abbot and convent of St. Radigund, which gift was confirmed anno 1260 by that king, by his charter of *inspeximus*, and by his successor Philip de Columbers. This church was appropriated to the above abbey before the 8th year of Richard II. in which state it remained, together with the advowson of the vicarage, till the dissolution of the abbey in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who granted the scite of it, with all its possessions, that year, to the archbishop, in exchange for other lands,^m who soon afterwards conveyed them back again to the crown; but in the deed of it, among

^m Augmentation-office inrolm. Kent, box A. 21.

other exceptions, was that of all churches and advowsons of vicarages ; by virtue of which, the appropriation of the church of Postling, together with the advowson of the vicarage, remained part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, as they do at this time, his grace the archbishop being now entitled to the inheritance of this appropriation, as well as to the advowson of the vicarage.

In the valuation of spiritualities and temporalities, in the diocese of Canterbury, anno 8 Richard II. 1384, among small benefices not taxed to the tenth, was this of Postling, then valued at four pounds.

It was valued in the king's books at 6l. 8s. 1½d. and the yearly tenths at 12s. 9¼d. In 1588 it was valued at forty pounds, communicants sixty-six. In 1640 it was valued at fifty pounds, communicants as before.

Archbishop Sancroft, in 1688, for the improvement of this vicarage, upon the near expiration of the lease of the parsonage, granted a new lease of it for twenty-one years, determinable with the incumbency without any fine, at the small improved rent of four pounds per annum, to answer the profits of the future fine to the revenues of his see, for the sole benefit of the vicar and his successors ; by which means this vicarage was augmented to double its former value ; so that now the vicar pays ten pounds rent yearly to the archbishop, as well for yearly rent as in lieu of fines, and the lease is in course renewed to each incumbent vicar.

CHURCH OF POSTLING.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>William Hawkins, resign. 1588.</i>
	<i>Abraham Ireland, March 3,</i>
	<i>1588, obt. 1608.ⁿ</i>
	<i>Alexander Lumfden, A. M. July</i>
	<i>22, 1608, obt. 1625.</i>

ⁿ He exchanged the vicarage of Waltham with his predecessor for this of Postling.

PATRONS, &c.

VICARS.

<i>The Archbishop</i>	<i>Robert Udney</i> , A. M. May 17, 1625, obt. 1627.
	<i>Edward Emptage</i> , A. M. June 6, 1627, and in 1643.
	<i>James Kaye</i> , Oct. 7, 1662, resigned 1668. ^o
	<i>Basil Kennet</i> , August 7, 1668, obt. 1686. ^p
	<i>John Turner</i> , clerk, Feb. 26, 1686. ^q
	<i>Robert Payne</i> , obt. Oct. 1741. ^r
	<i>John Jones</i> , A. M. March 26, 1742, obt. Dec. 1750. ^s
	<i>Silas Drayton</i> , Feb. 12, 1751, obt. 1767. ^t
	<i>John A. Stock</i> , A. M. March 7, 1767, obt. 1792. ^u
	<i>Rich. Blackett Dechair</i> , L. L. B. 1792, the present vicar. ^x

^o He resigned this vicarage for that of Newenden.

^p He held this vicarage with the rectory of Dimchurch. He was father to White Kennet, bishop of Peterborough. See Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 408, 1131.

^q He rebuilt the house of this vicarage.

^r Likewise rector of Saltwood.


^s The profits of this vicarage had

been sequestered some months before his death, for neglect of duty.

^t He resigned the rectory of Crundal for this vicarage, and was buried in Crundal church.

^u He was preferred in Gloucestershire, and was also one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

^x And vicar of Shebbertswell, with Coldred.



S A L T W O O D

LIES the next parish westward from Newington, being called antiently in Latin, *De Bosco Salso*, or the Saltwood, from its near neighbourhood to the sea. In the time of the Saxons it was written *Sealtwde*; in the Book of Domesday, *Salteode*; and in other writings soon afterwards, both *Saltwode* and *Saltwood*, as at present.

It is situated very healthy, having a fine opening between the hills southward towards the sea. There are about forty houses dispersed throughout it. The village

village stands in the middle of it, on Saltwood-green, and the church and parsonage at a small distance from it, and the castle about a quarter of a mile from them, the ruins of which are very spacious and magnificent. The outward walls are partly remaining, being of an oval form, within which is a very broad and deep moat, now dry. The inner gatehouse, which has but lately been made use of as a farm-house, is very stately, having two fine circular towers one on each side, and the inside finely vaulted, and arched in every part with ashlar stone. Over the moat to it was formerly a draw-bridge, and over the arch of the gateway is a hollow, where the portcullis used to be let down. It was, the greatest part of it, rebuilt by archbishop Courtenay, in the reign of king Richard II. whose arms being, *Three bezants, with a label of three points*, are on one side, as they are, impaled with those of *the see of Canterbury*, on the other. On the inner side of the moat is a very high and strong inner wall, with towers and bastions at distances throughout it. Within the space of it are very stately ruins, particularly of the chapel, finely vaulted underneath; the great hall, the great dining-room, and other apartments of distinction, and many inferior offices about them; and at a small distance a large square well, steined with quarry-stone. Gale, in his Comment on Antoninus's Itinerary, supposes that here stood a castle, built by the Romans, to defend the port of Hythe, which had come into use in lieu of the *Portus Lemanis*, and that it was one of those forts necessary for the defence of Britain in the time of the early Saxons. To this castle, he says, there was a *prætorian way*, which led from *Durolevum*, and another from *Durovernum*, or Canterbury, which went on to Stutfall castle, and cut the former one at the village of Leming. This paved way is still to be seen, up the hill from Hythe towards the castle; and about a mile further on toward the Stone-street, near the road to which, on the hill behind Beechborough, are the remains of a Roman camp,

camp, and several *tumuli*. In 1580 an earthquake happened, which threw down much of this castle. The western part of this parish is very sandy, much covered with coppice wood, and the grounds exceedingly parkish, having formerly been part both of Westenhanger and Saltwood parks, the park-house of the former being still remaining there, near which is an estate called *Great Sandling*, which has for some time past belonged to the family of Deedes, and now to William Deedes, esq. of Hythe, who is building for his residence a mansion on a part of this estate, under the direction of Bonomi, the architect. The parish is well watered by two streams; one of which, the Slabrook, rises from different springs near Postling vents, and under the hills near Brockhull bushes, and after having at a small distance united, it flows across this parish, and thence into the sea west of Hythe, at the north east end of the extremity of the great bank of sea beach, which there lines the shore, two miles long and a quarter of a mile broad; the other, called the Saltwood brook, comes from under Beechborough hill down under Saltwood castle, the extensive moat of which, though now dry, it formerly supplied, and runs thence south-eastward, on the other side of Hythe, into the sea with the former.* The surface of this parish is very hilly and uneven, especially the southern part of it, at the boundary of which the quarry or sand hills cross it from east to west, a very small part of the town of Hythe, situated on them, being within the bounds of it. About one hundred years ago, an anchor was ploughed up in the valley between Saltwood castle and Hythe, which makes it probable that the sea flowed up nearer to it than it does at present.

A family named Estday, resided at Saltwood in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I. who bore *Azure, a griffin segreant, argent, a chief of the second;*

* See Packe's Explanation of his Chart, p. 79.

as appears by their pedigree in the Visitation of Kent, anno 1619. In this parish was formerly a manor, called Kellows, the situation of which has been long unknown.

SALTWOOD was given in the year 1036, together with Hethe, to Christ-church, in Canterbury, in the presence of king Cnute, by one of the princes of England, named Haldene. In Dugdale's *Monasticon* he is stiled *Princeps Anglorum*; in Decem. Script. *Searpa*, and in Leland he is called Halfden, which seems his more proper name.* At the time of taking the survey of Domesday, anno 1080, this place was held of the archbishop by knight's service, by Hugo de Montfort; accordingly it is entered in that record, under the general title of *Terra Militum Archiepi*, i. e. lands held of the archbishop by knight's service, as follows:

In Hen hundred, Hugo de Montfort holds of the archbishop, Salteode. It was taxed at seven sulings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and now for three sulings. The arable land is fifteen carucates. In demesne there are two carucates, and thirty-three villeins, with twelve borderers having nine carucates and an half. There is a church and two servants, and nine mills of twenty shillings, and thirty-three acres of meadow. Wood sufficient for the pannage of twenty hogs. To this manor belong two hundred and twenty-five burgesses in the borough of Hede. Between the borough and the manor, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth sixteen pounds, when he received it eight pounds, now in the whole twenty nine pounds and six shillings and fourpence.

Hugo de Montfort repaired the castle of Saltwood, which is said to have been first built by Efcus, or Oisc, king of Kent, who succeeded his father Hengist in the year 488; but Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugh

* Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 21. Dec. Script. col. 2223. Leland's Itin. vol. vii. p. 132, and vol. iii. p. 400.

before-mentioned, favouring the title of Robert Curthose, in opposition to king Henry I. to avoid the consequences of it, submitted to a voluntary exile, and all his estates came into the king's hands. After which it appears to have come into the possession of Henry de Essex, baron of Ralegh, in Essex, his chief seat, constable of England, as well as the king's standard bearer, by inheritance, who rebuilt this castle, and at times resided at it, he being appointed lord warden, *pro tempore*; but by his cowardly misbehaviour in a skirmish in Wales, he forfeited all his possessions, which the king seized into his own hands, as escheats to the crown.^y This, so far as related to the manor and castle, was among those complaints, which archbishop Becket accused the king of, as having in so doing violated the privileges of his see, by seizing on a fief belonging to it; and although in the year 1170, anno 17 Henry II. a compromise was entered into between them, and the king issued his writ for the restitution of all such lands and fees as had been taken from the archbishop; yet this manor and castle remained in the hands of the crown, till king John, in his first year, restored the possession of it to the see of Canterbury, to be held of him *in capite*. From which time it became one of the palaces for the archbishops residence, and they appointed a constable for the chief government of it under them. And I find by the patent-rolls, that king Edward II. in his 19th year, was lodged in this castle. Archbishop Courtenay, who came to the see in the 5th year of king Richard II. beautified and enlarged it at a very considerable expence, and inclosed a park round it, making it his usual residence; and archbishop Chicheley resided here anno 4 Henry V. as did at times several of his successors, till archbishop Warham, in the 22d year of king Henry VIII. demised it for a

^y See a fuller account of him under Braborne. Morant's Essex, vol. i. p. 272.

term to Sir Edward Nevil. But the magnificence and grandeur of it was afterwards the occasion of its loss to the church; for archbishop Cranmer, in that reign, observing the murmurs and envy that his possession of this and other sumptuous houses brought on him, found himself obliged to part with most of them; and accordingly, in the 31st year of that reign, he conveyed this manor and castle, with the park, lands, and appurtenances belonging to them, *inter alia*, in exchange to the king; whence they were that year granted to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, on whose attainder, the year afterwards, they reverted again to the crown, where they remained till the 1st year of Edward VI. when they were granted to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, to hold *in capite*,² who, in the 3d year of that reign, joined with Joane his wife in the re-conveyance of them to the king, in exchange for others in other counties, who the next year granted them to Edward Fynes, lord Clinton, to hold by the like service; and he, the year afterwards, conveyed this manor, castle, and park back again to the crown, and in the 1st year of queen Mary, had a grant of them again; but he not long afterwards passed them away to Mr. Thomas Broadnax, of Hythe, in whose time the park here seems to have been disparked, and he alienated them to Richard Monins, who resided here, being the eldest son of Edward Monins, of Waldershare. He died anno 3 Elizabeth, and then they were alienated to Mr. Reginald Knatchbull, third son of John Knatchbull, of Mersham, and he, in the 18th year of queen Elizabeth's reign, sold them to Crispe, who again invested them by sale in Knatchbull; for in the 31st year of that reign Mr. Reginald Knatchbull conveyed them to William Gibbon, gent. of Westcliff, and he in the 37th year of it parted with them to Norton Knatchbull, esq. of

² He was afterwards created duke of Northumberland. See more of him, vol. iii. of this history, p. 68.

Mersham, afterwards knighted, who four years afterwards disposed of his interest in them by sale to Robert Cranmer, esq. of Chevening, and he died possessed of them in 1619, leaving Anne his sole daughter and heir, who carried them in marriage to Sir Arthur Herrys, of Crixey, in Essex,^a whose eldest son Cranmer Herrys, alienated them, in king Charles I.'s reign, to Sir William Boteler, who resided at Saltwood castle during the life of his eldest brother Sir John Boteler, of Teston, on whose death *s. p.* in 1634, becoming his heir, he removed thither, and being a man of exemplary loyalty, was by king Charles I. in 1641, created a baronet, whose grandson Sir Philip Boteler, bart. of Teston, in 1712 sold this manor and castle, with the Grange farm, and other lands belonging to them, to Brook Bridges, esq. of Goodneston, auditor of the imprest, whose son of the same name was created a baronet, and his great-grandson Sir Brook Bridges, bart. now of Goodneston, is the present owner of them.

A court leet and court baron is held for the manor of Saltwood.

BROCKHULL, alias THORNE, is a manor and mansion here, the venerable ruins of which, built of stone, are still visible on the knoll of a hill, close to the road, at a small distance south-westward from the church; and though there is but little remaining of them now, yet what is left sufficiently shews both the antiquity and great extent of this mansion, which was once the residence of an antient and knightly family, who took their surname from it; their arms being, *Gules, a cross engrailed, between twelve cross-crosets, fitchee, argent*, are on the roof of the cloisters of Canterbury cathedral; and they were in the church of Ash, impaled with those of St. Nicholas; one of whom, Sir Warren de Brockhull, was seated here in the reign of king Edward I.

^a See more of the Cranmers and Herrys's, vol. iii. of this history, p. 118.

His grandson Sir Thomas was an eminent man in king Edward III.'s reign, being sheriff, and knight of the shire in several different years of it, and a conservator of the peace, an office of no small consequence and reputation in those times, when only three or four of the principal nobility and gentry were entrusted with it. He left two sons, John, of Brockhull, and Thomas, of Calehill, under which a further account of him and his descendants may be seen. Sir John de Brockhull, the eldest, kept his shrievalty here in the 42d year of king Edward III. His son William had two sons, Nicholas, who was of Aldington, in Thurnham, where his posterity remained for several descents; and Thomas, the younger son, who inherited Brockhull, and dying in 1437, was buried in the north isle of this church, which had been built by his mother, leaving an only daughter and heir Elizabeth, who carried it in marriage to Richard Sellyng, who afterwards resided here; but his son John Sellyng leaving a sole daughter and heir Joane, she carried it in marriage, in 1498, to John Tournay, son of John Torney, merchant of the staple at Calais, descended from a younger brother of this name in Lincolnshire, who was afterwards of Brockhull. In consequence of which marriage, the Tournays have since quartered the arms of Selling, being *Vert, a chevron, between three griffins heads, erased, or*, with their own. His descendant Thomas Tournay, of Brockhull, died in 1592, and was buried in this church, leaving a numerous issue. By his will he devised this manor to Thomas Tournay, his second son, and to Thomas his nephew, son of his eldest son John; after which, in 1608, Thomas Tournay the nephew, and Thomas, son of Thomas his uncle, made a division of this manor and other lands, devised as above-mentioned; on which the manor and mansion of Brockhull, then written Brockwell, with part of the lands, was allotted to the former; and other parts of the lands southward from the mansion, on which was

erected a seat called *New Buildings*, as will be further mentioned hereafter, were allotted to the latter. Thomas Tournay before mentioned, son of John, afterwards resided at Brockhull, which he died possessed of in 1637, and was buried in the north isle of this church, belonging to this manor, which his grandson John afterwards alienated to James Brockman, esq. of Beechborough, whose grandson James Brockman, esq. gave it by will, with his other estates, to the Rev. Ralph Drake, who afterwards took the name of Brockman. He pulled down much of the remains of this antient mansion, and removed the materials, which were made use of to build the bailiff's house, near Beechborough, which is built of stone, in the gothic taste; and afterwards, in 1768, exchanged the scite of it with Mr. Robert Tournay, of Hythe, for other lands upon the hills, near to his seat of Beechborough, parcel of *Brockhull bushes*, and formerly part of this manor before the division of it; but he reserved *the manor itself*, which he died possessed of in 1781, and his son James Drake Brockman, esq. is the present owner of it. Mr. Robert Tournay, of Hythe, above-mentioned, died in 1789, possessed of the scite and remains of the antient mansion of Brockhull, with the demesnes adjoining to it, and his heirs are now entitled to them.

MENTION has been made above, that Thomas Tournay, second son of Thomas, possessed by his father's will, anno 1592, a moiety of the manor of Brockhull, and that Thomas, his eldest son, made *a division* of the manor and lands belonging to it afterwards; in which a portion of the demesne lands southward of the antient mansion of Brockhull, was allotted to him, as his share of it. On these in 1611 he built himself a seat, called NEW BUILDINGS, *alias* NEW BROCKHULL, where he afterwards resided, and died in 1661, leaving one son Thomas Tournay, who was of New Buildings and of Hythe, where he died in 1712; and from him the seat and estate of New Buildings descended

descended down to Mr. Robert Tournay, gent. of Hythe, who died in 1789, leaving five sons and two daughters, viz. Thomas, gent. of Hythe, who married Aimey, daughter of John Forster, D. D. rector of Elton, in Huntingdonshire; Robert, gent. of Saltwood, who married Christian, daughter of Claudius Clare, clerk, of Hythe; William, a clergyman; Edward, and Isaac, attorneys at law, of Hythe; Martha, and Sarah. He bore for his arms, the antient coat armour of Tournay, being *Argent, a chevron, between three bulls, sable*, quartered with those of Sellyng, Brockhull, and Keriel.

RADBROOKS and PEDLING are two small manors at the western boundary of this parish; the latter of which is situated close to the high road leading from Hythe to Ashford, which were formerly part of the possessions of the family of Browne, of Beechworth castle, and continued so till by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Browne, of that place, in king James I.'s reign, they went in marriage to Robert Honeywood, esq. of Charing, and Markshall, in Essex, whose second wife she was. Their eldest son Thomas succeeded to these manors, after whose death in 1666, his two sons, Thomas and John Le Mot Honeywood, became successively owners of them; but both dying *s. p.* the latter devised them to his kinsman Robert Honeywood, who was afterwards of Markshall, and they have since descended down in like manner as that seat to Filmer Honeywood, esq. now of Markshall, and late knight of the shire for this county, who is the present owner of them. Courts baron are held for both these manors.

CHARITIES.

THE YEARLY SUM of 10s. was given by one White, to the use of the poor, to be paid out of Oxenden farm, belonging to William Evelyn, esq. and occupied by Hampton.

A PIECE OF LAND, called Church land, containing twenty-two acres, was given by a person unknown, now let at 13l. per annum, which is applied, 5s. towards the poor's rate, and the remainder towards the church rate.

A HOUSE AND LARGE GARDEN was given by a person unknown, which is appropriated to the use of the clerk of the parish to live in.

There is A FREE SCHOOL, endowed by the will of the Rev. George Barnsley, who devised 150*l.* for the purpose of educating poor children in the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion. With which money an annuity of five guineas per annum was purchased, payable out of land in Merstham, now vested in the rector of this parish, and has been constantly received by the rectors and curates of it, and paid to a mistress for teaching such poor children.

LAURENCE WELLER, of Hythe, by will in 1663, left a sum of money, and a piece of land in this parish, for the use of the poor of the parish of Hythe, to put out poor children thereof apprentices; and if the churchwardens and overseers of Hythe should neglect or refuse to perform his will in that behalf, then he devised the same to the poor of this parish, till the parish officers of Hythe should perform the same.^b

The *antient hospital of St. Bartholomew*, founded by Hamo de Hythe, bishop of Rochester, in 1336, is mentioned as having been first situated within this parish, and is said to have been long since removed to the adjoining parish of Hythe, where a further description will be given of it.

SALTWOOD is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Elham.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is handsome and well built, consisting of two isles and a chancel. The southern isle is very wide and spacious, having a very fine span roof of timber over it; the northern one is very low and narrow. At the west end is a square tower, having a tiled ridge roof on it, which disfigures the rest of the building much. There are four bells in it. In the chancel, which is ceiled, are several gravestones for the family of Tournay, the inscriptions of several of them obliterated; and underneath is a vault, in which many of them are deposited. A brass plate for dame Anne Mylston, obt. 1496, and three shields of arms; one, *A chevron, between three greyhounds heads, erased*; the second, *a chevron, be-*

^b Wills, Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

tween three swords; the third, three crosses, flory. A memorial for Robert Payne, rector thirty-two years, obt. 1741. A brass plate, having the half-figure of a priest, and under an inscription for John Verien, once rector of Sandherst, but without date. Near it is a large stone, once finely inlaid with brass, having had the effigies of a man on it, but the whole of it is torn off. The north isle was built by Margaret, wife of William Brockhull, says Philipott, for the burial-place of the future possessors of her manor of Brockhull, and that in the east window was her legend, long since destroyed, in antient characters, denoting the same; many of the same name, as well as of the Tournays, lie buried in it; but their memorials are all obliterated, excepting one round a stone in brass, for Thomas Brokhill, esq. who died 1437, the figures of himself and wife are likewise remaining on it, and one shield of arms, being *Brokhill* impaling *Fineux*, three others are gone. There is a very curious case of carved work, of oak, which incloses the font, much like that in some of the neighbouring churches, of which mention has already been made.

The church of Saltwood, with the chapel of Hythe annexed, being exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, was ever appurtenant to the manor of Saltwood, until the exchange was made, as has been above related, in the reign of king Henry VIII. by which that manor was granted by the archbishop to the king, but all presentations and advowsons being exempted out of it, the patronage of this church continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, as it does at this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

It seems that there was a vicarage endowed here in king John's reign, and again in the time of archbishop Peckham, anno 1280, being the 9th of king Edward I.

† See Ducarell's Repertory, p. 100.

but it never took place; for this church continued a rectory, as it has done ever since, to this time. It is valued in the king's books, with the chapel of Hythe annexed, at thirty-four pounds, and the yearly tenths at 3l. 8s. od. There are seventy-one acres of glebe land.

In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and forty, and it was, with Hythe, valued at one hundred and twenty pounds. In 1640 it was valued at one hundred and forty pounds, communicants one hundred; and in 1742 it was valued at one hundred and sixty pounds per annum.

The parsonage stands at a small distance westward from the church. It was a very antient gothic building; but Mr. Randolph, the present rector, has entirely modernized it, and made it, at no small expence, a very commodious and handsome house, in which he resides one half of the year. It is situated on the knoll of a small hill, having a pleasant view of the sea between the hills over the intermediate country.

CHURCH OF SALTWOOD, with the CHAPEL OF HYTHE annexed.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

The Queen, hac vice.

The Archbishop.

RECTORS.

Nicholas Harpsfield, LL. D. in 1554.^d

Stephen Nevinson, LL. D. obt. 1580.^e

John Coldwell, instituted Nov. 1580, vacated 1592.^f

Ralph Talboyes, S. T. P. ind. Aug. 1592, obt. 1596.

John Sellar, S. T. B. inducted August 1596.

^d Archdeacon of Canterbury, and deprived of all his preferments in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, for not acknowledging her supremacy. Batt. Somn. pt. ii. p. 159. Wood's Ath. vol. i. col. 171.

^e Likewise chancellor of Norwich, and prebendary of Canterbury.

^f He vacated this rectory on being made bishop of Salisbury.

PATRONS, &c.

The Archbishop.

RECTORS.

Thomas Carter, in 1663, obt.
1674.*Francis Peck*, inducted June
1674, obt. 1706.*John Lewis*, in 1706, resigned
in March 1709.^g*Robert Payne*, A. M. 1709, ob.
Oct. 1741.^h*John Chapman*, S. T. P. 1741,
resigned 1744.ⁱ*Jeremiah Milles*, A. M. Dec.
1744, resigned 1746.^k*Thomas Randolph*, S. T. P. 1746,
resigned 1769.^l*Thomas Randolph*, A. M. De-
cember, 1769, the present
rector.^m

^g He resigned this rectory on being
collated to Minster, in Thanet. See
his life, Biog. Brit. vol. v. col. 2927.

^h Likewise vicar of Postling.

ⁱ He resigned this rectory on being
presented to Mertham, where see more
of him.

^k Afterwards dean of Exeter, and
president of the Antiquarian Society.

^l Likewise vicar of Petham with
Waltham, by dispensation. He was
president of Corpus Christi college,
Oxford, lady Margaret's professor in
that university, with the prebend of
Worcester annexed, and archdeacon
of Oxford.

^m Son of the former, and vicar of
Petham with Waltham, by dispen-
sation, in 1783,

THE TOWN AND PARISH OF HYTHE.

THE parish of Hythe, at this time within the li-
berty of the Cinque Ports, and the corporation of the
town of Hythe was antiently, with part of the parish of
West Hythe, within an hundred of its own name.

It is called in some antient records, *Hethe*; in
Domesday, *Hede*; and according to Leland, in Latin,
Portus Hitbinus; Hithe signifying in the Saxon, a har-
bour or haven.ⁿ In the year 1036, Halden, or Half-

ⁿ Lamb. Peramb. p. 184. Spelman's Gloss. p. 277.

den, as he is sometimes, and perhaps more properly written, one of the Saxon thanes, gave Hethe and Saltwood, to Christ-church, in Canterbury. After which they appear to have been held of the archbishop by knight's service, by earl Godwin ;° and after the Norman conquest, in like manner by Hugo de Montfort, one of those who had accompanied William the Conqueror hither, at which time it was accounted only as a borough appurtenant to the manor of Saltwood, as appears by the book of Domesday, taken in the year 1080, where, under the title of lands held of the archbishop by knight's service, at the latter end of the description of that manor, it is said :

To this manor (viz. Saltwood) belong two hundred and twenty-five burghesses in the borough of Hede. Between the borough and the manor, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth sixteen pounds, when he received it eight pounds, and now in the whole twenty-nine pounds and six shillings and four-pence.

Besides which, there appears in the description of the archbishop's manor of Liminge, in the same record, to have been six burghesses in Hede belonging to that manor. Hythe being thus appurtenant to Saltwood, was within the bailiwick of the archbishop, who annually appointed a bailiff, to act jointly for the government of this town and liberty, which seems to have been made a *principal cinque port* by the Conqueror, on the decay and in the room of the still more antient port of West Hythe, before which it had always been accounted within the liberty of those ports, which had been enfranchised with several privileges and customs, though of what antiquity they were, or when first enfranchised, has not been as yet, with any certainty, discovered ; and therefore they are held to enjoy all their earliest liberties and privileges, as time out of mind by prescription. The quota which the port

° Battely's Somner, pt. i. appendix, p. 49.

of Hythe was allotted to furnish towards the mutual armament of the ports, being five ships, and one hundred and five men, and five boys, called gromets.^p

The archbishop continued in this manner to appoint his bailiff, who acted jointly with the jurats and commonalty of the town and port of Hythe, the senior jurat on the bench always sitting as president, till the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when the archbishop exchanged the manor of Saltwood, together with the bailiwick of Hythe, with the king for other estates elsewhere. After which a bailiff continued to be appointed yearly by the crown, till queen Elizabeth, in her 17th year, granted them a particular charter of incorporation, by the name of mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hythe, under which they continue to be governed at this time; and she likewise granted to the mayor and his successors, all that her bailiwick of Hythe, together with other premises here, to hold by the yearly fee farm of three pounds, by which they are held by the corporation at this time.

The liberty of the town and port of Hythe extends over the whole of this parish, and part of that of West Hythe, which indeed before the harbour of it failed, was the antient cinque port itself, and to which great part of what has been said above of the antient state of Hythe likewise relates, but not over the scite of that church. The corporation consists of a mayor and twelve jurats, of which he is one, and twenty-four common councilmen, together with two chamberlains and a town-clerk. The mayor, who is coroner by virtue of his office, is chosen, as well as the other officers of the corporation, on Feb. 2d yearly, and, together with the jurats, who are justices within this liberty exclusive of all others, hold a court of general sessions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with

^p Jeake's Charters of the Cinque Ports, p. 23.

a court of record, the same as at Dover ; and it has other privileges, mostly the same as the other corporations within the liberties of the five ports. It has the privileges of two maces. The charters of this corporation, as well as those of the other cinque ports, were in 1685, by the king's command, surrendered up to colonel Strode, then governor of Dover castle, and were never returned again.

Hythe has no coat of arms ; but the corporation seal represents an antique vessel, with one mast, two men in it, one blowing a horn ; and two men lying on the yard-arm.

THE PRESENT TOWN OF HYTHE is supposed to owe its origin to the decay of the antient ports of Limne and West Hythe, successively, the harbours of which being rendered useless, by the withdrawing of the sea, and their being banked up with sand, occasioned this of Hythe to be frequented in their stead, and it continued a safe and commodious harbour for considerable length of time, till the same fate befel it likewise, and rendered it wholly useless ; and whoever, as Lambarde truly observes, considers either the vicissitude of the sea in different places, and the alterations which in times past, and even now, it works on the coasts of this kingdom, will not be surprized that towns bordering upon the sea, and supported by traffic arising from it, are subject in a short time to decay, and become in a manner of little or no consequence ; for as the water either flows or forsakes them, so they must of necessity flourish or decay, flowing and ebbing, as it were, with the sea itself.^a Thus after the sea had retired from the town of West Hythe and its haven, the former fell to decay, and became but a small village of no resort, and the present town of Hythe, at two miles distance, to which it was continued by a number of straggling houses all

^a See Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 187.

along the shore between them, rose to prosperity, and its harbour became equally noted and frequented in the room of it ; so that in a short time the houses and inhabitants increased here so greatly, that Leland says there was once a fair abbey in it, and four parishes and their churches, one of which was that of our Lady of Westhithe, which shews that West Hythe was once accounted a part of the town itself. But this must have been in very early times ; for long before king Richard II.'s reign, I find it accounted but as one single parish. The town and harbour of Hythe were by their situation always liable to depredation from enemies ; in particular, earl Godwin, when exiled, returned in 1052, and ravaging this coast, took away several vessels lying at anchor in this haven, and Romney ; and in king Edward I.'s reign, anno 1293, the French shewed themselves with a great fleet before Hythe, and one of their ships, having two hundred soldiers on board, landed their men in the haven, which they had no sooner done, but the townsmen came upon them and slew every one of them ; upon which the rest of the fleet hoisted sail, and made no further attempt. In the latter part of king Richard the IIId.'s reign, a dreadful calamity happened to it, when more than two hundred houses of it were burnt down in one day ;^{*} and five of their ships were lost, and one hundred men drowned, by which misfortunes the inhabitants were so much impoverished and dispirited, that they had thoughts of abandoning the place, and building themselves a town elsewhere ; but king Henry IV. by his timely interposition, prevented this, and by charter released them from their quota of shipping for several turns. The following is Leland's description of it, who wrote in king Henry VIII.'s reign, " Hythe hath bene a very great towne yn lenght and conteyned iiii paroches, that now be clene de-

^{*} See Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi. p. 11.

stroied, that is to say, S. Nicholas paroche, our Lady paroche, S. Michael paroche, and our Lady of West Hithe, the which ys with yn less than half a myle of Lymne hill. And yt may be well supposed that after the haven of Lymne and the great old towne ther sayled that Hithe strait therby encrefed and was yn price. Finally to cownt fro Westhythe to the place wher the substan of the towne ys now ys ii good myles yn lenght al along on the shore to which the se cam ful sumtym, but now by banking of woose and great casting up of shyngel the se is sumtyme a quarter, *dim.* a myle fro the old shore. In the tyme of king Edw^d 2 ther were burned by casuelte xviii score houses and mo, and strait followed a great pestilens, and thes ii thinges minished the towne. Ther remayn yet the ruines of the chyrches and chyrch yarges. It evidently appereth that wher the paroch chirch is now was sumtyme a fayr abbey, &c. In the top of the chirch yard is a fayr spring and therby ruines of howses of office of the abbey. The havyn is a prety rode and liith meatly strait for passage owt of Boleyn; yt croketh yn so by the shore a long and is so bakked fro the mayne se with casting of shingil that smaul shippes may cum up a large myle towards Folkestan as in a sure gut." Though Leland calls it a pretty road, yet it then seems to have been in great measure destroyed by the sands and beach cast up on this shore, by the desertion of the sea, for he describes it as being at that time as only a small channel or gut left, which ran within shore for more than a mile eastward from Hythe towards Folkestone, that small vessels could come up it with safety; and the state of the town and trade of it in queen Elizabeth's time, may be seen by a survey made by her order in her 8th year, of the maritime parts of this county, in which it was returned, that there were here, a customer, controller, and searcher, their authority severall; houses inhabited, 122; persons lacking habitation, 10; creeks and

and landing places two; th'on called the Haven, within the liberties; th'other called the Stade, without the liberties. It had of shipping, 17 tramellers of five tunne, seven shoters of 15; three crayers of 30, four crayers of 40; persons belonging to these crayers and other boats, for the most part occupied in fishing, 160.

Soon after this, even the small channel within land, above-mentioned, which served as the only remaining harbour, became likewise swarved up and lost, though it had the advantage of the Seabrook, and other streams, which came down from the down hills, as a back water, to keep it scowered and open; and though several attempts were from time to time afterwards made, at no small expence and trouble, to open it again, yet it never could be effected; and the above-mentioned streams, for want of this channel, flow now towards the beach on the shore, and lose themselves imperceptibly among it.

The parish of Hythe, which is wholly within the liberty of the corporation, extends from the sea shore, the southern bounds of it, northward up the hill a very little way beyond the church, which is about half a mile, and from the bridge at the east end of the town westward, about half way up the hill towards Newin-green, being more than a mile and an half. The town, which contains about two hundred houses, is situated exceedingly pleasant and healthy, on the side as well as at the foot of the quarry-hill, where the principal street is, which is of a handsome breadth, and from the bridges at the extremities of it, about half a mile in length. It has been lately new paved, and otherwise much improved. The court-hall and market place are near the middle of it, the latter was built by Philip, viscount Strangford, who represented this port in parliament anno 12 Charles II. His arms those of the five ports; of Boteler; and of Amhurst, who served likewise in parliament for it, and repaired
this

this building, are on the pillars of it. There are two good inns ; and near the east end of it St. John's hospital. Higher up on the side of the hill, where the old town of Hythe is supposed once to have stood, are parallel streets, the houses of which are very pleasantly situated ; several of them are handsome houses, occupied by genteel families of good account, the principal one of them has been the seat of the family of Deedes for several generations.

This family have resided at Hythe, in good estimation, for upwards of two hundred years ; the first of them that I meet with being Thomas Deedes, who by Elizabeth his wife, sister of Robert Glover, esq. Somerset herald, a most learned and judicious antiquary, had one son Julius Deedes, whose youngest son Robert had a grant of arms confirmed to him, and Julius his nephew and their heirs, by Byshe, clarencieux, in 1653, *Per fess, nebulee, gules and argent, three martlets, counterchanged*, which have been borne by the different branches of this family ever since. William, the youngest son but one, left a son William, the first who appears to have resided at Hythe. He died in 1653, and was buried in this church, which has ever since remained the burial place of this family. He had one only son Julius Deedes, esq. who was of Hythe, for which he was chosen in three several parliaments, and died in 1692, having had three sons, of whom William, the eldest, was ancestor to the Deedes's, of Hythe, and of St. Stephen's, as will be mentioned hereafter ; Henry, the second son, was of Hythe, gent. whose eldest son Julius, was of Hythe, esq. and died without surviving issue, upon which this seat, among the rest of his estates, came by the entail in his will, to his aunt Margaret Deedes, who dying unmarried, they came, by the same entail, to her cousin William Deedes, esq. late of Hythe, and of St. Stephen's, being descended from William, the eldest son of Julius, who died in 1692, and was a
physician

physician at Canterbury, whose son Julius was prebendary of Canterbury, and left one son William, of whom hereafter; and Dorothy, married to Sir John Filmer, bart. of East Sutton, by whom she had no issue. William Deedes, esq. the only surviving son before-mentioned, of Hythe and St. Stephen's, possessed this seat at Hythe, with several other estates in this neighbourhood, by the above entail. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Bramston, esq. of Skreens, in Essex, and died in 1793, leaving surviving two sons, William, of whom hereafter; John, who married Sophia, daughter of Gen. Forbes, and one daughter Mary, unmarried. William Deedes, esq. the eldest son, is now of Hythe, and married Sophia, second daughter of Sir Brook Bridges, bart. by whom he has two sons and three daughters.

Further westward is St. Bartholomew's hospital. Opposite Mr. Deedes's house, but still higher up, with a steep ascent, is the church, the hill reaching much above it northward. On the upper part of this hill, are several springs, which gush out of the rock, and run into the streams which flow at each end of the town. All the houses situated on the side of the hill, have an uninterrupted view of the sea southward, Romney Marsh, and the adjoining country. The houses throughout it are mostly modern built, and the whole has a neat and chearful appearance. There is a boarding-school kept in the town for young ladies, and on the beach there are bathing machines for the accommodation of invalids. There was formerly a market on a Saturday, which has been long since discontinued, though the farmers have for some time held a meeting here on a Thursday, for the purpose of selling their corn; and two fairs yearly, formerly held on the feasts of St. Peter and St. Edmund the King, now, on July 10th and December 1st, for horses and cattle, very few of which are brought, and shoes and pedlary.

Here

Here is a small fort, of six guns, for the protection of the town and fishery, which till lately belonged to the town, of which it was bought by government, but now rendered useless, by its distance from the sea, from the land continuing to gain upon it; the guns have therefore been taken out. Soon after the commencement of the war, three new forts, of eight guns each, were erected, at the distance of a mile from each other, viz. *Twis*, *Sutherland*, and *Moncrief*; they contain barracks for 100 men each. Every summer during the present war a park of royal artillery has been established on the beech between the forts and the town, for the practice of guns and mortars; and here is a branch of the customs, subordinate to the out-port of Dover. This town is watered by two streams; one at the east end of it, being the boundary between this parish and Newington; and the other at the west end, called the Slabrooke, which comes from Saltwood, and runs from hence, by a channel lately made for that purpose, into the sea, which has now left this town somewhat more than half a mile, much the same distance as in Leland's time, the intermediate space being entirely beach and shingle-stones, (the great bank of which lines this shore for upwards of two miles in length) on which, at places, several houses and buildings have been erected, and some parts have been inclosed, with much expence, and made pasture ground of, part of which is claimed by different persons, and the rest by the corporation as their property.

THE CINQUE PORTS, as well as their two antient towns of Rye and Winchelsea, have each of them the privilege of returning members, usually stiled barons to parliament; the first returns of which, that are mentioned for any of them, are in the 42d year of king Edward III.

The following is a list of such returns of the barons which have been returned to parliament for the port of Hythe, from the beginning of Elizabeth's reign.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
1st. <i>At Westminster.</i>	William Raddel, Ralph Hasilherst.
5th. —————	Edward Popham, gent. John Bridgman, gent.
13th. —————	William Cromer, esq. John Stephens, gent.
14th. ——— ———	Thomas Honeywood, esq. John Bridgman, gent.
27th. ——— ———	Christopher Honeywood, gent. George Moreton.
28th. ——— ———	John Smith, William Dalmington, gent.
31st. ——— ———	John Smith, gent. John Collins, gent.
35th. ——— ———	Henry Fane, esq. John Collins, gent.
39th. ——— ———	Christopher Honeywood, Christopher Toldervy, esqrs.
43d. ——— ———	William Knight, mayor, Christopher Toldervy, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES I.

1st. ——— ———	John Smith, Christopher Toldervy, esqrs.
12th. ——— ———	—————, ————, —————, ————.
18th. ——— ———	Peter Heyman, Richard Zouch, LL. D. [†]
21st. ——— ———	The same.

[†] See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. col. 255.

IN THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES I.

Years of the Reign, &c. *Names of the Barons in Parliament.*

1st. <i>At Westminster.</i>	Edward Dering, knt. Edward Clarke, esq.
1st. —————	Peter Heyman, knt. Bafill Dixwell, esq.
3d. —————	Peter Heyman, Edward Scot, knts.
15th. —————	Henry Heyman, John Wansford, esqrs.
16th. —————	Henry Heyman, bart. John Harvey, esq. ^u

IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES II.*

12th. ———	1660.	Philip, viscount Strangford, Phineas Andrews, esq.
13th. ———	1661.	John Harvey, esq. Phineas Andrews, esq. ^x
31st. ———	1678.	Edward Dering, bart. Julius Deedes.
31st. ———	1679.	Edward Dering, bart. Edward Hales, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES II.

1st. ———	1685.	Hon. Heneage Finch, Julius Deedes, esq. ^y
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^u On his death Thomas Westrow, esq. was chosen.

^w The year before the restoration, Sir Robert Hales, knight and baronet, and William Kenrick, esq. were chosen by this port to parliament.

^x In 1672, a new writ was ordered in the room of Sir Henry Wood, deceased, petition of Edward Hales, esq. referred. Journals, vol. ix. Again in 1674, petition of Mr. Hales referred, resolved, that Sir Lioline Jenkins is duly elected. Journals, *ibid.*

^y In 1685, information given, that the mayor had returned himself, resolved by the house of commons, that Mr. Julius

IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM AND Q. MARY.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
1st. <i>At Westminster</i> , 1688.	Edward Hales, Julius Deedes, esqrs.
2d. — 1690.	Philip Boteler, bart. William Brockman, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM.

7th. — 1695.	Philip Boteler, bart. Jacob Desbouverie, esq.
10th. — 1698.	The same.
12th. — 1700.	Philip Boteler, bart. John Boteler, esq.
13th. — 1701.	The same.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ANNE.

1st. — 1702.	Philip Boteler, bart. John Boteler, esq.
4th. — 1705.	The same.
7th. — 1708.	Hon. John Fane, ^z John Boteler, esq.
9th. — 1710.	Richard, viscount Shannon, Hon. John Fane. ^a
12th. — 1713.	Jacob Desbouverie, esq. John Boteler, esq.

Deedes, the mayor, is not duly elected. New writ ordered in his stead. Journals, vol. ix. William Shaw, esq. was chosen in his room.

^z Afterwards earl of Westmoreland.

^a They were declared unduly elected by the house of commons, on the petition of William Berners and John Boteler, esq. who were declared duly elected in their stead. Journals, vol. xvi. On William Berners's death in 1712, Richard, viscount Shannon, was elected in his room.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE I.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
1st. <i>At Westminster,</i> 1714.	Sir Samuel Lennard, bart. Jacob Desbouverie, esq.
7th. — 1722.	Sir Samuel Lennard, bart. Hercules Baker, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE II.

1st. — 1727.	Sir S. Lennard, knt. and bart. ^b Hercules Baker, esq.
7th. — 1734.	Hercules Baker, William Glanville, esqrs.
14th. — 1741.	Hercules Baker, ^c William Glanville, esqrs.
21st. — 1747.	William Glanville, esq. Sir Thomas Hales, bart.
28th. — 1754.	The same.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE III.

1st. — 1761.	William Glanville, esq. ^d Lord George Sackville.
7th. — 1768.	John Sawbridge, Wm. Glanville Evelyn, esqrs.
14th. — 1774.	Sir Charles Farnaby, bart. William Evelyn, esq.
20th. — 1780.	The same.
24th. — 1784.	The same.

^b He died in 1728, and William Glanville, esq. was chosen in his room.

^c He died in 1744, and Thomas Hales, esq. was chosen in his room.

^d He died in 1766, and Col. William Amherst, (youngest brother of Jeffry, lord Amherst) was chosen in his room.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
30th. <i>At Westminster</i> , 1790.	Sir Charles Farnaby, bart. William Evelyn, esq.
36th. ——— 1796.	The same.*

The right of election, as was determined by the house of commons in 1710, at which time the number of the electors were fifty, is in the mayor, jurats, common council, and freemen, making together in number at present in all about one hundred and thirty six, that is mayor and jurats twelve, commoners twenty four, freemen one hundred and seventy-three, of which altogether there are only twenty-two residents.

The barons, or freemen of the cinque ports, and their two antient towns, have, time out of mind, been allowed to carry the canopy over the king and queen at their coronations, and afterwards to have the same, with their appurtenances, as their accustomed fees; and also to sit the same day at the principal table, at the right side of the hall. These fees of the canopies and bells, the barons divide equally among themselves.^f This is called, in the charter of Edward I. their honors at court, to perform which they formerly received summons, but they have long since been used to put in their claim by petition, and at the time of a coronation, a special election is made by each port, of thirty-two of their respective barons to serve for this purpose; the number for Hythe being usually two for each canopy.

THERE ARE TWO HOSPITALS in this parish, for the maintenance of the poor; one called *St. Bartholomew's*, and the other *St. John's*. The former, now

* Sir Charles Farnaby, bart. who had taken the name of Radcliffe, died in 1798, and the hon. Charles Marsham, eldest son of lord Romney, was chosen in his room.

^f See Jeake's Charters of the Cinque Ports, p. 129.

called ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, seems to have been that which was at first intended to be founded in this parish by Hamo, bishop of Rochester, in 1336, on the spot where he and his ancestors had their origin, and was dedicated by him to St. Andrew the Apostle, the patron saint of his church of Rochester. When it first changed its name to St. Bartholomew, I have not found, but I have not met with the name of St. Andrew any where but in the bishop's charter of foundation, nor how he came afterwards to alter his intention, and to found it in the parish of Saltwood instead of Hythe, but so it appears he did, for it is universally described as the hospital of St. Bartholomew of Saltwood, from whence it was not removed till after the year 1685, to its present situation in Hythe. Although the foundation was to have by the king's licence, xiii poor in it, yet the bishop, by his charter for that purpose, as may be seen hereafter, placed in it at first only ten brethren and sisters, who were to be chosen especially from such of this parish who had fallen from affluence to poverty, who were to be clothed uniformly in russet gowns, and to have four-pence each a week alms for their food. They were to attend divine service in their own chapel, if they had one, or otherwise in this parish church, and the rest of the day employ themselves in useful and honest occupations; and if the revenues should at any time be increased, the number of poor and their stipends, with the authority of the diocesan, should be augmented likewise;^g which seems to have happened afterwards, and the full number of xiii, mentioned above, to have been admitted, and continued in it for some length of time. In the 26th year of king Henry VIII. the revenues of it

^g This charter is sealed by the bishop, and by the community of the port of Hethe, with their common seal, anno 10th Edward III. See Reg. Roff. p. 413. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 468. Rot. Pat. 10 Edward III. p. 1, m. 14. Tan. Mon. p. 225.

were valued in the king's books at 4l. 6s. per annum; and in the 5th year of queen Elizabeth, anno 1562, as appears by the return of archbishop Parker, at eight pounds per annum, with the charges; at which time there were xiii poor, according to the foundation, who were relieved by alms in it. This hospital is now situated in this parish of Hythe, at no great distance south-westward from the church. There are ten poor persons in it, five men and five women, who have each about nine pounds per annum in money, with an apartment, coals, and other emoluments. There are about one hundred acres of land belonging to it, which lie near it, of the yearly value of about one hundred and twenty pounds per annum. It is under the management of three trustees, now called wardens, chosen by the mayor and corporation. The owner of the manor of Postling has a nomination of one of the poor persons in this hospital, as is supposed from his having been at some time a benefactor to it. Mrs. Margaret Deedes, of Hythe, by will in 1762, left five pounds per annum to this hospital, payable out of land now in Mr. Deedes's possession.

THE OTHER HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN, is situated at the east end of the town. The founder of it, as well as the time of its foundation, is totally unknown. further than that it appears by the charter above-mentioned, of Hamo, bishop of Rochester, in 1336, to have existed at that time, and to have been founded especially for the relief of lepers, excepting that Henry Skinner of Hythe, by will anno 1461, gave to the alms-house of St. John Baptist, of Hythe, a piece of land lying at St. Nicholas, and Richard Crompt, of Hythe, mercer, by will anno 1580 in that reign, gave to the alms-house of Hythe, and to the perpetual relief of the poor members of Christ there entertained, ten acres of land lying in Biddenden, both which I suppose were intended for this hospital, from which time till the reign of queen Elizabeth, I meet with

nothing more concerning it ; but in the account given by archbishop Parker, in the 5th year of it, anno 1562, of the state of the hospitals in his diocese, by order of the queen, he returned, that the hospital of St. John of Hythe was founded, ordered, and charitably only maintained by the jurats and commonalty of the said town ; and that there were kept daily and maintained eight beds, for the needy poor people, and such as were maimed in the wars, and further, that the hospital was endowed with lands amounting to six pounds per annum, but that it was not taxed to the tenths.^b The revenues of it at present consist of fifty-four acres of land, of the value of 57l. 16s. per annum. It is under the management of trustees, who are in general members of the corporation, and when their number is reduced to two, they are to chuse as many more as they think proper. The number and qualifications of the poor relieved is at the discretion of the trustees, and there are six apartments in it for their accommodation. It is situated on the south side of the high street ; the front of it has an old gothic arch for its entrance, and over it a window of the like form. Near this, eastward, was another stone building, of like fashion, belonging to it, which has been lately pulled down, and the site and materials converted into a tanner's barn.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS WALTON, of Hythe by will anno 1508, ordered his feoffees to enfeoffe the churchwardens of Hythe, in his piece of land called the Kowleeze, lying at Damycott, to the use and reparation of the church for ever ; which land is now in two pieces, which are let together at 2l. 6s. per annum.

WILLIAM LANGDON, of Hythe, by will anno 1581, gave 12d. yearly to the reparation of the church here, to be raised out of his then dwelling house here for ever ; and 6d. yearly out of his shop, called the Forge ; and 6d. likewise yearly for ever out of a garden, called Hopis-hall.

^b Strype's Life of archbishop Parker, p. 114.

LAURENCE WELLER, of Hythe, tanner, by will anno 1663, gave to the poor of Hythe 3l. to be distributed on the day of his funeral; and he gave to the poor of this parish a parcel of meadow and pasture land, lying in Saltwood, containing two acres. And the sum of 80l. which he directed that the churchwardens, with the consent of the mayor and jurats, should lay out and secure in lands, the yearly profit to remain for ever, to be from time to time employed towards putting out apprentices, one or more poor children, whose fathers or mothers were dead, or whose mothers were widows; and in default of such poor children, whose parents were no ways able to provide for them; and on the churchwardens or overseers neglecting to observe his will in this behalf, then he wills the benefit of it to the use of the poor of Saltwood, till such time as the parish officers of Hythe should perform the same. The annual produce of which bequest is now 12l. 2s. 6d. per annum.

JOHN BROWN gave by will 20l. the interest of it to be distributed among the poor of this parish on every Easter-day.

There is a *charity school* in this parish, supported by voluntary contributions, to which Dr. Tenison, bishop of Ossory, gave a piece of land at Kennington, held by lease from the dean and chapter of Canterbury, now let for 11. 7s. per annum.

There have been several scarce plants observed in and about this parish, and among others

Papaver cornutum flore luteo, yellow horned poppy; plentifully on the beach along the sea shore here.

Beben flore albo elegantiori; all along upon the beach between this place and Romney.¹

THE PARISH OF HYTHE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Eleham.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, is a fine handsome building, consisting of three isles, a north and south cross, and three chancels, with a tower steeple at the west end, in which are six bells and a clock. The church stands on the side of a high and steep hill, a considerable height above any of the town, having a very large church-yard adjoining, mostly on the west and north sides, in the middle of which is a

¹ See Raii Synopsis, p. 142, 252, 337, 375, 423. Hudson, p. 186, 307, 405. Merrett's Pinax, p. 14.

large open well of water, under a cove of the quarry stone. There is a very handsome flight of many stone steps up to the church, given by William Glanville, representative in 1729. The room over the porch at the entrance, is *the town-hall*, where the mayor and other members of it are yearly chosen. The tower, built in the room of the old one, which suddenly fell down in 1748, was rebuilt, and the church repaired, by a brief. It is a very fine one, of excellent masonry of quarry stone, with ashlar quoins and ornaments, and has four turrets on the top. The middle isle has, not long since, been paved with Portland stone, and new pewed. There are two galleries; one built at the charge of the parish, in 1750; the other by Hercules Baker and William Glanville, representatives, in 1734. In the middle hangs a handsome brass branch. This isle has a row of small upper windows on each side, being an upper story in the choir fashion. The south cross, at the time the tower was new built, and the church repaired, was taken down by the family of Deedes and rebuilt by them, with a vault of its full size underneath, for their burial, which was finished in 1751, at their own charge; for this, and for appropriating to themselves and servants four pews in this isle, they obtained a faculty. This cross isle or chancel is paved with Portland stone, and is separated from the south isle by an iron railing. In it are several monuments of the Deedes family. On the west side of the north cross, there appears on the outside to have been an antient door-way, the arch over it being circular, with zig zag ornaments, &c. The ground on the outside is nearly up to the spring of the arch, and there are no appearances of it on the inside. The three chancels are very antient indeed, much more so than the isles, from which there is an ascent to each; the pillars in them are inclustered with small ones of Betherfden marble, and both the arches and windows very beautiful and lofty. The middle or high chancel
has

has a grand approach, having eight steps to it from the middle isle, and three more towards the altar. The windows are very light and lofty, especially the three at the east end, which are remarkably elegant. There are, round the upper part of it and on the south side, small double arches and Betherfden pillars, similar to those on the sides of the choir in Canterbury cathedral. The whole is new paved with Portland stone. The north chancel, which, as well as the opposite one, has a rise of steps from the isle, has no inscription in it. The pillars of both these chancels have an unusually large base, of near three feet high, and about five feet square, upon the surface of the pavement. The rector formerly repaired the high chancel; but on account of the smallness of his living, the parish took upon themselves the repair of it, and in lieu assessed him to a small portion of the church rate. In this church are numbers of monuments and memorials; among others, for the family of Deedes, for the Master's and Collins's. Memorials for Isaac Rutton, lieutenant of Dover castle, obt. 1683; for Henry Estday, gent. obt. 1610; for Robert Kelway, A. M. rector of Hope, &c. obt. 1759. An inscription on brass for John Bredgman, the last bailiff and the first mayor of Hythe, obt. 24 Elizabeth, 1581. For several of the Knights, arms, *A chevron, between three birds*; and a monument for Robinson Bean, gent. ten times mayor here, &c. &c.

Leland says, as has been already mentioned before, that it evidently appeared, where the church now is was once an abbey, and the ruins of the offices belonging to it were in his time to be seen, near the spring in the church-yard; but there have been no traces of any such buildings for a long time, nor any mention made of such foundation by any other writer.

In the cript or vault under the east end of the middle chancel, is piled up that vast quantity of human skulls and bones, so often mentioned in this history, the pile of them being twenty-eight feet in length,

length, and eight feet in height and breadth. They are by the most probable conjectures supposed to have been the remains of the Britons, slain in a bloody battle, fought on the shore between this place and Folkestone, with the retreating Saxons, in the year 456, and to have attained their whiteness by lying for some length of time exposed on the sea shore. Several of the skulls have deep cuts in them, as if made by some heavy weapon, most likely of the Saxons.

Leland's authority has been mentioned for there having been four parish churches, viz. St. Nicholas, Our Lady, St. Michael, and Our Lady of Westhith, at the time this town was in its greatest prosperity, which were then clean destroyed, as he expresses it; and that there remained the ruins of them and the church-yards in his time. And though I meet with no other mention of them by other writers, yet there are probable circumstances, to think there were once more parishes and their churches here than the present parish and church of St. Leonard; for it appears by the map of the hospital lands, made in 1685, that there is a field about half a mile westward from Hythe church, called St. Nicholas's church-yard, with some ruins of a building at the south-west corner of it. Upon the side of the quarry-hills, between Hythe town and West Hythe, is another field, called St. Michael's Ash, probably from that church having been once near it. This will account for two of these churches, Our Lady of West Hythe is the third, and the fourth which he calls Our Lady, I should think means the present church, which might perhaps in early times be so called. However, I find the present one of St. Leonard, mentioned as the only parish church of Hythe as early as the 8th of Richard II. several years before the dreadful conflagration above-mentioned happened, which is said to have been the ruin of the town of Hythe. This church of St. Leonard being exempt from the jurisdiction of the arch-deacon,

deacon, has always been accounted as a chapel of ease to the adjoining church of Saltwood, to the manor of which this borough of Hythe was ever appurtenant; accordingly it is, with that rectory, in the patronage of the archbishop, the rector of Saltwood being collated and inducted to the rectory of Saltwood, with the chapel of Hythe appurtenant to it.

It is included in the king's books in the valuation of the rectory of Saltwood. In 1588 here were communicants five hundred and sixty.

There was formerly a chantry in this church, which was suppressed with others of the same kind anno 1 and 2 Edward VI. when the incumbent William Decon, had a yearly pension of six pounds.^k

THE HUNDRED OF WORTH,

WRITTEN in Domesday, *Werde*, is the next hundred south-westward from Hythe. In the 20th year of king Edward III. it was written as at present.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1. WEST HYTHE <i>in part</i> . | | 4. ORGARSWIKE. |
| 2. BURMARSH. | | 5. BLACKMANSTONE; and |
| 3. DIMCHURCH. | | 6. EASTBRIDGE. |

And the churches of those parishes; and likewise part of the parishes of LIMNE and NEWCHURCH, the churches of which are in other hundreds.

This hundred, excepting that part of the parish of West Hythe within the bounds of it, lies wholly in the district of Romney Marsh, and within the liberties and jurisdiction of the justices of the same.

It was intended to have described all the parishes lying on the quarry-hills above the marsh first, and

^k Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. ii. p. 105.

then those in the marsh altogether, in order to prevent the frequent change from the marsh to the upland country and back again, in the descriptions of them ; but the hundreds remaining undescribed in this lath extending promiscuously over parishes both on the hills and in the marsh, has entirely prevented that method being pursued.

W E S T H Y T H E

LIES the next adjoining parish south-westward from the township and parish of Hythe, last-described. It was at first called simply Hythe, and in after times Old Hythe,¹ in comparison of the new and more prosperous town which rose out of its ruins, but more usually West Hythe, from its situation westward of it. Great part of this parish is a member of the town and port of Hythe, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of it, the liberty of which and of the cinque ports claim over so much of it ; the residue, being the north-west part, in which the church stood, is within the hundred of Worth, and jurisdiction of the justices of the county. The manor of Wye extends over a small part of this parish.

This place seems to have been but of small consequence, whilst the neighbouring harbour of Limne remained in a flourishing state ; but when that was deserted by the sea, and the ships by that means hindered from coming to it, this haven of West Hythe succeeded in turn, and became the usual resort for shipping in its stead, and the town here increased in proportion as that of Limne decayed. But this was of no long duration, for the sea continuing to decrease from this coast, after no great length of time, left

¹ See Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi. p. 11.

this haven likewise so choaked up with beach and sand, that it became entirely useless, and the shipping were necessitated to stop eastward at Hythe, the haven of which then became the usual resort in the room of it ; but the same inconstancy of that fluctuating element prevailed after some time there too, and destroyed that harbour in like manner, by withdrawing its waters from it, so that now the sea does not flow near it for the space of near half a mile, nor to this place for three times that distance.

The particular times of the destruction of these havens, by the sea deserting them, has never been ascertained. That of Limne was after the Romans had left this island, and it must have been during the time of the Saxons, perhaps in their earliest time here ; for in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, this of West Hythe was become of such resort and consequence, that it was esteemed as one of the cinque ports. From which time the town is said to have greatly increased, insomuch that Leland seems to infer that it in some measure reached all along the shore, to where the substance of Hythe now is, as one of the same town, in which there were three churches besides this of Our Lady of West Hythe, the ruins of which, as well as the church-yards, remained in his time ; and although there is great probability of the truth of these circumstances, yet there is no mention of them by any one else, any more than there is, that this town of West Hythe, where the ruins of the church then remained, was more particularly that which was burnt along the shore in the reign of Richard II. as has been already fully related before. When this haven of West Hythe was rendered useless, and that of Hythe, eastward of it, resorted to in its stead, has only been conjectured ; but most probably it was not long before the Norman conquest, at which time lord Coke says, Hythe was added to the other ports, which I should apprehend means the present port, in the room
of

of the old one of West Hythe, which thenceforward became only a member to the new one. Some place the Roman port, called *Portus Lemanis*, at West Hythe, and others at Hythe; among the latter is Baxter, forming their conjectures from the derivation of the name; but neither of these places are of sufficient antiquity for this purpose, and however the learned may disagree where that port was, they in general agree, that it was not at either of these places.

The parish lies on the ridge of quarry or sand hills, and extends below them westward as far as Botolphs bridge, now vulgarly called Butters bridge, the two houses near which are within the bounds of it, and southward quite to the sea shore between the parishes of Hythe and Dimchurch. There is no village; but there are about fifteen straggling houses, and the ruins of the church, at the foot of the hill, close to the marsh grounds. Several large thriving elms grow near the foot of the hill, going down to the church; a tree very rare indeed near this place.

IT is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Linne.

The church, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, has been long since in ruins; it appears to have been very small, and consisted of one small isle, and a still smaller chancel. The west, north, and part of the south walls are standing. The arch between the isle and chancel is gothic, as is that of the door at the west end, over which is an arch of Roman brick, but not the work of that people; there is a small window likewise in the south wall, turned with the same brick, but of modern work. It probably fell to decay at the very latter end of king Henry VII. or beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign; for in the 17th year of the former, Robert Beverlye, vicar, was buried in the choir of it; and when Leland wrote, about the middle of the latter reign, about forty years afterwards, he represents it as then in ruins.

This





This church is a vicarage, in the patronage of the archdeacon of Canterbury, who has likewise the appropriation of the great tithes. In the 8th year of king Richard II. this vicarage was valued at four pounds, and on account of the smallness of its income, not taxed to the tenth. It is valued in the king's books at 8l. 14s. 4½d. and the yearly tenths at 17s. 5¼d. In 1588 here were communicants fifty-three; in 1640, forty; and it was valued at forty-four pounds. Before the civil wars of king Charles I. there was paid twelve-pence an acre to the vicar for marsh-land in this parish; but the incumbent, to ingratiate himself with the parishioners, abated two-pence per acre; so that there has been only tenpence paid ever since.

The christenings, marriages, burials, and other occasional duties, are performed at Limne church, for which the vicar pays to the vicar of Limne an annual acknowledgment.

This vicarage is now of about twenty-seven pounds clear annual income.

CHURCH OF WEST HYTHE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Archdeacon of Canterbury.

VICARS.

*William Merricke, Sept. 23,
1595, obt. 1610.^m*

*James Hyrst, A. M. May 29,
1610, resigned 1615.*

*Barnaby Pownall, Dec. 20, 1615,
resigned 1629.*

*William Kennet, A. M. July 25,
1629, obt. 1633.*

*Stephen Sackett, A. M. Nov. 9,
1633, obt. 1679.*

*William Coleman, clerk, May 10,
1679.*

^m See Harleian MSS. No. 6997.

PATRONS, &c.

VICARS.

Archdeacon of Canterbury. *William Newton*, March 12, 1719, resigned 1732.ⁿ
John Sackett, A. M. June 16, 1732, obt. 1753.^o
William Howdell, A. M. 1753, the present vicar.

▪ Likewise curate of Wingham. He wrote the *Antiquities of Maidstone*. He resigned this vicarage on being

presented to the rectory of Gillingham, in Dorsetshire.

° See Folkestone, of which parish he was likewise curate.

B U R M A R S H,

THE next parish south westward from West Hythe, lies in Romney Marsh, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it.

THIS PARISH lies within the level of Romney Marsh, throughout the whole of which both the air and water make dreadful havoc on the health of the inhabitants of this sickly and contagious country, a character sufficiently corroborated by their pallid countenances and short lives. The village, having the church in it, consists of only four or five houses, situated among many thriving elms, an unusual sight in this part of the marsh. It is nearly in the middle of the parish, which is about two miles across each way. The prospect of the country here is very different from that heretofore described, being an entire flat for many miles, over a great extent of marsh-land, some little of which, at different places throughout it, is ploughed up for agriculture. The roads, which are wide and exceedingly crooked and winding, are in general nothing more than the deep black soil of the marsh, having in some places beach and shingle laid on them. There are very few hedges, either on the sides of the roads, or to part the property of different persons, deep and wide ditches or dikes, with

with post and rail fencing, being every where made use of; so that there is an uninterrupted view over the whole marsh, a very few houses with stacks of hay and corn thinly scattered about, and a low tree or pollard of willow or ash growing at long distances here and there, with the cattle grazing over the whole, fill up the prospect as far as the eye can see. There is a great deal of marsh ploughed up in this parish, where the land is very fertile and rich.

In the reign of king Ethelwolf, about the year 848, Edbald his grandson, for the sum of four thousand pence, gave this manor to his friend Wynemund, who again gave it, with the land of Wyk, to the monastery of St. Augustine,^p as free as his lord had given it to him, where he had chosen for himself a place of sepulture. After which it remained part of the possessions of the monastery, and accordingly it is thus entered in the record of Domelday, under the general title of the land of the church of St. Augustine :

In the marsh of Romenel, the abbot himself holds Burwarmarese. It was taxed at two sulings and three yoke. The arable land is twelve carucates. In demesne there are four, and forty-four villeins, with five borderers having ten carucates. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth twenty pounds, and afterwards ten pounds, now thirty pounds. The shire testifies that Bedenesmere was St. Augustine's in the time of king Edward the Confessor, and the abbot shall have of him who shall hold it sac and soc.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. the abbot's possessions in this parish, as appears by the admeasurement, were two hundred and four acres, one rood and an half. In the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his associates, justices itinerant, anno 7 Edward II. the abbot upon a *quo warranto*, was allowed, among other liberties in this manor, *free warren* in all his demesne lands

^p Dec. Script. col. 1776, 1777, 2239.

of it, and view of frank pledge and all belonging to it, in consequence of the grants and confirmations of them by the king and his predecessors, and the allowance of them in the last *iter* of J. de Berewick and his sociates, to him; and king Edward III. by *inspeximus*, and king Henry VI. likewise confirmed the same to it;^a at which period the great length of time which the abbot had possessed this manor, had gained the court-lodge of it the name of ABBOTS COURT, by which it is called at this time. *The manor of Burmarsh, with Abbots-court*, remained part of the possessions of St. Augustine's monastery till its dissolution, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when this great abbey, with all its possessions, was surrendered into the king's hands, who next year granted this manor, with Abbots court, to Walter Hendley, esq. and he seems very soon afterwards to have conveyed it back again to the crown, for I find a grant of this manor, with its appurtenances, to Sir William Finch, of the Moat, near Canterbury, and his heirs male, by Katherine his then wife, to hold *in capite*. He died in 1552, leaving by her, who was his second wife, two sons, Erasmus and Vincent, who successively became possessed of it by the limitation in the above grant; during which time their half-brother Sir Thomas Finch, of Eastwell, who was their father's eldest surviving son, by Elizabeth his first wife, in the 5th year of queen Elizabeth, obtained a grant of the reversion of it, in case of failure of their issue. Both Erasmus and Vincent Finch died *s. p.* but when, I have not found, but that the possession of it came at length afterwards to his grandson Sir Thomas Finch, of Eastwell, and earl of Winchelsea on his mother's death,^r who, in king Charles I.'s reign, passed it away to Sir Ralph Whit-

^a Rot. Cart. ab an. 1mo. usq. an viceffimum. N. 11.

^r See a full account of the Finch's, under Eastwell, vol. vii. of this history, p. 403.

field ; whose son Sir Herbert Whitfield, at the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign, alienated it, by the name of the manor of Burmarsh, alias Abbots-court, to Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden, and in his descendants it has continued down to Sir Edward Dering, bart. who is the present proprietor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

TRIENSTONE is a manor in this parish, though now it has only the name of having been one, which was in king Henry III.'s reign held of Dover castle, as appears by the book of the tenures belonging to it, being a part of those fees which made up the barony called the *Constabularie*, by the performance of ward for the defence of it ; and by the book of knights fees, taken from divers inquisitions *ex officio* in king Edward I's reign, and remaining in the king's remembrancer's office in the exchequer, it appears that the master of the hospital, or *Maison Dieu*, in O pringe, then held it of the king's gift, *in capite*, as of the honor of Peverel, and it continued among the possessions of the hospital till king Edward IV.'s reign, when this hospital, with all its possessions, escheated to the crown, as was found by inquisition in the 20th year of that reign. After which the king granted the custody or guardianship of it to secular persons ; in which state it continued till the 7th year of Henry VIII. when John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, obtained a grant of the hospital and all its revenues, among which was this manor of Trienstone, for the better endowment of St. John's college, in Cambridge, part of the possessions of which it remains at this time. It is let by the college on a beneficial lease to Mr. William Pepper, of Folkestone, and Mr. Robert Hunt, of Dover.

The family of *Broadnax* had a mansion and estate here, still called BROADNAX, as early as the reign of king Henry VIII. when William Broadnax resided at it. The estate now belongs to David Papillon, esq.

And the Brockmans, of Newington and Cheriton, had likewise possessions here full as early as that, which are now the property of James Drake Brockman, esq. of Beechborough.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about four, casually six.

BURMARSH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is handsome, consisting of one isle and a chancel, having a tower at the west end, which, as well as the isle, is embattled. In it are three bells. It is kept very clean and neat. There are no memorials in it.

This rectory was always appendant to the manor of Burmarsh, till the dissolution of the abbey of St. Augustine, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, where it has remained ever since, the king being now the patron of it.

It is valued in the king's books at 20l. 10s. 10d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 1s. 1d. In 1588 it was valued at sixty pounds, communicants thirty-six. In 1640 it was valued at eighty pounds, communicants the same. It is now, owing to the increase of arable lands in it, of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

In the year 1635, anno 11 Charles I. there was a petition of the poor clergy, beneficed in Romney Marsh, to the king, among which was the rector of Burmarsh, setting forth, that in times theretofore, and till very lately, the owners and occupiers of land had either paid tithes in kind, or compounded, some after one rate and some after another; but that they had lately set on foot a *custom* of two-pence an acre, in lieu of tithe-wool and pasturage, being the main profit accruing from the marsh-land, and to that end had obtained prohibitions to stop proceedings in *decimarie* causes

causes in the ecclesiastical court, which, if it should take place, would tend to render the best benefice in this sickly and contagious part of the county scarcely sufficient for a poor curate's stipend, much less to maintain them and their families. Upon which the matter was heard before the lords of the council, in the Star Chamber, where divers modes were suggested by them, for the settling this difference between the clergy and landholders, and two meetings were appointed at Maidstone in the spring of the next year, 1636, at which both parties appeared; when all the parishes in Romney Marsh agreed in the custom of two pence an acre for pasturage and wool, which is called sometimes, the tithe of dry cattle, excepting Warehorne, which was 2½d. and Old Romney, of which nothing was then found; and it was then agreed on all sides, that no man had ever heard or known wool in this marsh to have been ever paid in specie, the other tithes being paid or compounded for, and as to this parish in particular, the custom had been proved by depositions in the spiritual court, and by a sentence given in it according to this custom in 1602, in a suit between Lane, parson, and Cheefeman; and Sir John Honeywood, on behalf of himself and others, owners and occupiers in this parish, claimed a custom of two-pence an acre for pasturage and wool, three-pence for the cast of a colt, one penny for a calf, and one halfpenny for a lamb; all which was then acquiesced in, and has been submitted to as a custom ever since.* There is a *modus* of one shilling an acre on the grass land in this parish.

* This is taken from the breviary and other papers of Sergeant Twyden, (afterwards one of the judges of the king's bench,) who was one of the council retained in the cause.

CHURCH OF BURMARSH.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The King</i>	<i>Thomas Lane</i> , Nov. 13, 1593, obt. 1623.
	<i>Anthony Foxton</i> , A. M. Dec. 5, 1623, obt. 1631.
	<i>Thomas Heylin</i> , A. M. Feb. 28, 1631, obt. 1632. [†]
	<i>Arthur Coythmore</i> , March 2, 1632.
	<i>James Burnett</i> , obt. 1640. ^u
	<i>Alexander Burnett</i> , clerk, Nov. 23, 1640. ^w
	<i>James Watts</i> , A. M. Sept. 11, 1661, obt. 1662.
	<i>John Hurt</i> , A. M. Sept. 11, 1662.
	<i>George Jones</i> , A. B. May 21, 1673, obt. 1705.
	<i>Samuel Wightwick</i> , A. M. Nov. 28, 1705, obt. 1706.
	<i>John Honywood</i> , A. M. Nov. 20, 1706, obt. Sept. 16, 1737. ^x
	<i>John Head</i> , A. M. Nov. 21, 1737, obt. June 1754. ^y
	<i>Richard Smith</i> , A. M. Oct. 18, 1754, obt. 1772. ^z
	<i>William Wing Forde</i> , A. B. Dec. 22, 1772, the present rector. ^a

[†] Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 350.^u Ibid. vol. xx. p. 451.^w Ibid. p. 453.^x Also rector of Kingsnoth by dispensation.^y And vicar of Sellinge.^z And vicar of Alkham. See Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 3725.^a In 1772, by dispensation, rector of Snargate.

D I M C H U R C H.

THE next adjoining parish southward upon the sea thore, is Dimchurch, (written in antient records, *Demecherche*) lying in the same level of Romney Marsh,

Marsh, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it.

THIS PARISH is situated wholly in the level of Romney Marsh, adjoining southward to the sea, from which it is defended by an artificial wall of great strength, being the sole barrier which prevents the sea from overflowing the whole extent of the Marsh. This wall is usually known by the name of *Dimchurch wall*, and is about three miles in length, extending from Brockman's barn, eastward of this place, as far westward as Wallend, about a mile and an half from New Romney. As it is for the common safety, so it is supported by scots levied over the whole marsh, and the yearly expence of it is very great indeed, to the amount of 4000*l.* as the sea has lately increased with unusual force against it, insomuch as to call for every exertion for its preservation. It is more than twenty feet in height, and as much in width at the top, the high road from Hythe by Dimchurch to New Romney being along the summit for the greatest part of the length of it, and at the base it may be said to extend upwards of three hundred feet, being defended outward, down the sloping bank of it towards the sea, by a continued raddle-work of overlaths and faggots, fastened to rows of piles in ranges of three feet width, parallel with the wall, one above the other, for a considerable way; and across contrariwise by numbers of jetties, knocks, and groins, from the wall towards the sea, at proper distances, along the whole of it, to weaken the force of the waves, and at the same time stop the beach and shingle stones, which are continually thrown up, and to lodge them among the works, on the sides of the wall, as an additional covering and strength to it. Through the wall are three grand sluices, at proper parts of it, for the general sewing of the Marsh.

At a very small distance below the wall, lies the straggling village of Dimchurch, containing about
forty

forty houses, with the church and parsonage; a small distance from which is a house called NEWHALL, built in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, in which the courts, called the Lath, are held by the lords of the Marsh, and likewise by the corporation of it, who meet here and hold a general lath once a year, on Whit Thursday, to regulate all differences, and to take care that the Marsh laws are duly observed and executed, and make new ones for that purpose, and to see to the management and repair of the walls, sewers, and drainage of the Marsh, and to levy scots for the expence of them; a full account of which, as well as of the history, charters, and constitution of the Marsh, will be given hereafter, at the close of the description of the parishes within it.

The high road to Burmarsh, and likewise to Buttersbridge, and so on to West Hythe hill and the upland country, goes through this village, and is, as well as most of the roads hereabout, tolerably good, owing to the convenience of their being mended with the beach and shingle-stones. The inhabitants of it are of the lower sort, and, like others dwelling in the rest of the Marsh, are mostly such as are employed in the occupations and management of the level, or a kind of sea-faring men, who follow an illicit trade, as well by land as water. The country here looks very open, for there is scarcely a tree within the bounds of it, and for some miles further. The lands are chiefly grass, and towards the east there are great quantities of beach and shingle stones lying bare, with a very uneven surface, interspersed among the pastures, and continue so for a considerable breadth, as far as the town of Hythe, plainly shewing that the whole of it, as far as the foot of West Hythe-hill, was once covered by the sea, and in course of time, and by degrees, deserted by it.

THE MANOR OF EASTBRIDGE claims over great part of this parish, and the manor of Burmarsh over some of it, but the principal one in it is

THE MANOR OF NEWINGTON-FEE, alias DIMCHURCH, which extends likewise beyond the bounds of it into several others, and seems to have been so called from its having been accounted a limb of the manor of Newington Belhouse, near Hythe, as such it most probably had always the same owners; however that be, it appears, in the reign of king Henry VIII. to have been part of the possessions of Thomas, lord Cromwell and earl of Essex, before whose attainder, which happened in the 32d year of that reign, it came by purchase from him into the king's hands, together with the manor of Newington Belhouse, to which this of Newington-fee, as well as Brenset, seem then to have been accounted appendages,^b and it continued in the crown with them, till the 1st year of queen Mary, when it was granted to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, to hold *in capite*, who the next year passed it away to Mr. Henry Herdson, alderman of London, whose grandson Mr. Francis Herdson alienated it, in king James I.'s reign, to Mr. Henry Brockman, of Newington, in whose descendants it continued down to James Brockman, esq. of Beechborough, who dying in 1767, without male issue, bequeathed it by his will to the Rev. Mr. Ralph Drake, who afterwards took the name of Brockman, and his eldest son James Drake Brockman, esq. now of Beechborough, is the present owner of it. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

CHARITIES,

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY BEDINGFIELD, by will in 1693, gave all his lands in St. Maries, Woodchurch, and Liminge, towards the education of such poor male children, of such poor parents as did not receive alms of this parish, or out of any parish-stock, and whose parents were of the church of England; and that such children be kept to learning, and sent to one of the universities if capable, or put out to trade; to be taken out of the parishes of Dimchurch, Liminge, and Smeeth; and 5s. a piece to two poor

^b See Newington Belhouse before. Rot. Esch. an. 7 Edward VI. pt. 8, an 1 Mariæ, pt. 10.

women of those parishes, on the 25th day of December yearly, after they had received the sacrament. Which lands are vested in trustees, three of whom are, the minister and churchwardens of Dimchurch for the time being.

JOHN FINCH, gent. of Limne, by will in 1707, among other charitable legacies, devised his sixth part of 160 acres of marsh-land in Eastbridge, to the ministers, &c. of Limne and Eastbridge, and their successors, in trust, that they of Limne should dispose of two third parts of the rents of the same, as is therein-mentioned, and that the minister, &c. of Eastbridge, should dispose of the other third part to three of the poorest and eldest people of Eastbridge, which have been good, honest and industrious labouring people, who have never received alms or relief of that or any other parish, in case there should be so many poor found there; if not, to so many of the poor of Dimchurch, so qualified, which should make up the constant number of three half-yearly for ever.

The poor constantly relieved by this and Blackmanstone consolidated, as to this purpose, are about twelve, casually twenty.

DIMCHURCH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consists of one isle and one chancel, having a low pointed steeple at the west end, in which hang five bells. At the bottom of the tower of the steeple is an antient circular arch, ornamented. The isle is cieled, the chancel not. In the latter, within the rails, is a memorial for John Raisback, A. B. obt. 1787. Without the rails a memorial for John Fowle, gent. of Dimchurch, obt. 1753. In the isle, against the south wall, is a monument for Capt. Timothy Bedingfield, and Mary his wife, who lie buried near it. He died in 1693, arms, *Ermine, an eagle, gules, impaling argent, a lion rampant guardant, crowned, sable.*

This church, which is a rectory, was part of the possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine, and continued so till the dissolution of it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. where it has remained ever since, the king being the present patron of it.

It is valued in the king's books at 7*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* and the yearly tenths at 14*s.* 3*d.* There is a parsonage house and three acres of glebe. In 1588 it was valued at sixty pounds, communicants seventy-three. In 1640, the like. It is now of the value of about eighty pounds per annum.

In the petition of the clergy, beneficed in Romney Marsh, in 1635, for the setting aside the custom of two-pence an acre, in lieu of tithe-wool and pasturage, a full account of the proceedings in which has been already given before under Burmarsh, upon which it was then agreed on all sides, that wool in the Marsh had never been known to have been paid in specie, the other tithes being paid or compounded for; and as to this parish in particular, that the custom of two-pence an acre, as before-mentioned, for pasture and wool, which is sometimes called the tithe of dry cattle, had been proved by an indenture made between Richard Hudson, parson of Dimchurch, and Thomas Honywood, in the 43d year of queen Elizabeth.

There is *a modus* of one shilling an acre on all grass land in this parish.

CHURCH OF DIMCHURCH.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS

<i>The King.</i>	George Hudson, A. M. June 13, 1599, resigned 1605. ^c
	Robert Elye, A. M. Nov. 24, 1605, resigned 1619. ^d
	Henry Hills, A. B. April 30, 1619.
	Richard Burton, A. M. Nov. 13, 1625. ^e
	Basil Kennet, A. M. April 15, 1676, obt. 1686. ^f

^c See before, where he is called Richard.

^d He resigned this rectory for Smarden, and died in 1644.

^e Rym. Fæd. vol. xviii. p. 647. He continued rector likewise in 1635.

^f He held this rectory with the vicarage of Postling. He was father of White Kennet, bishop of Peterborough. Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 408, 1131. See Postling.

PATRONS, &c.

The King.

RECTORS.

William Smith, A. M. Dec. 3,
1686, obt. 1713.
Richard Bowes, LL. D. 1713.
resigned 1718.^s
Julius Decdes, A. M. Feb. 3,
1718, obt. April 19, 1752.^h
Claudius Clare, LL. B. June 11,
1752, obt. Dec. 1764.ⁱ
John Rayback, A. B. August 3,
1765, obt. Feb. 15, 1787.^k
William Webster, 1787, the pre-
sent rector.

^g He resigned this rectory for Eas-
ling, and was afterwards vicar of New
Romney,

^h Likewise prebendary of Canter-
bury, and rector of Great Mongeham.

He lies buried in Hythe church.

ⁱ And vicar of Limne.

^k He lies buried in the chancel,
within the altar rails.



ORGARSWIKE,

USUALLY called *Argaswike*, lies the next parish northward from Dimchurch, wholly in the level of Romney Marsh, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it. In antient writings it is written *Ordgareswice*, and probably took its name from some Saxon owner of it.

There is nothing worthy of notice in this parish, the lands of which are an entire flat of marsh-grounds, without a hedge or tree among them. There is but one house in the parish, which is the court lodge, consequently it has a miserable and forlorn aspect, notwithstanding which, the number of sheep and cattle interspersed over it, cannot fail to bring to mind the increase of wealth it brings to the occupiers of it. Near the above-mentioned house are a few stones, being the only remains left of the church.

THE MANOR OF ORGARSWIKE was given by Offa, king of Mercia, in 791, to Christ church, and it seems afterwards to have continued without interruption par-
cel

cel of the possessions of it. This manor appears, sometime before the reign of king Edward I. to have had, among other liberties, that of *free-warren* granted to it. For in the 7th year of that reign, the prior claimed it for this manor, when it was allowed him, for though he had never made use of it, yet by his charters of liberties he had a right to it. And king Edward II. in his 10th year, confirmed to the prior and convent, *free warren* in all their demesne lands in Orgariswick, among other places. In which state it afterwards continued, till the dissolution of the priory in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who settled it by his dotation charter, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose possessions it still remains.

The demesne lands have been from time to time demised on a beneficial lease, the interest of which was formerly in the Manwood's, afterwards of the Groves's, and is now of William Jemmett, esq. of Ashford. There is no court held for it.

The dean and chapter of Canterbury are likewise possessed of a marsh in this parish, called *Orgarswick marsh*, containing eighty-eight acres, which before belonged to the priory of Christ-church, (*ad hospitium*), which is demised by them on a beneficial lease.

There are no *parochial charities*, and there is not more than one person relieved in a twelvemonth.

ORGARSWIKE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which has been long since ruined, *ecclesia destructa*, is a rectory, which in the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, was valued at four pounds, and on occasion of its poverty was not taxed to the tenth. It is valued in the king's books at three pounds, and the yearly tenths at six shillings. It is now of the yearly value of about twenty pounds. There is one acre of glebe.

CHURCH OF ORGARSWIKE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

*The King, by lapse.**Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.*

RECTORS.

Daniel Bollen. A. M. June 18,
1631.¹*The same, second induction, Sept.*
6, 1633, resigned 1635.*William Tunstall, December 12,*
1625.*William Jordan, clerk, obt.*
1681.*William Culling, clerk, July 23,*
1681, obt 1709*David Jones, A. M. May 31,*
1709 obt. Aug 20, 1750^m*John Ainson, A. M. March 18,*
1751, obt. Dec. 13, 1787.ⁿ*Martin Benson, A. M. presented*
Dec. 1787, resigned 1791.^o*H J. Todd, A. M. 1791, resign.*
1792.^p*John Francis, A. M. 1792, the*
present rector.^q¹ Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 359.^m And rector of Upper Hardres.ⁿ Likewise rector of St. Martin's,
and vicar of St. Paul's churches, in
Canterbury, and one of the minor can-
ons of that cathedral.^o He was chaplain to the chapel of
Tunbridge Wells, and resigned thisrectory on being collated to that of
Metham, in Surry.^p He resigned this rectory for the
vicarage of Milton. See vol. vi.
p. 192.^q Likewise vicar of Willeborough,
and under master of the king's school,
Canterbury.


BLACKMANSTONE.

IS the next parish north-eastward from Orgarswike, lying in the level of Romney Marsh, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it. In Domesday it is written *Blachemenestone*, which name it took from one Blacheman, the Saxon owner of it. *Tune* signifying in Saxon, an estate or territory.

IT is very small, having no house within it. The court-lodge has been down for many years, a looker's
hut

hut being all that remains on the scite of it. The church was situated close on the other side of the road to it, of which there are only two or three stones remaining. The lands of it are mostly marsh, some of which are ploughed up, and the whole of it much the same as that of Orgarswike, last-described. This parish is assessed, with that of Dimchurch, to the relief of the poor, in which latter, whenever there are any, they are kept and maintained.

THE MANOR OF BLACKMANSTONE, at the time of the Norman conquest, was wrested from the Saxon proprietor of it; and given, with many other estates and manors in this neighbourhood, to Hugo de Montfort. Of him this manor was held by one Hervey, as appears by the survey of Domesday, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which, under the general title of the lands of Hugo de Montfort, above-mentioned, it is thus entered :

Herveus holds of Hugo, Blachemenestone. Blacheman held it in the time of king Edward the Confessor, and it was taxed for half a suling. The arable land is two carucates. In demesne there are and three villeins, with ten borderers with one carucate. There is a church and one servant. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth four pounds, and afterwards three pounds, now six pounds.

On the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugo, in the reign of king Henry I. the feignory of this manor, among the rest of his possessions, came into the king's hands, of whom it was afterwards held by a family named De Marinis, one of whom, Albericus de Marinis, held it *in capite* by knight's service, in the 12th and 13th years of king John, holding it of the castle of Dover, being part of those knights fees which made up the barony called the Constabularie there. Roger de Maryns died possessed of it in the 16th year of king Edward III. when it was found that Henry Haut was his next heir. In the 20th

year of which reign, Joane, widow of Roger de Maryns held a third part of this manor in dower, on whose death three years afterwards, Henry Haut became possessed of the entire fee of it, together with the advowson of the church.^r His descendant Sir William Haut, of Bishopborne, left two daughters his coheirs; of whom Jane, the youngest, marrying Sir Tho. Wyatt, of Allington, he in her right became entitled to this manor, with the advowson of the church, which, in the 33d year of king Henry VIII. an act having passed for that purpose, he exchanged with the king for other premises, and it remained in the crown till queen Elizabeth, in the 29th year of her reign, granted it to Roger Parker, esq. one of her pages, who not long afterwards conveyed it by sale to Sir William Hall, of Bibrooke, in Kennington, whose eldest son Nevill Hall, esq. alienated it, in the 6th year of king Charles I. anno 1630, to Sir Edward Hales, knight and baronet, of Tunstall, in whose descendants it continued down to Sir Edward Hales, bart. now of St. Stephen's, who passed it away in 1788 to George Gipps, esq. as he did to John Shoefsmith, esq. whose heirs are now entitled to it. There is no court held for this manor. There are no *parochial charities*.

BLACKMANSTONE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church has been in ruins for a long time past, and was so in the 26th year of king Henry VIII. as appears by the valuation of it in the king's books taken that year.

It is a rectory, and was formerly appendant to the manor, and continued so till coming into the hands of the crown from Sir Thomas Wyatt, by exchange in the 33d year of king Henry VIII. the king granted it next

^r Rot. Esch. anno 23 Edward III. See more of the Hauts under Bishopborne and Waltham.

year to archbishop Cranmer, and it has remained parcel of the see of Canterbury ever since, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it. It is valued in the king's books at four pounds, and the yearly tenths at eight shillings.^s In 1588 it was valued at sixteen pounds, communicants none.

CHURCH OF BLACKMANSTONE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

RECTORS.

John Spencer, S. T. P. ob. 1614.

John Sandford, A. M. June 15, 1614.

Jonas Ratcliffe, obt. 1626.

Christopher Collard, A. M. Sept. 15, 1626, obt. 1630.

Samuel Kinaffone, A. M. Nov. 20, 1630, obt. 1637.

William King, A. M. Sept. 11, 1637.

George Jones, A. B. April 19, 1667.

Samuel Warner, obt. 1721.

John-Henry Otte, July 14, 1721, obt. 1743.¹

John Kirkby, Nov. 19, 1743, obt. May 21, 1754.^u

Charles Saunders, LL. B. June 8, 1754, obt. 1755.^w

Robert Greenall, A. B. May 2, 1755, obt. Dec. 16, 1770.^x

Bladen Downing, A. B. Feb. 9, 1771, resigned 1778.^y

John Bearblock, April 1778, ob. May 1784.^z

Henry Dimock, A. M. May 1784, the present rector.^a

^s Blackmanstone *eccl. destructa*. Bacon's Lib Regis, p. 36.

^t He was prebendary of the church of Litchfield.

^{u w} Likewise vicars of Waldershare.

^x Likewise vicar of Waldershare, and in 1764 was collated to the curacy of Nonington with Wimlinfswold.

^y Likewise vicar of Waldershare,

and in 1777 was collated to the rectory of Iyechurch, which rectory he has since resigned. He is now rector of Quainton, Bucks.

^z And vicar of Westcliffe.

^a He was collated at the same time to the rectory of St. Edmund the King London, and is now (1798) a domestic chaplain, and librarian to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.



E A S T B R I D G E

LIES next northward from Blackmanstone, in Romney Marsh likewise, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it. It is written in Domesday, *Estbrige*; in other records, *Estbruge*.

IT HAS nothing worth mention in it, the whole of it being much the same as the adjoining parishes described before, only it is situated rather upon higher ground. In the northern part of the parish is an estate, formerly belonging to the family of Monins, afterwards Napleton's, then Butler's, of which name it was purchased by Denne, of Lyd, whose heirs now possess it. And above that, near Eastbridge church, is an estate, once part of the demesnes of the manor, formerly Twysden's, which now belongs to Charles Lowndes, esq. and the trustees of Mr. John Finch's charity, of Limne.

EASTBRIDGE was, before the Norman conquest, part of the possessions of Godwin, earl of Kent, and was afterwards given by the Conqueror to Hugo de Montfort. He appears to have held THE MANOR OF EASTBRIDGE in his own hands, *in demesne*, and accordingly it is thus entered in the record of Domesday, under the general title of his lands :

In Werde hundred, Hugo himself holds Estbridge in demesne. Alsi held it of earl Godwin, and it was taxed at one suling. The arable land is six carucates. In demesne there are three carucates, and two villeins, with thirty-six borderers having four carucates. There are eight saltpits, with the third part of a ninth saltpit, of twenty shillings. Half a fishery of eight pence. Wood for three hogs for pannage. There are two churches. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth ten pounds, now fifteen pounds.

On the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugh above-mentioned, in king Henry I.'s reign, this manor, among the rest of his estates, came into the king's hands as elcheats, and it continued so, as appears by the *Testa de Nevil*. in the beginning of king Henry III.'s reign, when it was valued at twelve pounds, and held by Stephen de Heringod, but it seems that he held it only at will, for afterwards that king, in his 13th year, granted this manor, with its appurtenances, to that eminent man Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and chief justice of England,^b with liberty to give or assign it to whomever he would, to a religious house or otherwise, to hold by the rent of one fore sparhawk yearly, in lieu of all services. Not long after which, he appears to have settled this manor, together with the advowson of the church, on the hospital of St. Mary in Dover, afterwards called the Maison Dieu,^c then lately founded by him, part of the revenues of which it continued till the reign of king Henry VIII. when, on the suppression of the hospital, this manor and advowson, came into the king's hands, where the manor itself remained till the 5th year of queen Elizabeth, who granted it, with all its demesne lands to Cuthbert Vaughan, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, in special tail, with remainder to her heirs for ever. She was daughter and coheir of Thomas Roydon, of East Peckham; she afterwards married Sir Thomas Golding, and dying in 1595, was buried at East Peckham. On their decease, *f. p.* this manor, with that of Honychild, in the adjoining parish of St. Maries, came to her two children by William Twysden, esq. of Chelmington, her first husband, viz. Roger Twysden, esq. and Margaret his sister, whose husband Richard Dering, esq. of Surrenden, whose se-

^b See more of him, vol. i. of this history, among the earls of Kent.

^c The deed of it is in the Surrenden library. Cart. 12 Edward III. N. 5, *pro maner. de Estbrig, &c.*

cond wife she was, became in her right possessed of this manor of Eastbridge, in whose descendants, baronets, of Surrenden, it has come down to the present proprietor, Sir Edward Dering, bart. now of that place.

There is no court held for this manor.

CHARITIES.

JOHN FINCH, gent. of Linne, by will anno 1707, devised his sixth part of 160 acres of marsh-land in this parish, to the ministers, churchwardens, and overseers of Linne and Eastbridge, in trust, that they of Linne should dispose of two third parts of the rents thereof to poor people, as therein-mentioned; and that they of Eastbridge should dispose of the other third part of the rent to three of the poorest and eldest people of this parish, who have been good, honest and industrious people, and of civil life and conversation, who have never received alms or relief of this parish or any other, and in case there should not be so many found there, then to so many of the poor of Dimchurch, so qualified, which should make up the constant number of three half yearly for ever, one payment to be made on the Sunday after Christmas-day, and the other upon the yearly day of his burial for ever. The annual produce is *q*l. 1*5*s. 6½*d*.

There is not more than one poor person relieved here yearly on an average.

EASTBRIDGE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Linne.

The church has been for many years in ruins. It seems to have been a handsome building, and being situated on a small rise, makes a very conspicuous object over the whole marsh, having the appearance of a stately well-built tower, with pinnacles at the top of it. There remain only some small part of the side walls and the east wall of the steeple. It appears to have consisted of one isle and one chancel, and to have been built of the quarry-stone. This church was an appendage to the manor of Eastbridge, and was given with it by Hubert de Burgh, in king Henry III.'s reign, to the hospital of St. Mary, alias the *Maison Dieu*, in Dover, as has been already mentioned, part of the possessions of which it continued till the suppression of the hospital

hospital in the reign of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, whence this rectory was afterwards granted to Sir John Baker, of Sissinghurst, his attorney-general, who conveyed it back again to the crown, where it remained till king Edward VI. in his 1st year, granted it, among other premises, to archbishop Cranmer.^d Since which it has continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 5l. 6s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 10s. 8d. In 1588 it was valued at twenty-five pounds, and there were no communicants, and in 1726 it was of the like value.

Sir Edward Dering's lands in this parish, being the demesne lands of this manor of Eastbridge, claim at this time an exemption from the payment of tithes.

CHURCH OF EASTBRIDGE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop</i>	<i>Edras, alias Thomas Simpson,</i> September 16, 1596, resigned 1604. <i>Thomas Simpson, A. B.</i> Feb. 27, 1604, obt. 1612. <i>Richard Sheldon,</i> Aug 5, 1612. <i>Drugo Bowd,</i> S. T. B. Feb. 18, 1625.
<i>The King, sede vac.</i>	<i>Edward Tuke, A. M.</i> June 4, 1646.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Samuel Smith,</i> obt. 1671. <i>John Hunt, A. M.</i> May 31, 1671, obt. 1673. <i>Francis Peck, A. B.</i> Dec. 2, 1673, obt. 1706. ^e <i>John Lewis, A. M.</i> 1706, obt. Jan. 16, 1747. ^f

^d Augtn. off. deeds of purch. and
exch. Kent, box F. 33.

^e Likewise rector of Saltwood.

^f See Saltwood before.

PATRONS, &c.

The Archbishop.....
The King, sede vac......
The Archbishop.....

RECTORS.

Sayer Rudd, M. D. Feb. 26,
 1747, obt. 1757.^s
Samuel Foster, June 1757, obt.
 1765.
Alexander James Smith, August
 17, 1765, obt. February 8,
 1784.^h
William Gunsley Ayerst, A. M.
 1784, resigned 1790.
William Tournay, A. M. 1790,
 the present rector.ⁱ

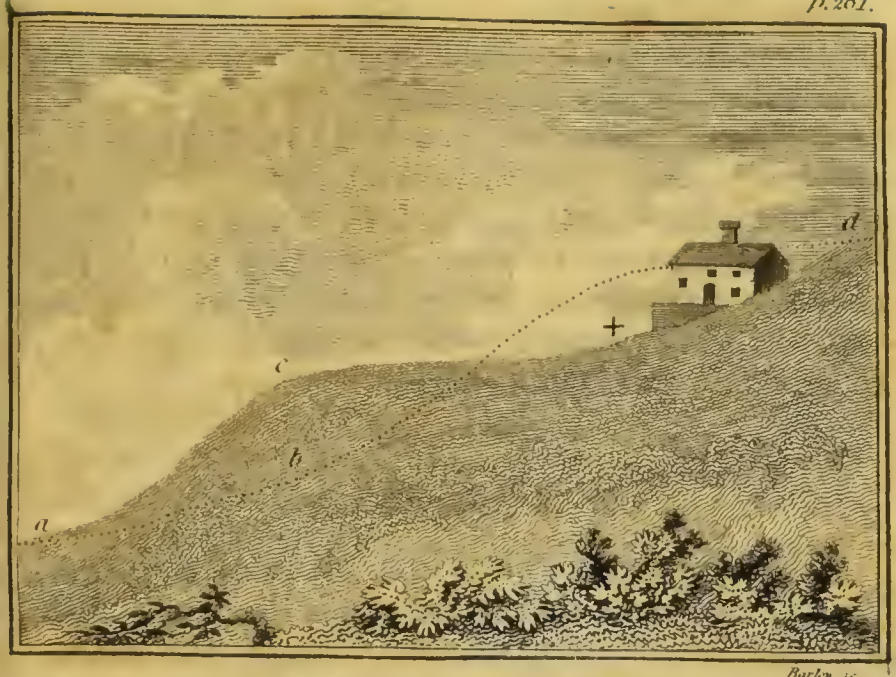
^g Likewise vicar of Westwell, and
 curate of Walmer.

^h He resigned this rectory in 1781,
 and had the sequestration of it granted
 to him, which he held till his death.

See the reason of his so doing, under
 Alkham.

ⁱ Also rector of Hope; likewise
 rector of Denton.





THE HUNDRED OF STREET.

THIS hundred lies adjoining to that of Worth northward. It is written in the record of Domesday, *Esfraites*, and in others of later times, *Strete*, taking its name from the street, or *via strata* of the Romans, near it, now usually called Stone-street, which led from Canterbury to Limne and Stutfal castle, within the bounds of it, of which further mention will be made hereafter.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. LIMNE *in part.*
2. SELLINDGE *in part.*
3. ALDINGTON *in part.*



4. HURST, *and*
5. BONNINGTON.

And the churches of those parishes; and likewise that part of the parish of STANFORD which contains WESTENHANGER, formerly

merly a parish of itself, though now united to it. *Two constables* have jurisdiction over it.

There is *a court leet* held yearly for the upper half hundred of Street, which is appendant to the manor of Aldington, and is held alternately at Aldington, and at Newin-green, and there is another court-leet for the lower half hundred, the king being lord of it. There are no rents or profits belonging to it. The constable, for the time being, holds it, and is at the expence of a steward, &c. the only business of it being to appoint a succeeding constable in his room.



L I M N E

LIES the next parish northward from Burmarsh, for the most part on the quarry or sand hill. It is written in antient records *Limne*, *Limpne*, and *Limene*, taking its name from the antient river Limene, which ran once below it, at the foot of the hill, where, and probably some way higher, the tide of the sea once flowed, through a sufficient channel for the passage of ships; forming here a commodious haven or port, called by the Romans *Portus Lemani*, but for want of a sufficient force of the fresh waters to repel the sand and beach, continually driven up hither by the sea, not only this haven was choaked up, but the channel of the river Limene itself, which afterwards directed the whole course of its waters another way, and this port, as well as the channel through which it once flowed, even to its entrance or mouth next the sea, has been for some hundred years found land, and pasturage for the cattle grazing on it. That part of this parish, in which the church and village are situated, lies within the hundred of Street, the south-east parts in the hundred of Worth, and the remainder, being the northern part of it, in that of Heane. The lower or southern part is within the level of Romney Marsh, where it is within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it.

THIS PLACE is acknowledged by most writers to have been that station of the Romans mentioned in Ptolemy's geography,¹ by the name of ΛΙΜΗΝ, and in the several copies of Antoninus's Itinerary, by that of *Portus Lemanis*,^k a port which was at that time of very eminent account. The river Limene, now called the Rother, or at least a principal branch of it, once flowed from Aplemore hither, by the foot of the hills, the cliffs of which still appear to have been washed and worn away by it. The channel where it ran is still visible, and the grounds along the course of it are now lower than in any other part of the marsh near it, the ditches remaining full here, when those higher, about Dimchurch and other places, are so dry, that there are no waters left to flow from them.¹ For want of the channel of this river to flow the grounds, there are many hundred acres of marsh lands, through which it once flowed, extending from Aplemore and Ruckinge quite across to Fairfield and Snargate, which are become a swamp, and great part of them under water for the greatest part of the year.¹ On this river, at the foot of Limne-hill, the Romans had the above-mentioned famous port, the only one they had on this southern shore of Kent, to which the sea flowed up at that time from the mouth of it, which probably was not far distant from Hythe westward, to defend which they had a strong fort about midway down the hill, in which, in the latter part of the Roman empire in Britain, was stationed a detachment of soldiers, called *Turnacenses*, i. e. of Tournay, in Flanders, under their commander, and at the general disposition of the count of the Saxon shore in Britain. Besides this, at the summit of the hill, where the castle, or archdeacon's house now is, was

¹ Book ii. See Camd. Brit. p. 256. Burt. Anton. p. 193, and Pancirolli Notitia.

^k See Somner's reasons for placing this port at Romney, in his Roman Ports, p. 37, 100.

¹ See Aplemore, vol. vii. of this history, p. 251.

most probably a watch tower, one of those five which the Romans, under Theodosius the younger, as Gildas tells us, built upon the southern coast of Britain, at certain distances, to watch the motions of the Saxons, and discover the approach of those pirates, whose invasions the fort below was of sufficient strength to repel.

To this place from the station of *Durovernum*, or Canterbury, was a Roman military road or street, now called Stone-street, lying straight and conspicuous for some miles at this time. The distance from one of these stations to the other, in Antoninus, being marked AD PORTUM LEMANIS, M. P. XVI. sixteen miles, which is answerable to much about the present distance of it. The fragments remaining of the fort above-mentioned, now called STUTFALL CASTLE, shew the walls of it to have been of a prodigious thickness. They are composed of rubble-stone, with a mortar mixed with small pebbles, the facings of them, excepting of one piece, being entirely gone. Those of them most entire throughout it, shew double rows of Roman tiles, fifteen and sixteen inches long, laid at about five feet distance apart, with their extremities curved down to clench one into the other, after the manner of those at Richborough castle. On the east and west sides are large fragments all down the hill. On the upper side of it are the most of them, seemingly in two lines about twenty-five feet distance from each other. At the upper north-west corner is part of a circular tower faced with squared stone, the inside filled up entirely solid. On the lower side next the marsh, there are no remains, perhaps the river, which ran beside it, might be a sufficient defence without any further addition. The area of it contains near ten acres of ground. The fragments remaining seem by length of time, the steepness of the hill, and what is more perhaps by their being stripped of their surface, to have been overthrown, and to have slipped from their original places. So that
there

there is no ascertaining the exact form of this fort, but by what can at present be conjectured, it was of a square form, with the upper corners a little rounded off. This fort most probably continued of use only so long as the harbour and port close to it remained. But the time when it was deserted by the sea, and rendered useless by being choaked up with beach and sand, and the river Limene's course hither by that means swerved up, and directed wholly into another channel, has never been ascertained, though it was probably very soon after the Romans had left this island. For it seems to have been very early after the coming of the Saxons, that the port of West Hythe became of note, in the room of this decayed haven and port. Whilst the port and haven here was in a flourishing state, there is no doubt but the town of Limne was equally so. Leland calls it the great old towne, and says, it failed with its haven, and that thereby West Hythe strait increased and was in price, the following is his account of it:

“ Lymme hille, or Lyme, was sumtyme a famosse haven and good for shyppes that
 The old castel of Lyme myght cum to the foote of
 longed to Rich. Knight the hille. The place ys yet
 of Hyve, late decesid. cawled Shypway and Old
 Haven. Farther at this day

the lord of the V portes kepeth his principal cowrt a lytle by est fro Lymmehil. Ther remayneth at this day the ruines of a stronge fortresse of the Britons hangingg on the hil and cummyng down to the very fote. The cumpase of the forteresse semeth to be a x acres and be lykelyhood yt had sum walle beside that stretchid up to the very top of the hille wher now is the paroch chirche and the archidiacon's howse of Cantorbury. The old walles of the castel made of Britons brikes, very large and great flynt set togyther almost indissolubely with morters made of smaule pybble. The walles be very thikke and yn the west end of the castel appereth the base of an old towre. Abowt this castel

yn

yn time of mind were fownd antiquites of mony of the Romeynes. Ther as the chirch is now was sumtyme withowt fayle an abbay. The graves yet appere yn the chirch and of the lodging of the abbay be now converted ynto the archidiacon's howse, the which ys made lyke a castelet embatelyd. Ther went from Lymme to Cantorbury a streate fayr paved, wherof at this day yt is cawled Stony streat. Yt is the straiteſt that ever I ſawe and towards Cantorbury ward the pavement continually appereth a iiii or v myles. Ther cummeth at this day thorough Lymme caſtel a litle rylle and other prety waters reſort to the places abowt Lymmehil; but wher the ryver Limene ſhowld be I can not tel except yt ſhowld be that that cummeth above Appledore . . . iii myles of, and that ys cours ys now chaunged and renneth a nerer way ynto the ſe by the encreſing of Rumeney marſch that was ſumtyme al ſe."^m Notwithſtanding its former ſize, it is now only a ſmall inconfiderable village, ſituated on the ſummit of the quarry-hill, having the church and the archdeacon's houſe at the corner of it. The latter, formerly called the caſtle, but now the court-lodge, is probably built on the ſcite of the antient Roman watch tower above-mentioned, on the edge of the almoſt perpendicular ſummit of it. It is a fine lofty caſtellated manſion, commanding an extenſive view over the Maſh and adjoining ocean ſouthward, from all which it is a moſt diſtinguiſhed object. Several ſprings riſe here out of the rock, one of which runs through the wall of the caſtle, and thence down the hill towards the maſhes. The centre of the pariſh is along the ridge of theſe hills, which are here an entire ſurface of ſtone, on each ſide of which it extends, as well into the Maſh ſouthward, to Botolphs, now called Butters bridge, which is ſuppoſed to have been the moſt antient ſtone bridge in England. It has lately been repaired with a new work of brick, ſo that

^m Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 141.

there is nothing of the antient masonry of it to be seen, as it does above the hills northward to Newin-green, and the high road from Hythe to Ashford. Upon the point of a hill between Hythe and Limne castle, a new battery of four guns has been erected, which commands the adjacent coast, and is intended as a covering to the three new forts described under Hythe.

About half a mile eastward from the church of Limne is a place called in old records *Shepway-cross*, which was formerly so considerable as to give name to the whole lath, which from hence was called the lath of Shepway. At this place in former times were held pleas and great assemblies relating to the cinque ports, and here only in early times did *the Limenarcha*, or lord warden of the cinque ports receive his oath, at his first entry into his office.

Prince Edward, son of king Henry III. being then lord warden, received from the barons of the cinque ports, their oaths of fidelity to his father, against those who were supporters of the barons in their wars against him.

There has been mention made before, in the description of Folkestone, of the opinion of that town and neighbourhood, that the hills there, being part of the same ridge of sand or quarry hills on which Limne is situated, slip or press forward at times towards the sea. The truth of which is in some measure corroborated by a similar instance on these hills here, in the autumn of the year 1726, in consequence of a very wet season, when the brow on the south side of the hill towards the marsh sunk between forty and fifty feet, and raised the lower parts of it nearly as much, which was not perceived by the farmer's family, who inhabited the house on it, till they found the change in the morning, by their door-cases not suffering their doors to open. The house was strangely rent by this accident, and had it not been built of timber, must have fallen,
as

as a very large barn near it did, which was built of stone, for one great crack of the earth went through the middle of it, and split a large kitchen chimney from top to bottom.^m

A sketch of it is given on p. 281, before, wherein the references are *a b c d* The profile of the land. *a* The flat of the land towards the sea. *d* The flat land at top, stiff ground and rocky. + The scite of the farm afterwards, which had not only sunk down from *d* forty or fifty feet, but was also moved somewhat towards *a*. *b* The lower part raised to *c*.

THE MANOR OF ALDINGTON claims over part of this parish; the town and village of Limne, together with the church, being within the bounds of it, and the manor of Wellop being an appendage to that manor.ⁿ

BEREWICK, now called Berwick, is a manor here, which lies about half a mile northward of Limne church, in the valley between it and Newin-green. It was given before the Norman conquest, by king Knute, to Eadsy, a priest, who in the year 1032 gave it to the monastery of Christ-church, in Canterbury. The copy of the grant of it may be seen in Somner's Roman Ports, a curious specimen of the manner of the donations of that time; among other revenues of the priory it was allotted to the archbishop, of whom it was afterwards held by knight's service, and continued so till after the Norman conquest. Accordingly it is entered in the record of Domesday, under that general title, as follows:

In Estraite hundred, Wills de Eddesham holds of the archbishop, Berewic as one manor. It was taxed at half a suling. The arable land is three carucates. In demesne there are two, and nine villeins, with nine borderers hav-

^m See Phil. Transf. vol. xxxv. No. 405, p. 551.

ⁿ See Augmentation-office, box Kent A. 14.

ing one carucate and an half. There are eighteen acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of twenty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth sixty shillings, and afterwards twenty shillings, now seven pounds, and yet it yields eleven pounds.

After which this manor appears to have come into the possession of the family of Auberville, in which it remained till Joane, daughter and heir of William de Auberville, marrying Nicholas de Criol, entitled him to it as part of her inheritance. At length his descendant Bertram de Criol dying *f. p.* Joane his sister carried it in marriage to Sir Richard de Rokesle, whose daughter and coheir Joane, about the middle of king Edward II.'s reign, marrying Thomas de Poynings, he became in her right possessed of it, and in his descendants it continued down to Sir Edward Poynings, of Westenhanger, on whose death in the 14th year of king Henry VIII. without legitimate issue, and even without any collateral kindred, who could make claim to his estates, this manor, among the rest of them, escheated to the crown, whence it was, by the king's bounty, soon afterwards conferred on his eldest natural son Sir Thomas Poynings, created Baron Poynings, of Ostenhanger. But in the 32d year of it, he, with Catherine his wife, exchanged this manor, with Westenhanger, and other premises, with the king, for other estates in other counties. After which this manor continued, in the same owners as Westenhanger, down to the family of Champneis, in which it is now vested, in the same proportions as that is, one sixth part in Miss Frances Champneis, and the two sons of John Burt, esq. deceased; and the remaining part in the Rev. William-Henry Burt Champneis. There is not any court held for it.*

* See a full account of the family of Champneis and the former owners of this manor, under Westenhanger, p. 75.

OTTERPOOLE, usually called *Afterpoole*, is a manor in the north-west part of this parish, which, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, was part of the possessions of Hugo de Montfort, accordingly it is thus entered in that record, under the general title of his lands :

Herveus holds of Hugo, Obirepole. Alrebot held it of king Edward, and it was taxed for one suling. The arable land is six carucates. In demesne there is one, and eleven villeins with two carucates, and one servant, and ten acres of meadow, and wood paying five pence for pannage. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth fifty shillings, and afterwards twenty shillings, now four pounds.

On the voluntary exile of Robert, grandson of Hugo above-mentioned, in king Henry I.'s reign, the feignory of this manor, among the rest of his estates, came into the king's hands, of whom it was afterwards held by the family of De Marinis, one of whom, Albericus de Marinis, held it in the 12th and 13th years of king John's reign, as appears by the inquisitions then returned into the treasury,^o *in capite* by knight's service, and by payment yearly to the ward of Dover castle. After which it passed in like manner as Blackmanstone, above-described, from his descendants into the family of Haut, and thence again by the marriage of Jane the youngest daughter of Sir Wm. Haut, of Bishopborne, to Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington, who in her right became entitled to this manor, which in the 33d year of king Henry VIII. he passed away, among other premises, to the king, in exchange for other manors and lands therein mentioned, pursuant to an act passed for that purpose the year before. After which the king granted it by sale to James Hales, sergeant-at-law, afterwards a justice of the common pleas, to hold *in ca-*

^o Lib. Rubr. Scacc. p. 132. See Mag. Rot. ejus an. rot. 12 a Chent. Madox's Exch. p. 392.

pite, and his grandson Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, alienated it, in the 21st year of queen Elizabeth, to Thomas Smith, esq. of Westenhanger, commonly called the Customer, whose grandson Thomas was created viscount Strangford. Since which it has continued, in the same descent of ownership as the manor of Westenhanger, down to the family of Champneis, in which it now remains, in the same proportions as that manor and Berewick before described, Miss Frances Champneis and the two sons of John Burt, esq. being owners of one sixth part, and the Rev. William-Henry Burt Champneis, the eldest of the sons of John Burt, esq. above-mentioned, being owner of the remaining part of this manor. A court baron is held for this manor.

BELLAVIEW, or *Bellavue*, so called from the beautiful view from it, is situated in this parish, near a mile south-westward from the church of Limne, being an antient moated seat, which in very early times belonged to the family of Criol, before they removed to Ostenhanger. Bertram de Criol, who was owner of it in king Henry III.'s reign, being constable of Dover castle and warden of the cinque ports. He left two sons, Nicholas, who married Joane, daughter of Sir William de Auberville, and John, whose inheritance came to Rokesley and the Poynings's, by female heirs. From Nicholas Criol, the eldest son above-mentioned, descended John Kyryel, gent. for so he spelt his name, who resided here, and died possessed of this seat of Bellavow anno 1504, the 20th of Henry VII. and was buried in St. Radigund's church, near Dover, next to Batreham Kyriell there, as his will in the prerogative-office, Canterbury, expresses it. He left one son John, who afterwards sold it to Richard Bernys, esq. who not long afterwards alienated it to Thomas Wombwell, of Northfleet, and he in the 25th year of the same reign of king Henry VIII. conveyed it to Peter Heyman, esq. of Sellindge, from whom it went by sale again not

long afterwards to Bedingfield, descended from those of Oxborough, in Norfolk, in whose descendants, who bore for their arms, *Ermine, an eagle displayed, gules, a crescent within a crescent, for difference*,^p it continued till it became the inheritance of several brothers, as co-heirs in gavelkind, who joined together in the sale of their respective interests in it, about the end of king James I.'s reign, to Sir Edward Hales, knight and baronet, of Tunstall, in whose descendants it continued till it was at length alienated to Green, and George Green afterwards sold it to William Glanvill, esq. of Ightham; on whose death in 1766 it came to his son William Glanvill Evelyn, esq. of that place, the present owner of it.

STREET is an eminent manor, situated at the western bounds of this parish, near the foot of the same ridge of hills, within the liberty of Romney Marsh. It is written in Domesday, *Estraites*, and afterwards usually *Court-at-street*, but vulgarly *Courtup-street*, taking its name from the court or manor of it, and its situation near the street, or *via strata* of the Romans. It was situated close to a town or hamlet once here, which was antiently called *Billerika*, as appears by the escheatrolls of the reigns of king Edward III. and Richard II. the ruins of which may in some measure be still traced out, especially near those of the chapel, which are more than midway down the hill, and was built for the use of the inhabitants of it, for the common report has been, that the town here had been once very large, though now there remains only a cottage near the chapel, and a house or two near the summit of the hill. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 142, says, "Billirica is a bowte a myle fro Lymme hille and at this day yt is a membre of Lymme parochie. Howbeyt there is a chapele for the howses ther that now remayne and this is

^p There is a pedigree of them in the Heraldic Visitation of Kent, anno 1574.

Cowrt-up-Streate, alias
Billirica, longeth to one
M. Coluyle Knight.

the chaple communely cawll-
ed Our Lady of Cowrt-up-
Streate, wher the nunne of
Cantorbiry wrought all her
fals miracles. Hard by this

chaple apere the old ruines of a castelet wherbi yt may
be thowght that the place and the towne ther was
cawled Bellirica as who showld say in Latyne, *Bello-
castrum*, and that the new name of Cowrt-up-Streate
began by reason of the place or court that the lord of
the soyle kept ther. The commune voyce is ther that
the towne hath bene large, and they shoe now ther
Signa Prætoriana, that is to say a horne garnished with
brasse and a mace. But the likelyhod ys that they
longed to Lymme sumtyme a notable towne and haven."

In the time of the Saxons, one Godwin had posses-
sions here, as appears in Somner's Treatise on Gavel-
kind, where there is a curious contract of marriage
made in those times, being a chirograph remaining
among the archives of Christ-church, in Canterbury,
which Godwin made with Byrthric, when he wooed
his daughter; in which he gave her one pound weight
of gold if she consented, and those lands at Strete and
Burwaremersh, with oxen, cows, horses, and bondsmen,
the longest liver of them to take all, the contract was
made at Kingston, before king Cnute, in the presence
of archbishop Living, the convents of Christ church
and St. Augustine, Æthelwines the sheriff, and many
others. And when the maiden was fetched away to
Brightling, in Suffex, there went with her, as sureties,
a number of persons; and the writing threefold was
kept in the convent of Christ-church, and in that of St.
Augustine, and the third Byrthric had himself. After
the Norman conquest, this manor was part of the pos-
sessions of Hugo de Montfort. Accordingly it is thus
entered, under the general title of his lands, in the re-
cord of Domesday,

In Estraites hundred, Hugo de Maneville holds of Hugo, Estraites. Ulnod held it of king Edward. It was taxed at two sulings. The arable land is eight carucates. In demesne there are two, and eleven villeins, with twenty-five borderers having five carucates. There is a church, and seven servants, and thirty acres of meadow. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth ten shillings, and afterwards four shillings, now eight pounds.

Ansfrid holds of Hugo one yoke, which one Sochman held in the same hundred of king Edward, and it was taxed at one yoke. The arable land is one carucate. There is that, with one villein, and two borderers, and one mill of twenty-six pence, and eight acres of meadow. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and now, it is and was worth forty shillings.

Robert Coc holds of Hugo one yoke, which one Sochman held, and it was taxed at as much. There is one carucate, with one borderer, and four acres of meadow. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and now, it was and is worth thirty shillings.

Of these three descriptions, the first of them, held by Hugo de Manneville, is certainly that, however doubtful the other two may be as parts of it, which was afterwards called *the manor of Streete*, the feignory of which, on the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugh above-mentioned, in Henry I.'s reign, came into the hands of the crown, as an escheat to it. After which it appears to have come into the possession of the family of Handelo, or Hadlow, who are mentioned in antient records of very high ascent, as lords of this manor, several of whom were men of eminence in those times, their arms being, *Two chevrons, on a canton a crescent*, in imitation of those of Criol, who bore the same *without the crescent*;^a one of whom, Nicholas de Hadloe, in the 41st year of Henry III. had a charter of *free-warren* for all his demesne lands

^a See Camden's Remains, p. 212.

in this county, and the grant of a market, and a fair yearly, at his manor of Court-at-street, holding it *in capite* of the king, as of his castle of Dover, by knight's service, being part of those which made up the barony, called the Constabularie, there. In the 10th year of king Edward II. John de Hadloe had licence to fortify and embattle his house here, among others belonging to him. At length Nicholas de Hadloe, in the next reign of king Edward III. dying without issue male, his daughters and coheirs became entitled to this manor; by which means, before the 20th year of that reign, it became separated, and in the hands of different owners. After which, *one moiety* of it appears to have come into the possession of John Colvile, who had married Alice, one of the daughters and coheirs of Nicholas de Hadloe. And in his descendants it continued down to Francis Colvyle, who seems to have died possessed of the whole of this manor in the 8th year of king Henry VII. *the other moiety* of it having in the mean time descended in the names of Lisle, St. Laurence, and Spicer,^r till at length the whole of it, by purchase or some other means, became vested in Francis Colvile above-mentioned. But his descendant Jeffrey Colvile, in the 35th year of king Henry VIII. alienated this manor to Edward Thwayts, whose grandson Edward Thwayts, in the 11th year of queen Elizabeth, passed it away to Edward Jackman, citizen and alderman of London, who died that year, on which it descended to his son John Jackman, who alienated it to William Hewett, esq. whose grandson Sir William Hewett, of Brickles, in Norfolk, by will in 1662, devised it to trustees, to be sold, which it afterwards was, to Mr. George Lovejoy, clerk, whose widow Mrs. Frances Lovejoy died possessed of it in 1694, and her heirs afterwards alienated it to Sir William Honywood,

^r See the escheat-rolls, an. 22, 35 and 36 Edward III. 10 Richard II. and 2 Henry V.

bart. of Evington, whose descendant Sir John Honeywood, bart. now of that place, is the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE CHAPEL here, of which some notice has been already taken before, usually called *the chapel of Our Lady of Court-at-street*, from its being dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, was built for the use of the inhabitants of the adjoining hamlet; and when that fell to decay, this chapel most probably became neglected, inasmuch, that in king Henry VIII.'s reign, it seems to have been mostly used for a hermit to dwell in; when, to hinder its total ruin, as well as to serve other purposes, Richard Master, parson of the adjoining parish of Aldington, encouraged a young woman, named Elizabeth Barton, who was troubled with fits, to counterfeited the prophetess of divine inspiration, and to make this chapel a place of note by her frequent resort to it, and miraculous conferences with our Lady of Court-at-street, the patroness of it. The commencement of this transaction happened in the 17th year of Henry VIII. anno 1525, and she continued her divinations and prophecies for some months, mean while her fame spread far and near, and coming to the ears of archbishop Warham, he granted a commission to Dr. Bocking and others, to examine into it, who, to shew their entire approbation of her conduct, accompanied her to this chapel, attended by many gentlemen and ladies, and near 3000 of the common people. Soon after this she was, by the archbishop, appointed a nun in St. Sepulchre's priory, where she continued, as usual, working her miracles and prophesying, and crying out continually on the advantages of performing vows and pilgrimages to this chapel, as by inspiration, being held in great estimation and reverence by persons of all ranks throughout the county, so that she acquired the name and character of the Holy Maid of Kent; and in this state she continued for several years, till the question of the king's marriage came to be moved, when she was persuaded

persuaded to prophecy on state affairs, especially on that subject, feigning to understand by revelation, that if the king proceeded in his divorce, he should not continue king for one month after. Upon which he, who had looked on this matter as unworthy his notice, commanded that she and her accomplices should be brought before the Star Chamber, where in 1533, they confessed the whole to be a cheat, before a great assembly of the lords. Upon which, they were sentenced to make their public confession, after sermon, at St. Paul's; and being imprisoned afterwards in the Tower, the matter being brought before the House, an act passed for their attainder, anno 25 Henry VIII.^a And accordingly, Elizabeth Barton herself, Richard Master, parson of Aldington, Edward Bocking, D. D. and Richard Dering, monks of Christ-church, in Canterbury; Henry Golde, clerk, parson of Aldermanbury; and Richard Risby, gent. were executed at Tyburn that year, and their heads set up in different parts of the town. John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and several others, were found guilty of misprision or concealment of treason, and to forfeit their goods and chattels, and be imprisoned during pleasure.^b In the conclusion of the act above-mentioned, all others who had been concerned in these impostures, were, at the earnest request of queen Anne, pardoned.

TO RETURN now to the remainder of the description of this parish, WELLOP, or *Wylhope*, is a manor in the south-west part of this parish, lying below the hill, within the liberties of Romney Marsh, which was part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and seems to have been an appendage to the archbishop's manor of Aldington, adjoining to it, and in the record of Domesday, in the description of that manor,

^a See an account of him under St. Peter's, in Thanet.

^b See an account of Elizabeth Barton and her transactions, in Somn. Cant. p. 37. Lamb. Peramb. p. 197.

under the general title of the archbishop's lands, there is this entry :

Of the manor of Aldinton, there lies in Limes half a yoke and half a virgate. The archbishop holds it in demesne, and has there one carucate and one villein, with eighteen borderers having one carucate and an half. There are seven priests who pay seven pounds and five shillings. The arable land is two carucates. It is and was worth twelve pounds, and it yet yields fifteen pounds.

The above description contained all the rest of the archbishop's estates in this parish, as well as the manor of Wellop, which afterwards continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury till the reign of king Henry VIII. in the 32d year of which, archbishop Cranmer exchanged the manors of Aldington and Wyllop, among other premises, with the king, for other estates elsewhere. Immediately after which, the king granted the scite and demesne lands of this manor to Mr. John Knatchbull, to hold for eighty years, as king James I. in his 8th year, did to Eldred and Whitmore, for sixty years, after which king Charles I. granted them, together with the manor itself, in fee to Sir Edward Hales, knight and baronet," in whose descendants it continued down, till at length it was sold to Green, and Mr. George Green alienated it to William Glanvill, esq. of Ightham, since whose death the inheritance of it is become vested in his son William Glanvill Evelyn, esq. now of Ightham. A court baron is held for this manor.

THERE IS AN estate called COMBE, in this parish, which formerly belonged to the Dennes, of Dennehill, and was afterwards purchased by the executors of the will of Dr. William Harvey, of Folkestone, who conveyed it to the trustees of the school and charity founded by the Doctor, in Folkestone, in whom it now continues vested.

" Rolls temp. interregni, Augtn. off. rot. 54, N. 173.

There were formerly several families of good account residing in this parish, who had estates here and in this neighbourhood. Among others, the Knatchbulls, Knights, Faggess, Kyryells, and Finches, as appears by their wills remaining in the Prerogative-office, in Canterbury.

CHARITIES.

WILLIAM FORDRED, by will in 1550, gave to this parish, among others, a portion of the rents of 25 acres of land in St. Mary's parish, in Romney Marsh; the portion of which to this parish is of the annual produce of 4l. 12s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to be distributed annually on Christmas day to the poor, and vested in trustees.

WILLIAM PANTRY, by will, gave to the poor an annuity of 10s. to be paid yearly out of lands in Limne, at Lady-day.

VALENTINE NOTT, by will about the year 1614, gave an annuity of 8s. per annum out of lands in Limne and Saltwood, to be always paid at Shrove tide.

JOHN WHITE, in 1616, devised to the poor the yearly sum of 10s.

MR. WILLIAM HEYMAN, by deed anno 22 James I. 1624, gave the sixth part of the rent of 27 acres of marsh-land in Warehorne to three poor householders of Limne and Sellinge, to be nominated by his next heir male at the common law, or if such could not be found, then by the feoffees of this charity, to be paid to them half yearly, or rather if it might be quarterly; for ever. Two of them to be always of that parish which should be most burthened with poor. It produces 3l. and 1l. 10s. per annum alternately.

MR. THOMAS GOMELDON, by will about the year 1703, gave 8l. to be put out for the benefit of the poor.

MR. RICHARD SPAIN, of Postling, by will in 1704, gave to the poor of Lymgne 30l. the interest to be distributed for ever on his birth-day, being the 1st of January.

The interest of the money given by the two last-mentioned wills was regularly paid till 1746, since which there is no account in the parish-books of its having been paid, nor is it known in whom the money is vested.

JOHN FINCH, gent. of Limpne, by will in 1707, gave all his 6th part of 160 acres of marsh-land in Eastbridge, to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the parishes of Limne and Eastbridge, in trust, that they of Limne should dispose of two third parts of the rents thereof, now of the annual produce of 14l. 8s. 4d. to six of the poorest and eldest people of this parish, who have never received alms or relief, one half upon the Sunday after Christmas-day, and the other upon the yearly day
of

of his burial (which was Feb. 7th), and he gave his three fifth parts of 43 acres of land, in Eastbridge and Newchurch; and all his three five-and-twentieth parts, the whole in 25 parts to be divided, of two parcels of fresh marsh, called Cowlands, in Newchurch, to the minister, &c. of Limne and Newchurch, upon trust, that the minister, &c. of Limne should dispose of two parts out of three of the rents and profits of the said land, now of the annual produce of 13l. 16s. 11d. to eight persons, of the like description as those above-mentioned, on the said days for ever. And he further devised to the minister, &c. of Limne, all that his fourth part of one sixth part of 160 acres of marsh-land in Eastbridge, upon trust, that the said minister should preach a sermon yearly, in Limne church, on the day of his burial, for which he should be allowed out of the rents yearly 20s. And that the remaining part of the profits of the rents, now of the annual produce of 5l. 8s. 1½d. should be disposed of then by the said minister, &c. to five poor people of this parish, as before-described, upon the said days for ever.

The poor constantly relieved are about thirty-five, casually twenty-five.

LIMNE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of its own name.

The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, stands on the edge of the rock at the south-east corner of the village. It is a fine antient building, of two isles and a high chancel, having a square tower, which stands in the middle of the south isle, and separates it from the chancel. There are five bells in it. In the chancel is a monument and several memorials for the Bridgers, tenants of the court lodge; arms, *Argent, a chevron, sable, between three crabs, gules*. In the north isle is a memorial for Henry Bagnal, vicar of Limne, who left one son Henry, rector of Frittenden, obt. 1748. On a stone, coffin fashion, a cross, having at the top a *quarterfoil*, and at bottom a *cross formee*. The north isle only is ceiled. In the north wall of it is an antient tomb, with a low pointed arch, and a memorial for Capt. Isaac Batchelour, obt. 1681; arms, *On a bend, three fleurs de lis, between three wings*. There are two stones, coffin-shaped, with crosses on them, very antient,

tient, which are placed as two steps from the porch into the church. The church-yard, which is wholly on the north and east sides, is remarkably large. There are several very antient tombs in it, but the inscriptions are illegible.

The church of Limne was part of the antient possessions of the archbishopric, and continued so till archbishop Lanfranc gave it to the archdeaconry, at which time, or very soon afterwards, it seems to have been appropriated to it, being the first possessions it ever had. The parsonage-house, since called the court-lodge, or Limne castle, is situated on the edge of the hill, close to the west end of the church. It is a large antient castellated mansion, with gothic arched windows and doors, and embattled at the top, having a semicircular tower at the west end. It seems to have been formerly much larger. The offices belonging to it in the outer court, or farm-yard, are likewise built of stone, with arched doors and windows, and the whole inclosed with walls of the like sort, all seemingly very antient. The lower part, near the foundation southward, appears to be much more antient than its superstructure, which is believed to have been great part of it built out of the ruins brought from those of Stutfall castle, for several Roman or British bricks appear dispersed in different parts of it. Leland says, there was once an abbey in it, and by the description of the archbishop's manor of Aldington, in Domesday, to which Limne seems to have been an appendage, it appears to have had an ecclesiastical community in it, for it is there said to have had at that time seven priests, who paid a rent to the archbishop. But of what establishment these priests were, is uncertain, for I find no mention made of them elsewhere, and it is most likely their community was dissolved, and they were dispossessed of it, at the time of this gift of it to the archdeaconry. Since which this parsonage, with the court-lodge, tithes, and glebe lands appropriate, together with the advowson of the

the vicarage of the church of Limne, has continued to this time part of the possessions of the archdeaconry of Canterbury.

The parsonage, with its appurtenances before-mentioned, consisting of the house, yards, &c. the great tithes of this parish and West Hythe, with 112 acres of arable and pasture, and forty acres of woodland in Limne, with other land in West Hythe and Stanford, is demised in a lease for three lives, to William Glanvill Evelyn, esq. but the presentation to the vicarage the archdeacon retains in his own hands.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, this vicarage, on account of its poverty, was not taxed to the tenth.

It is valued in the king's books at 7l. 16s. 8d. but it is now a discharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of thirty-four pounds. In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and eighty-one, and it was valued at thirty pounds per annum.

CHURCH OF LIMNE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archdeacon.

VICARS.

William Mericke, A. B. March 16, 1584, obt. 1610.^w

John Francis, A. M. June 20, 1610, resigned 1616.^x

Thomas Martyn, A. B. Dec. 7, 1616.

Thomas Cheste, obt. 1620.

Thomas Kingsmill, A. M. Sept. 23, 1620.

Richard Jaggar, A. M. in 1637.^y

SEQUESTRATORS.

Peter Bonny, obt. 1676.^z

^w He lies buried in this church. Before his time, this vicarage had been held for a long time by sequestrations.

^x And rector of Bishoptorpe with Barham.

^y He continued till 1644, when he was obliged to leave it through the confusion of the times.

^z He was buried in this church.

PATRONS, &c.

The Archdeacon,*The King, hac vice*,
The Archdeacon,

SEQUESTRATORS.

George Gifps, resigned 1679.^a
Abdia Morris, obt. 1680.
Jeshua Barton, obt. 1702.^b

VICARS.

Henry Bagnal, A. M. 1702, and
was afterwards inducted as
vicar, on July 25, 1723, ob.
Nov. 23, 1748.*Claudius Clare*, LL. B. Dec.
14, 1748, obt. Dec. 1764.^c
George Lynch, A. M. Jan. 28,
1765, obt. Nov. 19, 1789.^d
Stephen Tucker, A. M. 1789, re-
signed 1794.^e
Anthony Hammond, M. A. 1794,
the present vicar.^f^a Afterwards perpetual curate of
Wye, vicar of Brenfet, and curate of
Fairfield.^b He and his predecessor were vi-
cars of Sellindge.^c Likewise rector of Dimchurch.^d In 1770 a dispensation passed forhis holding the consolidated rectory of
Cheriton and vicarage of Newington,
with this vicarage.^e He resigned this vicarage for that
of Linsted.^f And rector of Ivechurch.

SELLINDGE.

NEXT to Limne, north-westward, lies the parish of Sellindge, written in Domesday, *Sedlinges*, and in later records as it is at present, both *Sellinge* and *Sel-lindge*. The church and village are within the hundred of Street, being the greater part of it, and the remainder, being the northern part of it, within the hundred of Stowting.

THIS PARISH lies about six miles from Ashford, great part of it on high ground, and from the views over the neighbouring country is not an unpleasant situation in dry weather. It is two miles and an half long, and more than a mile and an half broad, and is watered by three streams, one of which rises at Postling, and is called the Old Stour, and being here joined by the two other streams from Stowting and Braborne,

Braborne, then flows on towards Ashford. In the centre of the parish, the Ashford road towards Hythe, leads across it over a common, called Sellindge-lees, having a number of houses built round it, Somerfield-hall standing on the side of it. About a quarter of a mile from the lees stands the church, upon the knoll of a hill, with the vicarage close to it, and a little farther on the other side of the stream, a hamlet of houses, called Stonehill. The soil of this parish is in general very wet and swampy. In the southern part it is mostly quarry stone, the middle a deep sand, and the rest a very stiff clay. The whole of it is very hilly, and the grounds in it mostly pasture. There is but very little coppice wood in it. There are two fairs held here annually, on May 21st and Oct. 11th, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

There is a part of this parish, which lies in Romney Marsh and hundred of Worth, at a distance from the rest of it, is still called *Tattenham*, being situated between Dimchurch and Blackmanstone, in both which parishes likewise part of it lies. It formerly belonged to the Scots, of Scots-hall, afterwards to Smith, whence it passed to Hales, and Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's, some years since sold it to Geo. Gipps, esq. now M. P. for Canterbury.

William Tylle, alias *Sellinge*, a man of great reputation both for learning and wisdom, though Selling near Faversham has had the universal credit of his birth, was undoubtedly born in this parish, and most probably at Somerfield, where his parents then resided. He became a monk at Christ-church, in Canterbury, on which, as was usual, he deserted his family name and took that of his birth-place. He was afterwards prior there, being elected in 1472, and died in 1495, after having been employed by king Henry VIII. in several embassies abroad.*

* See Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 2971.

THE MANOR OF SELLINDGE was, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, anno 1080, part of the possessions of Hugo de Montfort, to whom William the Conqueror had given it, among many other estates, for his services on his expedition hither. Accordingly it is thus entered in that record, under the general title of his possessions :

In Estraites hundred, Herveus holds of Hugo, Sedlinges. Osward held it of king Edward. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is seven carucates. In demesne there are three carucates, and eight villeins, with twenty-five borderers having four carucates. There are two churches, and one mill of thirty pence, and thirty-six acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of six hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth eight pounds, and afterwards one hundred shillings, now seven pounds.

On the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugh above-mentioned, in Henry I.'s reign, this manor, among the rest of his estates, came into the king's hands as an escheat. After which it appears to have been granted to William de Planers, a Norman, whose estates having been seized on by the king as escheats, king John, in his 6th year, granted this manor to Geoffry his natural son,^h who died at Rochell, *s. p.* Upon which it was granted to William de Putot, who was succeeded in it by Hugh de Vinon, and in the 21st year of king Edward I. he claimed this manor before the justices itinerant, holding it by knight's service, of Dover castle, this being one of those fees which made up the barony, called the Constabularie, there. Soon after which this manor seems to have been *divided into moieties*, ONE OF WHICH was held by Peter Fitz-Reginald, who held it *in capite* by knight's service, at his death anno 16 king Edward II. After which it passed into the family of

^h Rot. Pat. *de terr. Normannorum datis*, N. 179.

Fitz-Roger, as appears by the Book of Aid levied anno 20 Edward III. Sir Roger Fitz Roger died possessed of a moiety of this manor in the 26th year of the above reign, holding it *in capite*, but his descendant Thomas Fitz-Roger dying *f. p.* in the 5th year of king Richard II. Elizabeth his sister entitled her husband John Bonneville to it; and on her death anno 2 Henry V. their son William Bonneville succeeded to it.

THE OTHER MOIETY of this manor, in king Edward II.'s reign, appears by the inquiries taken of all the lands held by knight's service, to have been in the possession of Cicele de Beauchamp, and in the 17th year of the next reign of king Edward III. Sir John Beauchamp, of Hacche, in Somersetshire, died possessed of it, leaving John his son an infant, who died *f. p.* upon which, Cicele his sister, married to Turberville, and John Merrett, the son of Eleanor his other sister, shared his inheritance, and upon the partition of it, this moiety of Sellynge manor was allotted to the former, who held it in like manner as the other moiety was held by the Fitz-Rogers.ⁱ After which it passed into the family of Tiptoft, and anno 11 king Edward IV. it was found by inquiry, that John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, who had been beheaded the year before, for his adherence to the house of York, king Henry being at that time restored to his power, was possessed of it at his death. He left a son Edward, then an infant, who on king Edward's regaining the crown, was restored to his father's titles, but he died anno 3 Richard III. *f. p.* leaving his three aunts his heirs, of whom Joane, the second, married to Sir Edmund Inglethorpe, on the partition of their inheritance, became entitled to his moiety of this manor, and likewise to the other moiety afterwards by purchase from the heirs of Bonneville, and died possessed

ⁱ See Dugdale's Baronetage, vol. i. p. 253.

of the whole of it. After which it passed into the name of Morton, for I find Agnes Morton died possessed of this manor in the 9th year of Henry VIII. but in the 20th year of that reign Dorothy Filoll was become possessed of it, who that year assigned it over to trustees, and they sold it to Willoughby, in which name it continued down to Sir Francis Willoughby, who sold it to Ralph Heyman, esq. afterwards of Somerfield, in this parish, whose descendant Sir Peter Heyman, bart. at the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign, sold this manor, with his seat of Somerfield, and the rest of his estates in this parish and neighbourhood, to Thomas Gomeldon, esq. afterwards of Somerfield. After which this manor passed in like succession as that seat, as will be further related hereafter, to William Dicconson, esq. and Meliora his wife, whose trustees, an act having passed for the purpose, about the year 1776, sold this manor, with Somerfield, Haringe, and Wilmington, manors subordinate to it, in this parish and Limne, to Thomas Hayman, gent. afterwards of Somerfield, the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

HARINGE is a manor, lying at the southern boundaries of this parish, next to Limne, which seems to have been included in the description of the estate of Hugo de Montfort, in the record of Domesday transcribed above, on the exile of whose grandson, and his estates being seized on by the crown as elcheats, in king Henry I.'s reign, it was immediately afterwards granted to Hugh de Gurney, or Gournay, descended from him of the same name who is in the list of those who attended William the Conqueror in his expedition from Normandy hither. After that name was extinct here, the family of De Sharsted held it, one of whom, Robert de Sharsted, lived in the reigns of king Edward II. and III. and his heirs paid aid for it in the 20th year of king Edward III. one of whom was Henry Brockhull, of the family of Brockhull, in Salt-

wood, who likewise possessed some interest in Wilmington and Somerfield manors, in this parish, and in this name the property of it continued till the latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign, when it was conveyed to Sir Edmund Inglethorp, owner of Sellindge manor as before mentioned, since which it has passed in like manner down to Thomas Hayman, gent. of Somerfield, the present owner of it.

THE MANORS OF WILMINGTON AND SOMERFIELD, formerly called *Somerville*, were antiently the property of a family of the name of Wilmington, who resided at the mansion of Somerville-court, one of whom, Stephen de Wilmington, held them in the reign of Edward I. by knight's service, of the castle of Dover, being part of those which made up the barony, called the Constabularie, there. Roger de Wilmington died possessed of them anno 10 Edward III. leaving four daughters his coheirs, who married Orderne, Brockhull, Browning, and St. Laurence, and they shared these manors, then called the manor of Great Wilmington, (to distinguish it from another, called Little Wilmington, in Limne, which has always had the same owners) and Somerville between them. After which, on a partition made of their estates, these manors and this seat were allotted to St. Laurence. At length Katherine, daughter and sole heir of Thomas de St. Laurence, carried them in marriage to Sir William Apulderfield, who about the latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign conveyed them to Ashburnham and Tylle, the latter of whom afterwards became by purchase possessed of the whole of it, of which Richard Tylle died possessed in the last year of king Richard III. anno 1485, and he by will devised his place in Sellynge, with the lands called Wilmington among others, to his eldest son William Tylle, whose grandson of the same name leaving one sole daughter and heir Elizabeth, she carried these manors and estates, about the middle of Henry VIII.'s reign,

reign, anno 1527, in marriage to Peter Heyman, esq. afterwards of Somerfield, whose lands were *disgavelled* by the act of 2 and 3 Edward VI. His descendant Henry Heyman, esq. of Somerfield, was created a baronet on April 12, 1641, anno 17 Charles I. being descended from Peter Heyman, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king Edward VI. they bore for their arms, *Argent, on a chevron engrailed, azure, three cinquefoils, or, between three martlets, sable.*^k His son Sir Peter Heyman, bart. at the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign, alienated this seat of Somerfield, with the manors of Sellindge, Wilmington, and Haringe, to Thomas Gomeldon, esq. of London, before which Sir Edward Walker, garter, had in 1662 granted arms and crest (with an augmentation) to William Gomeldon and Richard Gomeldon, both of London, (the former being afterwards sheriff of London anno 1670, 22 Charles II.) sons of Roger Gomeldon, merchant, supposed to be of the antient family of Gomeldon, which arms were, *Or, on a fess wavy, gules, three mullets of the field*; to which was added the augmentation of *On a canton, azure, a fleur de lis, or.* He served the office of sheriff in 1674, and afterwards began to rebuild this seat of Somerfield court, which he never lived to finish. In relation to which I have been assured, that Mr. Gomeldon, with Mr. Morris, of Horton, and Mr. Duncombe of the West, were private treasurers and managers to that unfortunate prince king James II. in his mercantile capacity, for not only whilst he was duke of York, but after he came to the crown, he carried on a considerable traffic as a merchant. When the king fled to France, *it is said*, they had a large balance in hand, which he soon afterwards demanded of them, but they set him at defiance for the recovery of it, so that it remained with them; and

^k Pedigrees of Heyman, Vistn. co. Kent, 1574 and 1619, and in Collins's and Kimber's Baronetage.

out of this money Morris paid for Horton manor, and built Mount Morris, as Gomeldon did Somerfield, and the third, who had by far the largest proportion for his share, added greatly to that accumulation of property, which the Duncombes afterwards possessed in the West of England. He died in 1703, leaving two sons, William and Richard, and a daughter Meliora, who on the deaths of both her brothers, *f. p.* became, by the entail of her father's will, entitled to these manors and estates, and entitled her husband, Thomas Stanley, esq. of Preston, in Lancashire, to them, but he having been attainted for treason in 1715, they became forfeited to the crown during their joint lives, and vested in the commissioners of forfeited estates, who sold their interest in them to Sir William Smith. Richard Stanley their son, in whom the inheritance of these estates remained, became on his father's death entitled to them, but being adjudged insane, he became subject to a commission of lunacy, in which state they continued till his death, *f. p.* when William Dicconson, esq. and Meliora his wife, became entitled to them, and they procured an act for vesting them in trustees for sale, and they accordingly soon afterwards conveyed these manors, with the seat now called *Somerfield-hall*, to Mr. Thomas Hayman, who rebuilt this seat, (which had remained unfinished from the time of its first building till then, and afterwards resided in it, and he is the present possessor of it.

HODIFORD, now usually called *Great Hodiford*, to distinguish it from an estate adjoining to it, called *Little Hodiford*, once part of the same, is a manor situated at the north-west boundary of this parish. It was antiently written *Hodiworde*, as appears by some charters in the register of Horton priory, and it once gave name to a family who resided here, one of whom was John de Hodiford. They were succeeded here by the Cardens, who were for some time possessed of it, and continued so till it was at length alienated, in
queen

queen Elizabeth's reign, by John Carden to James Cobbes, gent. of Aldington, who died in 1587. His grandson James Cobbe, in king Charles the 1st.'s reign, sold this manor to Thomas Godfrey, esq. who afterwards resided here, being the son of Thomas Godfrey, esq. of Lid, by his second wife; from whose first wife descended the Godfreys, of Heppington, and from his third wife those of Wye.¹ He died possessed of it in 1664; his grandson Thomas Godfrey, esq. likewise resided here, and died possessed of it in 1699, *f. p.* After which it became divided, Amye his sister possessing one part of it, called *Little Hodiford*, now in the possession of her descendant. William Hugesen, esq. of Stodmarsh), and his first cousin Peter Godfrey, esq. of Woodford, possessing the other part of it, called *Great Hodiford*, in which the manor and seat were included. On his death, on the division of his estates, his eldest son Thomas Godfrey became entitled to this of Great Hodiford, which he by will in 1772, devised to Mr. David Gravier, who has since taken the name of Godfrey, and is the present owner of it.

CHARITIES.

WILLIAM FORDRED, by will in 1550, gave to this parish, among others, a proportion of the rents of 25 acres in St. Marie's parish, in Romney Marsh, which portion is of the annual produce of 6l. 18s. 8d. to be distributed annually to the poor, and vested in certain trustees.

WILLIAM HEYMAN, by deed in 1624, gave the sixth part of 27 acres of marsh-land in Warehorne, now of the annual produce of 4l. 10s. to three poor householders and settled inhabitants, of honest behaviour, of this parish and Limne, to be nominated by his next heir male at the common law, or if such could not be found, then by the feoffees of this charity. Two of the poor householders to be always of that parish most burthened with poor.

THERE ARE given by persons unknown, to the relief of the poor of this parish, six acres of land, four of which are known by the name of Roysfield, lying near the church. Likewise a

¹ See more of this family under Lid hereafter.

house, called the Swan-house, with two acres of land. Also two pieces of land, containing 13 acres and an half, called Great Knoll, Little Knoll, and Little Barrington. All which are vested in the churchwardens and overseers, and are of the annual produce of 20*l*.

VALENTINE KNIGHT, gent. in 1614, gave by will 8*s*. to be paid yearly out of a farm, called the Pinn, in Bonnington, for the relief of the poor ; which is vested in the churchwardens and overseers.

MRS. SARAH GODFREY, of Hammersmith, by deed in 1636, gave to the poor a house, called Pysyng's cottage, and one acre of land, vested in the churchwardens and overseers, of the annual value of 1*l*.

MRS. ELIZABETH LUDWELL, widow, by her will in 1765, gave the yearly sum of 1*l*. 6*s*. out of a tenement, to be distributed to the poor of this parish yearly on Christmas-day, vested in the churchwardens and overseers.

THOMAS GODFREY, ESQ. of London, who was a great benefactor to the poor in his life-time, by paying yearly 40*l*. for placing four boys apprentices, and for putting twelve poor children to school, left by will in 1769 the sum of 5*l*. per annum, charged on his personal estate, to be distributed yearly to ten poor men and women of this parish, who do not receive alms, which is vested in the churchwardens and overseers, and his representative William Godfrey, esq. of London, still continues to pay 5*l*. per annum for 12 poor childrens' schooling ; which sum was lately vested in Mrs. Elizabeth Lynch, formerly of Heyton, but since deceased.

The poor constantly relieved are about twenty-five, casually fifteen.

THE PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, contains two isles and two chancels, having a pointed turret at the west end. In the south chancel is a stone, having on it figures, with an inscription in brass, for John Bernys and Joane his wife, He died in 1440. Near it is a monument for Peter Heyman and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Till having both their effigies kneeling thereon, with their arms cut in stone, but the colours gone. In the high chancel a memorial for Thomas Godfrey, only son of Peter Godfrey,

Godfrey, late of Hodiford, obt. *f. p.* in 1699. A mural monument for Thomas Godfrey, esq. of Hodiford, who had twelve sons and four daughters. He lived forty-seven years in this parish, obt. 1664.

The gallery was built in 1630, at the cost of Walter Mantell, esq. of Horton priory, who had married Anne, daughter of Henry Hart, gent. of this parish. On the front is carved in wood, the coat of Mantell, with six quarterings. These Harts of Sellindge bore for their arms, *Three harts heads, caboshed.*^m

The church of Sellindge seems to have been given by Hubert de Burgh, in king Henry III.'s reign, to the hospital of St. Mary, afterwards called the Maison Dieu, then lately founded by him in Dover. Notwithstanding which, in the 8th year of Richard II. it was become part of the possessions of the abbot of Pontiniac, to whom it was then appropriated, the vicarage not being taxed to the tenth, on account of the smallness of its income. How it came back again to the Maison Dieu, does not appear, but it continued part of the possessions of that hospital till the dissolution of it in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the hands of the crown, where the rectory or parsonage of this church remained till the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, who exchanged it, among other premises, with archbishop Parker, at which time it was valued to the archbishop at eight pounds per annum beyond reprises, except a yearly pension of five shillings to the archdeacon, in which state it continues at this time, being now part of the possessions of his grace the archbishop. But the advowson of the vicarage seems to have remained in the crown to this time, the king being still the patron of it.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 7l. 4s. 5d. It is now a discharged living, of the clear

^m There is a pedigree of the Harts in the Herald's office, marked D. 18, f. 122.

yearly certified value of fifty pounds. In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and forty-five. In 1645 it was valued at fifty pounds, communicants one hundred and eighty-eight. There is a vicarage-house and twenty acres of glebe.

CHURCH OF SELLINDGE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Crown.

VICARS.

Richard Barnes, A. M. Oct. 2, 1612, and in 1629.

Richard Burton, A. M. April 9, 1638, obt. 1676.

Abdie Morris, A. B. June 8, 1676, obt. 1680.

Joshua Barton, clerk, Oct. 25, 1680, obt. 1705.

Laud Cade, LL. B. June 23, 1705, obt. June 1731.

John Head, A. M. August 9, 1731, obt. June 1754.ⁿ

John Edward Wilson, A. B. 1754, obt. 1761.

John Dawson, July 6, 1761, obt. July 1772.

Charles Moore, A. M. August, 1772, resigned 1778.^o

John Conant, A. M. March, 1778, the present vicar.^p

ⁿ In 1737 he was presented to the rectory of Burmarsh, which he held with this vicarage by dispensation.

^o He was likewise rector of Cookstone, *dioc. Reffen.* which he held with this vicarage by dispensation. He resigned this vicarage on being presented

to that of Boughton Blean, which he now holds with the rectory of Cookstone. Also a six preacher of Canterbury Cathedral.

^p He holds the rectory of St. Peter's, Sandwich, with this rectory by dispensation.

A L D I N G T O N,

USUALLY called *Allington*, is the next parish south-westward from Sellindge, being written in the earliest records *Ealdintune*, which name implies the antiquity of it. The greatest part of it, is in the hundred

dred of Street, and the remainder of it, including the church, in that of Bircholt Franchise.^a

THE PARISH of Aldington is exceedingly pleasant and healthy. The great ridge of quarry or sand hills cross it in length about two miles and an half, and it extends northward into the vale beyond them as far as the Old Stour, and on the other side southward into Romney Marsh, in all about two miles. On the ridge of quarry-hills is the village of Aldington, through which the road leads from Limne to Smeeth and Ashford, having the church on the north east side of it, and the court-lodge and parsonage-house on the opposite sides of the church-yard, from whence there is an extensive prospect over Romney Marsh and the sea on one side, and the inland country on the other. There are several hamlets in it, as at Aldington-corner, Stone-street-green, which lies in the vale near the river, and at Claphill, where the quarry-hills end, and you descend from it into the clays towards Mersham. Still further westward is Aldington-Fright, corruptly so called for the Frith, which was once a chace, for deer and wild beasts, belonging to the archbishop's manor of Aldington, where they ranged at large as in a forest. This is now a large heath, of a very uneven surface, about two miles in length, and near as wide, but it is separated into two parts by some cottages and lands inclosed round them, which have been purloined from it. Round the whole of the Fright, there are numbers of houses and cottages, at different distances from each other. At the entrance of it, at the south-east corner, is a large old timbered mansion, being the court-lodge of *the manor of Poulton Stansted*, belonging

^a Since the printing of the former part of this work, I find, notwithstanding all printed authorities are to the contrary, that the church of Aldington, (conformable to the account of it in Domesday) is within that part of this parish within the hundred of Bircholt Franchise, in the description of which it ought therefore to have been inserted.

to the archbishop, and leased out for many years past to the family of Gilbert, now held by Donald Macdonald, esq. About three quarters of a mile north-west from Aldington Fright, is a very remarkable hill, called *Colliers bill*, which I believe is just within the parish of Mersham, and belongs to Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart. It is high and stands single, being of a conic form, and what is worthy of note here, though it may be no uncommon thing in other places, it has at the very top of it, a large pond, which does not give rise to any of the springs below, nor communicate with them, except when the water in it is very flush and runs over; nor has it ever been dry, when by a very dry spring and summer almost all the springs and ponds below round the country have been so for a considerable time, during which the surface of this pond has been generally of large extent, and has had a considerable depth of water in it.^r The corn-land in this parish is very fertile. There is some hop-ground, and but little wood, most of which lies to the southward of the village, on a height, in which is a very conspicuous toll of trees, called Aldington-knoll; and at no great distance from thence an estate called *Merwood*, or *Merrud*, which formerly belonged to the Huggessens, of Provender, and now to Sir Joseph Banks, and Sir Edward Knatchbull, barts. The ridge of clay-hills begins here, and as they go on widening their distance from the quarry-hills, the course of which is north-west, continue west south-west along the edge of Romney Marsh, of which they are the boundary, and so on by Bonnington and Ruckinge to Warehorne, where they end.

A younger branch of the family of Cobbe, or Cobbes, as they were originally called, was settled at this place in king Edward IV.'s reign, in the person of Thomas Cobbes, the youngest son of John Cobbes, of Cobbes-

^r See Pack's Explanation to his Chart, p. 87.

place, in Newchurch, their mansion here being situated not far from the church, and was called *Goldwell*. Thomas, son of Thomas above-mentioned, died here in 1528, from whom descended those of this place, Bilsington, Chilham, and other parts. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron between three cocks, gules, combed and gilled, or.** At length one of them sold this estate to White, since which it has become but of little account, and is at this time divided into shares, the property of at least twelve different persons.

THE MANOR OF ALDINGTON was given in 961, by queen Ediva, mother of king Edmund and king Edred, by the name of Ealdintune, among others, to Christ-church, in Canterbury, free from all secular service, except the repairing of bridges, and the building of fortifications. After which it remained till archbishop Lanfranc, in the Conqueror's reign, on the partition of the possessions of that church between the monks and himself, for before that time their revenues were enjoyed as one common stock, this manor was allotted to the latter. Accordingly in the survey of Domesday it is thus entered, under the general title of the archbishop's lands :

In Limo Wart lest, in Belicolt hundred, the archbishop himself holds Aldintone in demesne. It was taxed at twenty one sulings in the time of king Edward the Confessor, and now for fifteen sulings. The arable land is one hundred carucates. In demesne there are thirteen carucates, and two hundred villeins all but ten, with fifty borderers having seventy carucates. There is a church, and thirteen servants, and three mills of sixteen shillings, and three fisheries of twenty one pence. There are one hundred and seventy acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of sixty hogs. In its whole value in the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth sixty two pounds, and

* Pedigree of Cobbe in Heraldic Visitation, anno 1619.

as much when he received it. It now yields one hundred pounds and twenty shillings.

The archbishop himself holds the ville called St. Martin's, and it belongs to Esturfete, and lies in that hundred, and it was taxed for one suling and an half. The arable land is In demesne there are two carucates, and thirty-six borderers. To this land there belong seven burgesses in Canterbury, paying eight shillings and four-pence. There are five mills of twenty shillings, and a small wood. In this ville Radulphus holds half a suling of the archbishop, and there he has two carucates and an half. In the time of king Edward the Confessor the half suling of St. Martin was worth seven pounds, and the other half suling was worth four pounds. In Romenel there are as many as twenty and five burgesses which belong to Aldint: the archbishop's manor and they were and are now worth to the lord six pounds.

Then follows in the same record, a description of the lands belonging likewise to this manor in Limne and Stowting, both which have been already transcribed above, in the account of those parishes; all which plainly shew how great and extensive it was at that time. The mansion of it afterwards became the residence of the archbishops, who had a large park here, and a chase for beasts of the forest, adjoining to it, which, with the healthiness as well as pleasantness of the situation, probably induced archbishop Morton, in king Henry VII.'s reign, to add much to the buildings of this house, which, as well as the manor, continued in this state till archbishop Cranmer's time, who finding himself unable to resist the torrent, was obliged to give up this, among the rest of his best manors and palaces, most of them the antient possessions of his see, by a forced exchange to king Henry VIII. in the 31st year of that reign,¹ who for some time

¹ Augtn. off. box Kent A. 14, and ib. 14^b. See also ibid. off. box C. 10. Box Kent, E. 75.

kept the mansion and park of it in his own possession, and purchased lands of different persons to add to it, and make the park more complete, and it remained in the crown till king Edward VI. in his first year, granted this manor, with all its members and appurtenances, to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, to hold *in capite*, who in the 3d year of that reign, joined with Joane his wife in the reconveyance of it to the king, in exchange for other premises elsewhere. After which it continued in the crown till the reign of Charles I. when the king, by his letters patent, granted the manor itself, with its appurtenances and rents of assise in Southre, Northsture above and beneath, Wald, Sibbersnoth, Newchurch, and Oxney, (the scite and demesnes of the manor having been granted to others, as will be mentioned hereafter) to Nicholas Siddenham, esq. and Edward Smith, gent. to hold in fee, at the yearly rent of 26ol. 17s. 4½d. After which it passed by sale into the family of Randolph, of Biddenden, and Herbert Randolph, esq. recorder of Canterbury, died possessed of it in 1724, having been twice married, whose issue by his first wife, has been already mentioned under Biddenden.* By his second wife he had eight children, Thomas, D. D. president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; Grace, who died unmarried in 1775; George, of Bristol, M. D. Dorothy, married to Roger Huggett, clerk, of Eaton; Charles, bred to the law; Francis, D. D. principal of Alban-hall, in Oxford; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Dimmock; and Anne, to James Bannister, both of Bristol. By his will he gave this manor to the seven younger children of his second marriage above-mentioned, who about thirty years ago joined in the sale of it to Mr. John Mascall, of Ashford, who died possessed of it in 1769, and his son Robert Mascall,

* See vol. vii. of this history, p. 135.

esq. of Ashford, has lately sold it to William Deedes, esq. of Hythe, the present owner of it.

The fee-farm rent before-mentioned of 26ol. 17s. 4d. which is still paid for this manor, has been for many years vested in the family of Brockman, and is now in James Drake Brockman, esq.*

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor. About ninety years ago the owner, Mr. Randolph, required the tenants to appear and make personal service at this court, or in lieu to make composition for their default, which brought a considerable profit, but this has been wholly refused by the tenants for a considerable time past.

BUT *the scite and demesnes of the manor of Aldington*, which had remained in the crown from the reign of king Edward VI. were first granted by James I. anno 1610, to John Eldred and James Whitmore, for a term of years, and then by king Charles I. by letters patent in his 5th year, among other premises, to Sir Edward Hales, knight and baronet, to hold of his manor of East Greenwich by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in capite*, or by knight's service, in fee ferme for ever, but he was only a trustee for Sir Dudley Diggs, into whose possession they then came, and in his descendants they continued down to Thomas Digges, esq. of Chilham castle, who in 1724 passed them away by sale to Mr. James Colebrooke, of London, whose son Robert Colebrooke, esq. alienated them in 1775, under the authority of an act to Thomas Heron, esq. of Newark-upon-Trent, afterwards of Chilham castle, and he that same year sold them to William Deedes, esq. of St. Stephen's, whose son of the same name is the present owner of them.

* See a decree in the Exchequer anno 1705, concerning the proportion of the land-tax to be allowed from this rent, and appeal to the house of lords in 1706, when the decree was affirmed, in Brown's Cases in Parliament, vol. i. p. 131.

The court-lodge stands close on the north side of the church-yard, being the remains of the archbishop's mansion. It is built of the quarry-stone, with ashlar door and window cases, &c. The chapel is entire, and is now made use of as part of the house.

SHRYMPENDEN is a manor here, which was in king Charles I.'s reign, part of the possessions of the family of Kingsley,* and William Kingsley, archdeacon of Canterbury, died possessed of it in 1647, on which it descended to his eldest son George Kingsley, of Canterbury, whose grandson Capt. William Kingsley left one son William, a lieutenant-general, and two daughters, Alice, married to Stephen Otway, gent. of Maidstone, and Caroline. At his death he devised this manor to his two daughters, who in 1741 joined in the sale of it to Mr. James Colebrooke, of London, whose son Robert Colebrooke, esq. in 1775, alienated it with the Chilham estate to Thomas Heron, esq. who that same year sold it, with other estates as above-mentioned, to William Deedes, esq. of St. Stephen's, whose son of the same name is the present owner of it.

RUFFIN'S HILL, is an antient mansion here, on the hill, at a small distance from the church, which took its name from a family, who were the early possessors of it, one of whom, Robert Ruffyn, as appears by the register of St. Radigund's abbey, was in very early times constable of Saltwood castle, in this neighbourhood. After this name was extinct here, the Godfreys, owners of the adjoining manor of Hurst, under which a farther account of them will be given, became possessed of it, in which it continued down to Thomas Godfrey, who died in 1490, anno 6 Henry VII. and was buried in this church, leaving two sons, Thomas and Humphry, who both dying *s. p.* their two sisters succeeded to their inheritance, Agnes, married to William Blechenden, of Mertham, and Rabege,

* See more of the Kingsleys, vol. vii. p. 551.

to John Clerke, gent. of this parish, and on the division of their estates, the latter had Copherst, in this parish, and the former had this seat of Ruffin's hill,^y and in his descendants it remained down to Humphry Blechenden, esq. descended from Nicholas de Blechenden, of Mertham, in king Edward the 1st.'s reign. They bore for their arms, *Azure, a fess nebulee, argent, between three lions heads erased, argent, collared, gules.* He rebuilt this mansion, and died possessed of it in 1639, leaving several children, of whom the eldest, Thomas Blechynden, prebendary of Canterbury, succeeded him in it, and resided mostly here. He died possessed of it in 1663, and was buried at the upper end of the little chancel, at the feet of his father, in this church.^z His son of the same name, in the year 1677, alienated it to Julius Deedes, esq. of Hythe, whose descendant William Deedes, esq. of Hythe, is the present owner of it.

SIMNELLS, or *Simnolds*, as it is sometimes spelt, is an antient seat in this parish, about a mile from the church, which had formerly owners, who gave name to it, one of whom, Robert Simnell, as I find by a will in the Prerogative-office, in Canterbury, was possessed of it as late as the reign of king Henry VI. and then sold it to Thomas Crosby, of Aldington, who died possessed of it in 1460, and left it to his son Thomas. After which it passed into the possession of the Godfreys, and in king Henry VII.'s reign, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Godfrey, and coheir of her brothers, entitled her husband William Blechenden to the possession of it. How long it continued in his descendants does not appear, but before the restoration of king Charles II. it was become the property of John Cason, esq. of Woodnesborough, who in 1663 alienated it to Thomas Blechynden, gent. of Alding-

^y There is a pedigree of them in Vistn. co. Kent, anno 1574.

^z His will is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

ton, who afterwards resided here. His son John Blechynden likewise resided at Simnells, who left Anne his wife surviving, and she joined with her eldest son Thomas, gent. of New Romney, in 1715, in the sale of this estate to Stephen Haffenden, clerk, of Egerton, whose grandson Stephen Greenhill, his daughter's son, succeeded him in it, and his grandson of the same name is now entitled to it.

COPTHALL, or *Cophall*, is an estate in this parish, situated in the valley, at no great distance westward from Ruffin's hill. It was formerly the property of the family of Knight, who had resided here from the reign of king Henry VIII. and in whom it continued down to Henry Knight, gent. of Cophall, who died possessed of it in 1687, leaving one daughter Katherine, but by his will he devised his house and land here to James Symons, of Aldington, his executor, who sold it to Hogben, whence it passed in 1681 to Mr. John Baker, who in 1702 sold it to Laud Cade, clerk, and he in 1728 passed it away to William Stanley, who by will in 1734 devised it to his four daughters, one of whom marrying Mr. John Franklyn, of Littleborne, he in her right became possessed of a fourth part of it, and afterwards purchased the remaining parts of the other three sisters, and in 1777 alienated the whole of it to William Deedes, esq. of St. Stephen's, whose son of the same name is the present owner of it.

COPHURST is an estate in the southern part of this parish, and partly down the hill, which was antiently the property of the family of Godfrey, owners likewise of Harst, in which it continued down to Thomas Godfrey, who resided here, and dying possessed of it in the 6th year of king Henry VII. was buried in this church, as has been mentioned before, at which time it was called Cophurst, otherwise Bastard. He gave it by will to his two sons Thomas and Humphry, successively, remainder to his two daughters, Agnes and

Rabege. Agnes, the former, married William Blechenden, and Rabege married John Clerke, and they, on the deaths of their two brothers, *f. p.* became entitled to this estate, among the rest of their inheritance, and on the division of it, the latter, in right of his wife, became possessed of Cophurst. From the Clerkes it passed into the name of White, one of whose descendants alienated it to Honynwood, in which family it has continued down to Sir John Honynwood, bart. of Evington, the present possessor of it.

CHARITIES,

WILLIAM FORDRED, of Sellindge, by will in 1550, gave to the poor of this parish, among others, a portion of the rents of twenty-five acres of land in St. Maries' parish, in Romney Marsh, the proportion of which to this parish is 4*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* to be distributed annually on Christmas-day, and vested in certain trustees.

WILLIAM PANTRY, by will in 1587, gave to the poor, an annuity of 10*s.* to be paid yearly out of lands, called Cabbin lands, in Limne, to be distributed yearly at Lady-day, by the minister and churchwardens.

THOMAS WHITE, D. D. bishop of Peterborough, gave by his will, 240*l.* to be laid out in good security, and 10*l.* of the interest of it to be distributed yearly among twenty poor householders; but it has been for many years lost through a mistake, and has not been since recoverable.

THOMAS HOGGEN, late of Aldington, by will in 1712, gave to twenty poor families one shilling each, out of a piece of marsh land, called Shrowbury, in Bilfinger.

The poor constantly relieved are about forty, casually 25.

ALDINGTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, is large and handsome, and consists of two isles and two chancels, having at the west end a handsome tower steeple, well and strongly built, the top of it being covered with lead, flat and without battlements, seemingly as if unfinished. This steeple was begun about the year 1507, and went on so slowly, most probably for want of money, that it was not finished in 1557,

as appears by the legacies left towards the work of it, in several wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury. There are six bells in it, cast about twenty-four years ago. The south chancel, dedicated to St. Mary, belongs to the two estates of Ruffin's hill and Simnells. In it is a memorial for William Deedes, M. D. obt. 1738. Memorials for Mary, daughter of Edward Metcalf, widow of Henry Gregory, obt. 1707; and for Humphry Blechinden, esq. of Ruffin's hill, obt. 1639. A monument for John Blechynden, esq. of Simnells, who died an immature death, being then married to his second wife, and father of a numerous issue. He lived the latter part of his life at Monkton, in Thanet, obt. 1607, arms, *Blechynden* impaling a *lion rampant, gules*. In the north chancel a stone, having in brass the figures of a man and woman, under his feet a dog, and below them three sons and two daughters, and an inscription for John Weddeol, gent. and Maud his wife, obt. 1475. In the south isle was a tomb for James Godfrey and Katherine his wife, now defaced. On the outside, at the south-east corner of the church, there appears to have been an adjoining chancel or chantry, but there is no account remaining of it.

The church of Aldington, with the chapel of Smeeth annexed, being exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, was appurtenant to the manor of Aldington until the exchange made by the archbishop with king Henry VIII. as has been above related, in which, though the manor was granted to the king, yet all presentations and advowsons being excepted out of it, the patronage of this church continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, as it does at this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

There was a vicarage endowed in this church in the 24th year of king Edward I. anno 1295, which continued so in the 5th year of king Edward IV. in which

year William Pope died vicar of it, as appears by his will in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, but I find nothing of it afterwards.

This rectory of Aldington, with the chapel of Smeeth, is valued in the king's books at 38l. 6s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 3l. 16s. 8d. In 1588 it was valued at one hundred and sixty pounds, communicants one hundred and ninety-seven. In 1648 here were communicants two hundred and fifty-six, and in Smeeth one hundred and eighty. There are about fourteen acres of glebe land belonging to this rectory. There is a modus of nine-pence per acre on the grass-land here, except when sown with corn, grain, flax, or planted with hops, in lieu of all tithes whatever; to break through which, there was a suit in 1754, between Dr. Chapman, then rector, and Smith, who was an occupier of such lands here, in which the rector was cast.^a

The rector supports voluntarily a school here, for reading English and writing.

*CHURCH OF ALDINGTON, with the CHAPEL OF
SMEETH annexed.*

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	RECTORS
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Thomas Linacre, M. D. in 1509.^b</i>
	<i>X Erasmus Roterodamus, March 22, 1511, resigned the same year.^c</i>
	<i>John Thornton, D. D.^d</i>
	<i>Richard Masters, A. M. Nov. 18, 1514, obt. April 21, 1535.^e</i>

^a See Vexey's Reports, vol. ii. p. 506.

^b And rector of Mersham.

^c He resigned it soon afterwards, on condition of a pension of 20l. per annum being paid out of it by Dr. John Thornton, who was collated to it in his room.

^d Suffragan, bishop of Dover. See Ducarel's Report. p. 129.

^e Afterwards D. D. Erasmus says, he was a young man well skilled in divinity, but being a principal encourager of Elizabeth Barton, *the Holy Maid of Kent*, he was attainted and executed at Tyburn. See before, under Limne, and Wood's Ath. vol. i. fasti, p. 21.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

<i>The King, jure preg.</i>	<i>John Caldwell</i> , M. D. 1558, vacated 1592. ^f
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Charles Fotherbye</i> , S. T. B. May 1592, obt. March 29, 1619. ^g
	<i>John Simpson</i> , D. D. inducted April 1619, obt. 1630. ^h
	<i>Robert Austin</i> , D. D. in 1636.
	<i>Elias Juxon</i> , A. M. inducted April 1661.
	<i>Alban Eales</i> , A. M. inducted May 1665.
	<i>George Screven</i> , A. M. inducted June 1670.
	<i>Herbert Richards</i> , A. M. April 1671, obt. 1678.
	<i>John Brazier</i> , D. D. inducted 1678, obt. 1679.
	<i>William Cade</i> , A. M. inducted March 30, 1680, obt. 1706. ⁱ
	<i>John Iblut</i> , inducted 1706, re- signed 1708.
	<i>James Janeway</i> , inducted June 1708, obt. 1739. ^k
	<i>John Chapman</i> , D. D. inducted August 1739, obt. Oct. 14, 1784. ^l
	<i>David Ball</i> , LL. B. 1784, the present rector. ^m

^f Dean of Rochester, and vacated on being made bishop of Salisbury. See Wood's Ath. fasti, vol. i. p. 110, 124.

^g Dean of Canterbury, and lies buried in that cathedral.

^h Prebendary of Canterbury, and was buried in the nave of that cathedral. In 1626, by dispensation, rector likewise of Sandhurst. Rym. Fæd. vol. xviii. p. 87;

ⁱ See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. fasti, p. 217. He lies buried in this church.

^k And rector of Wotton by dispensation.

^l Likewise rector of Saltwood, which he resigned on being presented to that of Mersham, which he held with this rectory by dispensation. See more of him before under Mersham.

^m Before vicar of Chislelet.

H U R S T,

ANTIENTLY called *Falconers Hurst*, from a family who were once the possessors of it, lies the next parish southward, near the foot of the clay hills, being

partly within the level of Romney Marsh, and the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it, and partly within that of the county.

HURST is a parish but little known, and of as little account, lying near the foot of the clay-hills, next to the level of the Marsh, in which the lower or southern part of it is, but the upper or northern part is without that jurisdiction, and within that of the justices of the county. There are but two houses in it, nor is there any thing worth further mention in it.

THE MANOR OF HURST, was given by Henry II. to William, son of Balderic, to hold *in sergeantry*, by the service of keeping one hawk, for the king and his successors, at their pleasure, whose descendant Godfrey le Huton, afterwards surnamed Le Falconer, from his tenure of this mansion, possessed it in the 43d year of king Henry III. From which circumstances likewise it gained the name of Falconers Hurst, and as sometimes knights service was annexed to a sergeantry, so this manor was held likewise by the service of the 60th part of a knight's fee.ⁿ He died possessed of this manor, held as above-mentioned *in capite*, in the 7th year of king Edward I. His son Robert le Fauconer, in the 21st year of that reign, was allowed free-warren, view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and beer, and other liberties within this manor; and from him it descended to John Fauconer, who, in the 17th year of king Richard II. was found to die possessed of this manor of Herst Fauconer, with the advowson of the church, held as above-mentioned, bearing for his arms, in allusion to their tenure here, *Quarterly, argent and azure, a falcon volant, or.* He left two sons, Henry, who from his residence at Michelgrove, in Suffex, had taken that name, and John, who retained the name of Fauconer. Henry Michelgrove, the eldest son, succeeded him in this ma-

ⁿ Mag. Rot. 34 Hen. III. m. 1^b. Madox's Excheq. p. 453.

nor and advowson, and died the next year, as did John his son, three years afterwards, an infant, and in wardship to the king. On which John, his uncle, who had taken the name of Michelgrove, succeeded him here, as did his descendant of the same name in the 1st year of king Henry IV. leaving an only daughter and heir Elizabeth, who afterwards carried this estate, as well as the seat of Michelgrove, in marriage to John Shelley, esq. afterwards of Michelgrove, in whose descendants it continued down to the right hon. Sir John Shelley, bart. who alienated this manor, with the advowson of the church, to George Carter, esq. of Kennington, whose only son the Rev. George Carter, now of Kennington, is the present owner of it.^o

FALCONHURST, alias GOLDENHURST, is a capital messuage and estate here, which formerly was part of the manor of Hurst above-mentioned, from which it was alienated in very early times. How it passed afterwards, I have not found, but in king Edward VI.'s reign it was in the possession of Thomas Colepeper, who alienated it to May; afterwards, in Charles II.'s reign, it was the property of Nathaniel Wall, gent. of Middlesex, who in the year 1675 suffered a recovery of it. After which it was alienated to a family named Le Marchant, who had been settled in the parish of Aldington ever since queen Elizabeth's reign, and afterwards resided in the island of Guernsey, from whom it was sold to George Gipps, esq. of Canterbury, and he passed it away again to William Deedes, esq. of St. Stephen's, whose son of the same name is the present owner of it.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are not more than one or two, casually five.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

• See Kennington before, vol. vii. p. 546.

The church, which was dedicated to St. Leonard, has been ruined ever since the year 1530, nor is there a stone remaining of it, a dry ditch, which once encompassed it, being all that discovers the scite of it, which was close to the manor-house.

It is a rectory, and has always been appendant to the manor of Hurst, as such, it is now of the patronage of the Rev. George Carter, the present lord of the manor. In the 8th year of Richard II. anno 1384, it was valued at 4l. and on account of its small income, was not taxed to the tenth. It is valued in the king's books at 4l. 18s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 9s. 10d. In 1588 it was valued at twenty pounds, communicants six. In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds.

The parishioners resort for divine service to the church of Aldington, where the christenings, marriages, burials, and other occasional duties, are performed.

CHURCH OF HURST.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
<i>The Queen.</i>	<i>Justinian Evans</i> , July 3, 1596, resigned 1601. ^p
<i>John Napp, of London, hac vice...</i>	<i>William Daunton</i> , A. M. June 18, 1601, obt. 1605.
<i>William Willard, gent. of London</i>	<i>Rufus Rogers</i> , A. M. Nov. 16, 1605, resigned
<i>Sir Charles Shelley, bart.</i>	<i>Reginald Carew</i> , A. M. June 6, 1663, obt. 1683.
<i>Griffith Bodurden.</i>	<i>John Wynne</i> , A. M. June 3, 1683.
<i>John Shelley.</i>	<i>Henry Hughes</i> , June 13, 1684, obt. 1704.
	<i>Henry Bagnall</i> , Sept. 1, 1704, resigned 1726.
<i>Sir John Shelley, bart.</i>	<i>William Gurney</i> , A. M. May 21, 1726, obt. 1756. ^q

^p In the instrument of resignation he is called Zacharius.

^q Presented to the vicarage of Westwell in 1730.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

<i>Sir John Shelley, bart.</i>	<i>John Myonett, March 11, 1756,</i> obt. 1779.
<i>George Carter, esq. of Kennington.</i>	<i>George Carter, A. M. inducted</i> Jan. 10, 1780, the present rector. ^r

^r Only son of the patron, and now the patron of this rectory.



B O N N I N G T O N,

USUALLY called *Bunnington*, lies the next parish south-westward, upon the clay hills, extending southward into the level of Romney Marsh, which part of it is within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it. It is a very lonely and unfrequented place, the situation cannot but be unpleasant, for the soil is a deep clay, the roads consequently are very miry and bad, the north-west part of the parish is mostly woodland. The village, usually called *Bonnington-crofs*, stands on high ground, on the clay-hills, at no great distance from which is the church, nearly down the hill, at the foot of which, only one meadow intervening, is Romney Marsh. A little way from the crofs is a small forstal, with several houses round it, one of which, on the south side, is the Pinn-house. Northward is a large common, called *Bonnington-common*, over which the road leads to *Aldington-corner*, at the north-east end of which the quarry-stone begins. The southern part of this parish is within the level of Romney Marsh, the bounds of which are at the foot of the hill just below the church. There used to be a court leet holden here for the boroughs of *Bonnington* and *Hamme*, at which the borsholders of those boroughs were elected, but it had been discontinued ever since about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, only the memory of it remained, by a great old oak standing in the highway where it used to be held,

and

and from thence called the law-day oak.* This seems to be that which is still held, being the king's court, appointed and held by the constable of the lower half hundred of Street, of which mention has already been made before.

THE MANOR OF BONNINGTON seems to have been, soon after the Norman conquest, part of the possessions of Hugo de Montfort. Accordingly it is entered, under the general title of his lands, in the record of Domesday, as follows :

William, son of Grosse, holds of Hugh, Bonintone. Norman held it of king Edward, and it was taxed at one suling. The arable land is four carucates. In demesne there is one, and nine villeins, with four borderers having two carucates. There is a church and eight servants, and wood for the pannage of eight hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth four pounds, and afterwards three pounds, now one hundred shillings.

On the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugh above-mentioned, in Henry I.'s reign, this manor, among the rest of his estates, came into the king's hands as an escheat. After which it appears to have become part of the possessions of the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, the prior of which held it by knight's service of the castle of Dover, being part of those lands which made up the barony called the Constabularie there, but before the 20th of king Edward III. this manor was divided into two parts, one of which acquired the name of *Bonnington, alias Singleton*, and was held of the prior, as will be further mentioned hereafter ; and the other, which retained its name of *the manor of Bonnington*, remained with the prior of the hospital. In which state it continued till the dissolution of the hospital, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. when it came,

* See Kilburne's Surveys, p. 132.

with the rest of the possessions of it, into the king's hands, whence it was granted, among other premises, to John Williams, to hold *in capite*, who alienated it that year to Sir Thomas Moyle, and he soon afterwards sold it to Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, whose grandson Sir James Hales, of the same place, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, exchanged it, together with the advowson of the church of Bonnington, with Sir Christopher Mann, of Canterbury, from one of whose descendants it passed in 1695 to Thomas Turner, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn. His son John Turner died about 1748, whose daughter married Sir Thomas Lombe, alderman of London, who had introduced into this kingdom from Savoy, a most curious machine for working Italian organzine silk, for which he obtained a patent in 1718, and in 1732 had a reward of 14000*l.* granted by parliament. He died in 1739. His two daughters and coheirs afterwards became entitled to it. The eldest of whom was married in 1740 to Sir Robert Clifton, bart. and the youngest Mary, to James Maitland, earl of Lauderdale, so that the latter, in right of his wife, and Sir Gervas Clifton, bart. son of Sir Robert, in right of his mother, became possessed of it *in undivided moieties*. Sir Gervas Clifton sold his share in 1780 to David Papillon, esq. of Acrise, who likewise some years afterwards purchased of the earl of Lauderdale his interest in it, so that he is now become the proprietor of the whole of this manor.

THE MANOR OF BONNINGTON, alias KENNETTS, formerly called the manor of *Bonnington*, alias *Singleton*, was antiently a part of that estate in this parish, which belonged to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, from which it was separated as early as the reign of king Edward II. being then held of the prior of that hospital, by a family called De Bonnington, from their possessions here. After which it became divided again between two brothers Nicholas and John de Bonnington,

nington, the former of whom had the manor of *Bonnington*, *alias Singleton*, and the latter had a parcel of the lands adjoining, afterwards called *Kennetts*; but both these estates seem to have passed from this name before the 20th of king Edward III. in which year Peter Bafant was become possessed of the former; as Richard de Otford was of the latter.

I find no other mention made of the name of Bafant, and in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, the above manor was become the property of Roger Bregland, or Bresland, as the name was sometimes spelt, who had good estates in East Kent, who had married Dionisia, daughter and heir of Bonnington, of this parish, by whom he had one son Roger, and three daughters. She survived him, and afterwards married John Cobbes, of Newchurch, and entitled him to the lands of her inheritance in this parish, of which this manor does not seem to have been a part, but to have been purchased by him before, most probably of her former husband Roger Bregland. They afterwards bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron, three cocks, gules*, which coat probably they in some measure took, as being descended from the female heir of Bonnington, who bore *Sable, three cocks, argent*. He died possessed of it in the 13th year of Edward IV.[†] and it continued in his descendants, till Edw. Cobbe, leaving an only daughter and heir Anne, or Alice, for she is called by both names; she carried it in marriage, first, to Sir John Norton, of Northwood. She afterwards married John Cobham, alias Brooke, third son of George, lord Cobham, and dying in 1580, was buried in Newington church by Sittingborne; by her former husband she had a son Thomas, whose grandson Sir Thomas Norton, of Northwood, in the beginning of king James I.'s reign, alienated it to White, whose son seems to have purchased of the heirs of

[†] His will is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

Valentine Knight, gent. of Sellindge, son of Thomas Knight, of that place, those lands in this parish mentioned before, as having been held in Edward the III^d.’s reign by Richard de Otford, which afterwards came into the possession of a family named Kennetts, in which they remained for some time, insomuch that they at length gained the name of *Kennetts*, from whom they passed to the Knights, descended from those of Aldington, and from them to White as before-mentioned, who becoming thus possessed of the manor of Bonnington, and the estate of Kennetts likewise, the whole of it assumed the name of the manor of *Bonnington, alias Kennetts*, and the house of that *the Pinn farm*, or *Bonnington Pin*, as it is sometimes called, situated on the Kennetts estate, became reputed the manor-house. In the name of White this manor and estate continued down to Thomas White, gent. who in 1690 married Grace, sister of John Lynch, esq. of Groves, by whom he had a son Thomas, and three daughters, married to Goddard, Beake, and Hawkins. On his death it descended, one moiety to the son, and the other to the three daughters. Thomas White the son, alienated his moiety to Goddard, who afterwards purchasing the remainder of the other moiety of the children of Beake and Hawkins, both deceased, became possessed of the whole of it, which he afterwards sold to his nephew Mr. Samuel Goddard, of Mersham, the present owner of it.

CHARITIES.

VALENTINE KNIGHT, of Sellinge, by will in 1614, gave the annual sum of 8s. to the poor, out of his farm called the Pinn, and the manor of Bonnington, yearly at Christmas.

The poor constantly relieved are about ten, casually five,

BONNINGTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Linne.

The

The church, which is dedicated to St. Rumwold, is small, consisting of an isle and chancel. It has no steeple, but a pointed turret raised on the roof at the west end. It is kept very clean and neat. There are no memorials in it, but some small remains of painted glass.

The advowson of the rectory of this church passed as an appendage to the manor of Bonnington till the dissolution of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, whence it was two years afterwards granted by the king to Arthur Stringer, from whose descendant it passed into the name of Kempe, and Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh, was owner of it in the 21st year of queen Elizabeth's reign, from whom it passed to Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, owner of the manor, with which the advowson has continued in the same chain of ownership down to the present proprietor of it, the patronage of it being now vested in David Papillon, esq. late of Acrise.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 10l. 12s. 8½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 1s. 3½d. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 52l. 13s. 1½d. In 1588 it was valued at fifty-eight pounds, communicants thirty-nine. In 1640 it was valued at fifty pounds per annum, communicants forty, and in 1742 it was valued at seventy pounds per annum, and has about twenty-six acres of glebe.

There is a modus of one shilling an acre on the marsh land in this parish.

John Knight, of Aldington, by will in 1547, ordered that one parcel of land, sometime belonging to the churches of Aldington and Bonnington, should after his death remain to the use of those churches, in such manner and form as it had in times past.

CHURCH OF BONNINGTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The King, hac vice.</i>	<i>William Stacye</i> , resigned 1615. <i>Thomas Cox</i> , A. M. July 12 1615. <i>Thomas Swinnerton</i> , resigned in 1643.
<i>Sir William Mann.</i>	<i>Joyner Brooke</i> , A. M. Nov. 9, 1643, obt. 1669. <i>Samuel Atwood</i> , A. B. July 30, 1669, resigned 1680.
<i>William Mann, esq.</i>	<i>Jonathan Bernard</i> , A. M. March 10, 1688, resigned 1701. ^u
<i>John Turner, gent.</i>	<i>John Turner</i> , A. M. Nov. 1; 1701, resigned 1709. <i>Thomas Turner</i> , A. M. Oct. 31, 1709, obt. August 1742. <i>Curteis Wightwick</i> , A. M. Nov. 26, 1742, obt. 1753. ^w <i>Matthias Unwin</i> , resigned 1753.
<i>George Mapletoft, gent.</i>	<i>George Adams</i> , A. M. Nov. 2, 1753, resigned 1757.
<i>Mrs. Hannah Turner.</i>	<i>Robert Tournay</i> , A. M. August 23, 1757, obt. June 1, 1785. ^x
<i>David Papillon, esq.</i>	<i>Philip Papillon</i> , A. M. June 1715, the present rector. ^y

^u He resigned on being presented to Throwley.^w And vicar of St. Mary Bredin, in Canterbury.^x In 1765, by dispensation, rector of Newchurch.^y And rector of Eythorne by dispensation.

THE HUNDRED OF NEWCHURCH

IS the next south-westward from that of Street, last-described, being written in Domesday both *Nezvecerce* and *Neucerce*. In the 7th year of Edward I. the king and the archbishop were lords of this hundred.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS PART OF THE PARISHES OF

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. NEWCHURCH. | 3. RUCKINGE. |
| 2. BILSINGTON, <i>and</i> | |

And the churches of those parishes, and likewise part of the parishes of ST. MARIES and SNAVE, the churches of which are in other hundreds. *One constable* has jurisdiction over it.

NEWCHURCH

LIES the next parish south-westward from Bonnington, in the level of Romney Marsh, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it. Part of it, with the church, is in the hundred of Newchurch, part in the hundred of Aloesbridge, another part in the hundred of St. Martin, and the residue in that of Worth.

The whole of this parish is an entire flat of marsh grounds, with hardly a tree or hedge among them, much the same as the adjoining parishes of Eastbridge and Blackmanstone, already described. It is about three miles across each way; the village consists of only a few straggling houses near the church. There is not any thing further worth mention in it, excepting that a fair is held here on June 12, yearly, for toys and pedlary.

THE MANOR OF ALDINGTON claims *paramount* over the greatest part of this parish, which has always been accounted an appendage to it.

Although there is no mention of this parish by name in the record of Domesday, yet there are three several descriptions of lands within the hundred of Newchurch, which can hardly relate to those in any other parish, and yet as there are no names mentioned in them, what particular ones they belong to, cannot now but by guess be ascertained. They are entered,
under

under the general title of the lands of Hugo de Montfort, as follows :

In Limowart leſt, in Nevvecerce hundred, the ſame Hugo holds in the marſh of Romenel one yoke. The arable land is Two ſochmen held a moiety of this land, and two villeins the other. There are now four villeins having one carucate. This land was and is worth twelve ſhillings. The ſame Hugo holds half a yoke, which one ſochman held. There are two borderers now.

This land was rated in Titentone, (Tinton in Wareborne) becauſe it is there tilled with the carucates of the demefne. The hundred and the burgeſſes of Dove, and the tenants of the abbot of St. Auguſtine and Eſtrea leſt teſtify this, that the land of Eſtretone, which the canons of St. Martin of Dove claimed againſt Hugo de Montfort, that Uluuile Wilde held it in fee ſimple, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and it was taxed at one yoke, and there he has one carucate in demefne, and five borderers with one carucate, and one mill of twenty ſhillings. It is and was worth ten pounds.

And again below, under the ſame general title :

In Nevvecerce hundred, Hugo himſelf holds one parcel of land, which azor Rot held of king Edward without a balimote. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is five carucates. There are eight villeins, with three borderers having two carucates. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth eight pounds, now nine pounds. Hugo himſelf holds half a ſuling in the marſh of Romenel, and it was taxed at as much. The arable land is four carucates. Twelve ſochmen held and do hold it, having four carucates. It is and was worth ſixty ſhillings.

PACKMANSTONE is a manor in this pariſh, which was antiently the patrimony of the eminent family of Criol, from whom it paſſed in the reign of Henry III. to that of Leyborne, in which it continued till Juliana, daughter of Thomas de Leyborne, uſually ſtiled the

Infanta of Kent, died possessed of it in the 41st year of king Edward III. when it escheated to the crown for want of heirs. After which this manor continued in the crown till king Richard II. in his 11th and 22d years, settled it on the priory of Canons, alias Chiltern Langley, in Hertfordshire,^z where it remained till the dissolution of that house, anno 30 Henry VIII. when this manor, among the other possessions of it, came into the king's hands, who the next year granted it, with scite of the priory, and other lands and estates belonging to it, to Richard, suffragan bishop of Dover, to hold for his life, or until he should be promoted to some ecclesiastical benefice or dignity, of the yearly value of one hundred pounds, upon which this grant was to be void. This certainly happened before the 36th year of that reign, for the king then granted it to Sir Thomas Moile, to hold *in capite*, who gave it in marriage with his youngest daughter and coheir Amy to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh, and he in queen Elizabeth's reign alienated it to Thomas Smith, esq. of Westenhanger, commonly called the Customer, who at his death in 1591 devised it to his fourth son Sir Richard Smith, whose only son Sir John Smith dying *s. p.* in 1632, his two sisters became his coheirs, of whom Mary, the eldest, entitled her second husband Maurice Barrow, esq. of Suffolk, to the possession of it, and he continued owner of it after the restoration. After which it passed by sale to the Godfreys, of Hodiford, in Sellinge, with which family it continued in like manner down to Peter Godfrey, esq. of Woodford, whose second surviving son Peter Godfrey became possessed of it on his father's death. He died unmarried in 1769, and by will gave this manor to William Mackenzie, esq. of Woodford, who has since taken the name of Godfrey, and is the present owner of it.

^z Pat. anno 11 Rich. II. p. 2, m. 1, and 22 Rich. II. p. 3, m. 15. Tan. Mon. p. 188 and 226.

SILWELL, or *Sillowsbreg*, as it was antiently called, was a manor here, which was once possessed by a family of that name, one of whom, William de Sillowsbreg, held it in king Edward II.'s reign, by knight's service of Dover castle, being part of those lands which made up the barony there, called the Constabularie, but before the 20th year of king Edward III. it was become an escheat to the crown, for that year the sheriff of Kent accounted for the capital messuage which William de Sylesbregge once held in Sylesbregge, which had come to the king by escheat, and the abbot of Boxley, and the prioress of St. Sepulchre, accounted for other parts of it.

That part of this estate which was in the possession of the abbot of Boxley, afterwards acquired the name of *the manor of Sylowell*, or *Silæll*, and remained among the revenues of the abbey till the dissolution of it in the 29th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown,^a it was, not long afterwards, granted to Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington, who exchanged it with the king, and king Edward VI. in his first year, granted it to Sir Walter Hendley, who left three daughters his coheirs, of whom Anne, married to Richard Covert, esq. of Slaugham, in Suffex, entitled her husband to this manor, and in his descendants it continued down till king Charles II.'s reign; but who have been the owners since, and even where it is situated, I have not, with the most diligent enquiries, been able to learn.

RALPH FITZBERNARD formerly held land in Newchurch by knight's service, of the archbishop, which was again held of him by Richard de Organer, whence it gained the name of *the manor of Organers*, and in king Edward IV.'s reign was in the possession of the family of Cobbes, whose seat in this parish was called *Cobbes-place*, one of whom, John Cobbes, of Cobbes-place,

^a Philipott, p. 247. See Augtn. off. box Kent C. 20.

died possessed of it anno 15 Edward IV. The scite of the manor of Organers is not now known, and the mansion of Cobbes-place has been many years since pulled down, the scite of which afterwards came into the possession of James Blackmore, esq. of Hertfordshire, whose heirs now possess it.

THE COLLEGE OF ALL SOULS, in Oxford, are owners of a manor in this parish, called GOOGIE-HALL, with lands belonging to it, commonly called Cobbs, or the Lodge-land, which manor and land is demised by the college on a beneficial lease, the present lessee being Mr. Benjamin Cobbe, of New Romney.

CHARITIES.

JOHN FINCH, gent. of Limpne, by will in 1707, devised, among other charities, his three fifth parts of 43 acres, with their appurtenances, in Eastbridge and this parish; and his three five and twentieth parts, the whole in 25 parts to be divided, of two parcels of fresh marsh, called Cowlands, in this parish, to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of Limpne, and of this parish, for ever, in trust, that they of this parish should dispose of one third part of the rents and profits to six of the poorest and eldest people of this parish, who had never received alms or relief of this parish or any other, if so many should be found here, to be disposed of upon the Sunday after Christmas-day, and the day of his burial, from year to year for ever, with several provisos and directions, as may be seen more at large in the account of Limpne before. The annual produce to this parish is 6l. 18s.

The poor annually relieved are about four.

NEWCHURCH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limpne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large handsome building, consisting of three isles and a chancel, having a tower with a beacon turret at the west end, in which are five bells. The pillars between the isles are beautiful. The altar piece was erected in 1775. The font is of stone, an octagon, having two shields of arms, one, *Two keys in saltier*; the other, *A sword erect, the point upwards*. There
are

are no memorials in it. There is an antient tomb at the end of the south isle, but without inscription, and another at the end of the north isle, seemingly very antient, and in ruins. The tower is far from upright, leaning much to the westward.

The church is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon. There is both a rectory and a vicarage endowed in it. The rectory is a sinecure, and the vicar performs the whole duty of the cure, though they both receive collation and induction. The patronage of both rectory and vicarage have been long part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of both. The vicarage was first endowed by archbishop Winchelsea in 1297, and there was a new endowment of it by archbishop Arundel in 1404. In 1384, anno 8 Richard II. this vicarage was valued at four pounds, and on account of its slender income was not taxed to the tenth. The rectory and vicarage are valued separately in the king's books; the former at 8l. 4s. 2d. and the yearly tenths at 16s. 5d. being endowed with two, formerly four and a half, acres of glebe; and the latter at 19l. 16s. 0½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 19s. 7½d. In 1636 it was valued at eighty pounds, communicants eight. In 1742 the rectory and vicarage were valued together at one hundred and forty pounds.

In the petition of the clergy, beneficed in Romney Marsh, in 1635, for setting aside the custom of two-pence an acre in lieu of tithe-wool and pasturage, a full account of which has been given before, under Burmarsh, several acquittances were proved to have been given in the years 1620, 1621, 1624 and 1625, by the vicar of Newchurch, mentioning his having received two-pence an acre in satisfaction of those tithes, according to the custom.

There is a *modus* of eight-pence per acre on all grass lands in this parish.

CHURCH OF NEWCHURCH.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Crown.....*The Archbishop*.....

RECTORS AND VICARS.

Paul Knell, A. M. May 1662.*Edward Sleighton*, A. M. ind.
1672, obt. 1686.*John Pomfret*, A. M. inducted
September 1686, obt. June 8,
1712.^b*Josiah Woodward*, D. D. in 1712,
obt. August 6, 1712.^c*Samuel Weller*, LL. B. Sept.
1712, obt. 1731.^d*William Wilson*, inducted Oct.
1731, obt. 1738.*Arthur Kite*, A. M. July 15,
1738, obt. 1765.*Robert Tournay*, A. M. Septem-
ber 18, 1765, obt. June 1,
1785.^e*Charles Stoddart*, 1785, the pre-
sent rector and vicar^b He lies buried in Biddenden church-yard.^c See an account of him in New-
ton's History of Maidstone, p. 69.^d Likewise rector of Sundridge, and
perpetual curate of Maidstone. See
Newton *ibid*.^e In 1765 by dispensation likewise
rector of Bonnington.

B I L S I N G T O N.

THE remaining parishes in this hundred lie for the most part on the clay-hills above the Marsh. The next of which, adjoining to Newchurch northward, is Bilsington, called in Domesday, *Bilsvitone*. The upper part of it on the hill, together with the church, is within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county; and the lower or southern part, which is below the hill, within the level of Romney Marsh, and the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it.

THIS PARISH is mostly situated on the clay hills, on the side of which the road leads from Limne through Bonnington hither, and so on to Ruckinge and Warehorne. The village stands on it, at a place called Bilsington-cross, below which southward there is near half a mile plough-land down to the Marsh, a very little distance from which, near the foot of the hill, is the church. Close to the west end of the church-yard is the court-lodge of Bilsington inferior manor, having a deep moat round it, filled with water. The remains of the priory are near half a mile northward of the above road, pleasantly situated, having a fine view over the Marsh southward. The house of the farm is formed out of the ruins of the priory. There is the stone work of a large window over the porch at the west end, and another at the east end, and two more on the south side. At the south-east corner is a higher building, of three stories, with very small windows, and a circular stone stair case. Adjoining to it there seem to have been other buildings contiguous on the north side, and many foundations have been dug up thereabout. Near it there is a piece of land, called the church-yard, but there are no bones, nor any signs of a burial place. It is all built of stone. Mr. Blechinden, the tenant, who lives in it, is descended from those of Aldington, where several of his family lie buried. If the church stands due east and west, the priory house stands seemingly south-south east and north-north-west, I should otherwise think the present house was the chapel of the priory. There is much wood northward above the priory, belonging to that estate, and more eastward nearer to Bonnington. The soil is in general a very stiff clay, but towards Bonnington there is some little sand at different places. From Bilsington-cross northward by Broadoak and Mersham, is the high frequented road, and the only tolerable one from thence and this part of the county to Ashford. The upper or southern part of this parish is in the district of the Weald.

A fair

A fair is kept here yearly on July 5, which, before the alteration of the stile, was on Midsummer-day. It was formerly called Woodcock fair.

BILSINGTON, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in 1080, was part of the possessions of Odo, the great bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half-brother, under the general title of which it is entered there, as follows :

In Limowart leſt, in Neucerce, the biſhop of Baieux holds in demefne Bilſoitune. It was taxed at four ſulings. The arable land is fifteen carucates. In demefne there are five, and forty ſeven villeins, with twenty ſeven borderers having fourteen carucates. There is a church, and ten ſaltpits of one hundred pence, and ten acres of meadow, Wood for the pannage of fifty hogs, and two fiſheries of five pence. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth ten pounds, and afterwards thirty pounds, now fifty pounds, and yet yields of ferme ſeventy pounds. Alnod Cilt held it. In this manor the biſhop has alienated three demes, which remained without the diviſion of the Earl of Ewe.

Four years after the taking of the above ſurvey, the biſhop of Baieux was diſgraced, and all his poſſeſſions were conſiſcated to the crown. After which this manor appears to have come into the family of Albeni. William de Albeni, ſon of William, who had come over with the Conqueror, and was ſurnamed *Pincerna*, from his being chief butler to king Henry I. ſeems to have held it in ſergeantry in that reign, by the ſervice of performing that office at the king's coronation. He was earl of Arundel and Suſſex,[†] in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Hugh, earl of Arundel and Suſſex, who died in the prime of his youth in 1243, in the 43d year of king Henry III. *f. p.* and his great inheritance was diſperſed among his four ſiſters, of whom Maud, the eldeſt, married Robert de Tatteſhal; Iſa-

[†] See Milles's Catal. of Honor, p. 638 et ſeq.

bell to John Fitzalan, lord of Clun and Oswaltre; Nicholea, to Roger de Somery; and Cicely, to Roger de Montholt. Upon the division of their inheritance, John Fitzalan, lord of Clun and Oswaltre, had two parts of the manor of Bilsington in right of Isabel his wife, and Roger de Somery, in right of Nicholea his wife, (two of the sisters) had the other third part, and alienated it to John Mansell, clerk, as will be further mentioned hereafter, and being thus separated, it became two manors; the former, in the possession of John Fitzalan, being from its situation called *the manor of Bilsington inferior*, alias *Bilsington court-lodge*, from its comprehending the scite of the antient mansion of it; and the latter, in the possession of Roger de Somery, being called *the manor of Bilsington superior*, alias *Bilsington priory*. The whole being held as above-mentioned, in serjeantry, by the service of being chief butler to the king at his coronation.

THE MANOR OF BILSINGTON INFERIOR continued in the possession of the descendants of John Fitzalan, down to his great-grandson Richard Fitzalan, who was by king Edward I. in 1289, made Earl of Arundel. His grandson Richard, earl of Arundel, in king Edward III.'s reign, alienated it to Edmund Staplegate, who died possessed of it in the 46th year of that reign, holding it in serjeantry, by the service of presenting three maple cups at the king's coronation. He was succeeded in it by his son of the same name, then a minor, between whom and Richard, earl of Arundel, whose father had alienated this manor, there arose a great contest at the coronation of king Richard II. who should perform the office of chief butler at it, but as there was not then time to examine into the merits of it, it was ordered that the earl should perform it at that time, with a saving however to the right of Staplegate, and all others.² In the name of Staplegate this

² See Lamb. Per. p. 206. Harl. MSS. No. 1309-13.

manor continued till the beginning of Henry VI.'s reign, when it was sold to Sir John Cheney, of Shurland, who died anno 7 Edward IV. holding it *in capite*, together with the manor and lands called Cockride, lying in the Marsh, but within this parish and Ruckinge, formerly parcel of the manor of Kennardington, held in like manner. In his descendants it continued down to Sir T. Cheney, lord warden, &c. whose son, H. Cheney, in the very beginning of Elizabeth's reign, conveyed it to Francis Barnham, esq. then of London, but afterwards of Hollingborne.^h His grandson Robert Barnham, esq. of Boughton Monchensie, held it at the time of the coronation of king Charles II. by the service of carrying the last dish of the second course to the king's table, and presenting him with the three maple cups, which he performed by his deputy, and three years afterwards he was created a baronet.ⁱ At length his grandson Sir Robert Barnham, bart. leaving an only daughter and heir Philadelphia, she carried this manor in marriage to Thomas Rider, esq. whose son Sir Barnham Rider, died possessed of it in 1728. His son Thomas Rider, esq. performed the above service for this manor at the coronation of king George III. when, as had been usual at others before, the king, on receiving the maple cups from the lord of this manor, turned to the mayor of Oxford, who stood at his right hand, and having received from him, for his tenure of that city, a gold cup and cover, gave him these cups in return. He was some time afterwards knighted, and died unmarried in 1786, and this manor, among the rest of his estates in this county, came by his will to his second cousin, and nearest heir male, Ingram Rider, esq. of Lambeth, being the son of William, Rider, of Burston, the youngest, but next surviving brother of Sir Barnham Rider be-

^h See Rot. Esch. 3 Eliz. pt. 3, and anno 10 Eliz. and more of the Cheneyes, vol. vi. of this history, p. 248.

ⁱ See more of the Barnhams, vol. v. p. 340.

fore-mentioned. He married Margaret, daughter of Ralph Carr, esq. of Durham, by whom he has several children. He is now of Boughton Monchensie, and is the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF BILSINGTON PRIORY, otherwise called *Bilfington superior*, and *East Bilfington*, which, as has been mentioned before, was separated from the other part of Billington manor, by the division of it among the coheirs and sisters of Hugh Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, in king Henry III.'s reign, was sold by Roger de Somery to John Mansell, clerk, a man of much note in that time, for his great courage, wisdom, and abilities, who was in such favour with the king that he first made him his chaplain, and then his chief counsellor, and keeper of his seal, and heaped such continual preferments and offices on him besides, that at last his income amounted to more than 4000 marcs per annum, inasmuch that there was not a clerk found so wealthy as himself, and as an instance of it, Matthew Paris says, that he entertained at dinner the kings of England and Scotland, a multitude of nobles and prelates, and such a number of guests; that seven hundred dishes were scarcely sufficient for the first course.* Some years before his death, about 1253, being then provost of Beverley, he founded here a priory for canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, and gave this part of the manor of Billington, among other premises, towards the foundation and endowment of it, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual alms, and he ordered that it should be free, and not subject to any other house whatsoever.

THE PRIORY OF BILSINGTON thus founded, was built on the north-east part of this manor, on the height of the clay-hills, among the woods. The priors of it, who were chosen by the convent, and presented to the patron for his confirmation, and were installed by the

* See Matt. Paris, p. 590, 598, 616, 859 and 931.

archdeacon, who for his perquisite had the liberty of staying at the priory two nights and a day, and receiving both victuals and drink there during the time, but nothing further; and in the 3d year of Edward I. the prior was adjudged to hold a certain part of a fergeantry, being this part of Billington manor, by serving the king with his cup on Whit-Sunday; and the whole of the possessions of it were confirmed to it by letters of *inspeximus* in the 5th year of king Edward IV. In which situation it continued till the 27th year of Henry VIII. when, on the general visitation of religious houses, it was so managed by the commissioners, that many of the religious desired to leave their possessions and habit, and some of them gave up their houses, among which was the prior and convent of Billington, who signed their resignation on the 28th of February that year, anno 1535.¹

It was then valued at 69l. 8s. per annum clear, and 81l. 1s. 6d. total annual revenue. John Moyle, alias Tenterden, the last prior, on the surrendry of it, had a pension of ten pounds per annum.

Two years after the surrendry of this priory, the king granted a lease of the scite of it, with the lands and possessions belonging to it, and the rectory of the church of Billington, to Anthony St. Leger, esq. of Ulcombe; and afterwards, in his 29th year, he granted the scite of the priory, with the lands and appurtenances belonging to it, parcel of the above premises, excepting the advowsons of churches, to archbishop Cranmer, in exchange for other premises elsewhere. In which situation they have continued to this time, being now parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, the possessors of the manor of Billington having constantly been the lessees. Ingram Rider, esq. is the present lessee of it.

¹ Tan. Mon. præf. p. xxxvii. The original deed of the surrendry is in the Augmentation-office.

BUT *the manor of Bilsington superior*, alias *priory*, with the church of Bilsington, seems not to have been included in this grant to the archbishop, but to have remained in the crown, and to have been granted afterwards *in fee* to Anthony St. Leger, whose descendant Warham St. Leger sold it, in the 10th year of queen Elizabeth, to Francis Barnham, esq. of London. Since which this manor, with the church of Bilsington, has passed, together with the manor of Bilsington, alias Lower Bilsington, in the like succession of ownership, down to Ingram Rider, esq. the present proprietor of both of them.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about twenty, casually thirty.

BILSINGTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a small building, of but one isle and one chancel, having a low pointed wooden turret on the roof at the west end, in which are two bells. There are no memorials in it. In the chancel there are four stalls, two on each side at the west entrance of it.

The church of Bilsington was antiently an appendage to the manor, and seems to have passed with that part of it which was sold by the heirs of Hugh de Albini to John Mansell, and settled by him on the priory of Bilsington, to which it was appropriated by the consent of archbishop Islip, about the middle of Edward III.'s reign;^m with which it remained, together with the advowson, till the suppression of the priory in the reign of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, whence it was afterwards, with all its appurtenances, granted with the manor, to Anthony St. Leger, esq. and has since passed with it in like manner, down to Ingram Rider, esq. the present impropiator of it.

^m Battely's Somn. p. 134. Pat. 31 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 6.

There does not seem to have been ever any vicarage endowed in this church, but it most probably was served by a curate at the pleasure of the prior and canons here. Since the suppression of the priory it has been esteemed as a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the owners of the impropriation, Ingra n Rider, esq. being the present patron of it.

It is now of the clear yearly certified value of thirty pounds. In 1640 here were sixty-eight communicants. Great part of the wood land in this parish pays no tithe, as lying within the bounds of the Weald.

CHURCH OF BILSINGTON.

PATRONS,
Or by whom presented.

CURATES.

Richard Husband, A. M. refig.
1770.

Joseph Hardy, LL. B. 1770, ob.
1786.ⁿ

James Bond, A. M. 1787, the
present curate.

ⁿ Likewise vicar of Hedcorne.

R U C K I N G

LIES the next parish westward from Bilsington, for the most part upon the clay-hills. It is written in Domesday, *Rochinges*, and now usually called and written *Ruckinge*. Part of it, in which the church stands, is in the hundred of Newchurch, and another part in the hundred of Ham. That part of it which is below the hill southward is in the level of Romney Marsh, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it, and the residue is within that of the justices of the county, and within the district of the Weald.

THE PARISH lies so obscurely as to be but little known, it is a dreary unpleasant place, the roads are
very

very narrow and miry, as bad as any in the Weald, the soil being a deep miry clay; that from Limne, through Billington, Ham-street, and Warehorne, crosses this parish on the side of the clay-hill, inclining nearer to the Marsh. The church stands on the side of the hill, overlooking the Marsh, which lies at the foot of it southward. The upper or northern side of it is mostly coppice wood. It contains about 930 acres of upland, and as many of marsh-land. There is no village, the houses being dispersed about the parish, and are mostly inhabited by poorer sort of people.

IN THE YEAR 791 king Offa gave to Christ-church, in Canterbury, fifteen plough-lands in Kent, among which was this estate of Roching, together with several dennes, for the feed of hogs, in the Weald;° but it was afterwards wrested from the church, during the Danish wars, and it continued in lay hands at the time of the conquest, soon after which it appears to have been in the possession of Hugo de Montfort, from whom archbishop Lanfranc recovered it again to his church, in the solemn assembly, held on this occasion by the king's command, at Pinenden-heath, in the year 1076. This estate coming thus into the hands of the church, on the division made of the revenues of it between the archbishop and his monks, was allotted by him to the latter, and the possession of it was confirmed to them by king Henry I. and II. In Somner's Gavelkind, is a transcript of a release anno 17 Edward I. of the base services of several of the tenants of this manor (*gavelkind men*) who bought them out, and consequently it was a mere change from service into money, by the mutual consent of lord and tenant. King Edward II. in his 10th year, granted to the prior and convent of Christ-church, *free-warren* in all their demesne lands in Rucking, among other places. In which state this manor continued till the suppression of the priory,

° Dec. Script. col. 2219. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 19.

anno 31 Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, where it did not remain long, for the king settled it by his dotation charter, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose possessions it still remains. The heirs of the Rev. Dr. James Andrews, lately deceased, are now entitled to the lease of it. There is no court held for this manor.

THE OTHER PART of *this parish*, not included in the above grant of king Offa, seems to be that which Cuthred, king of Kent, in the year 805, with the consent and leave of Cœnulf, king of Mercia, gave to Aldberht his servant, and Seledrythe the abbot, being two plough lands in Hrocing, situated on both sides of the river Limene, to hold in perpetual inheritance, free from all regal tribute, &c.^p Soon after the Norman conquest Hugo de Montfort was become possessed of lands in this parish, some of which were those which had been given by king Offa, as above-mentioned, to the priory of Christ-church, which were again recovered from him by archbishop Lanfranc, at the great meeting held at Pinenden. The residue continued in his possession, and are accordingly entered in the survey of Domesday, under the general title of the lands of Hugo de Montfort :

Ralph, son of Richard, holds of Hugo half a suling in Rochinges, which Leuret held of king Edward. It was taxed at half a suling. The arable land is two carucates. There are now twelve villeins having one carucate and an half. Of wood the pannage for one hog. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth fifty shillings, and afterwards thirty shillings, now fifty shillings.

IN THIS PART was the MANOR OF WESTBERIES, alias *Rokinges*, which seems to have been once accounted as a moiety of the manor of Rucking. The former of these names it appears to have taken from

^p *Saxonum Codicelli* in Bibl. Deringorum.

the antient owners of it. After this name was extinct here, which was before the reign of king Henry IV. this manor was come into the name of Prifot, and in the 21st year of king Henry VI. was owned by John Prifot, who was that year made a sergeant-at-law, and in the 27th year of it knighted, and made chief justice of the common pleas,^a in whose descendants it continued till the 8th year of king Henry VIII. when Thomas Prifot passed it away by sale to George Hount, in which name it continued till the 9th year of queen Elizabeth, when it was sold to Reginald Stroughill, usually called Struggle, who was in the commission of the peace in king Edward VI.'s reign, a name of antient extraction in Romney Marsh, where there were lands so called, and there they continued in good esteem at Lyd, of which town they were jurats, and possessed lands for many years afterwards. From this name this manor of Westberies, alias Rokinges, went by sale to Pearse, and anno 23 Elizabeth John Pearse, alienated it, being held *in capite*, to Richard Guildford and Bennet his wife, but he being indicted for not taking the oath of supremacy, they fled the realm, and were attainted of treason, and his lands became forfeited to the crown, where this manor seems to have remained till the death of the latter in 1597, anno 39 Elizabeth, when the queen granted the fee of it to Walter Moyle, gent. who sold it soon afterwards to Francis Bourne, esq. of Sharsted, and his grandson James Bourne owned it at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign; and in his descendants it continued till it was at length sold to Parker, in which name it remained till John Parker, of London, alienated it in 1706 to Edward Andrews, of Hinxhill, and his daughter Susanna, who married George Panns, of this parish, and left a daughter of her own name, who afterwards married first John Gray, M. D. of Canterbury, and secondly Tho. Ibbott, clerk, and entit-

^a See Dugd. Orig. Chron. p. 63, 64.

led each of her husbands in turn respectively to the possession of this manor. On her death without issue, her heirs on her mother's side became entitled to it, and in them, to the number of more than thirty, the inheritance of it is at this time vested.

THE MANOR OF BARDINDEN, or *Barbodindenne*, was likewise most probably situated in this part of Rucking, and was antiently so called from a family of the same name, who were possessors of it, one of whom, William de Barbodindenne, held it at his death, which was in the 9th year of king Edward III. and in his descendants it continued till at length it was alienated to Sir Robert Belknap, chief justice of the common pleas, who being attainted and banished in the 11th year of king Richard II. his estates became forfeited to the crown. Notwithstanding which, the king, who considered him as a martyr to his interest, granted him his estates again, and among others this manor, which he died possessed of in the 2d year of king Henry IV. His grandson John Belknap, in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, alienated it to Engham, in which name it continued till king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was sold to Sir Matthew Browne, of Beechworth, who held it *in capite* at his death, anno 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. His grandson Sir Thomas Browne passed it away by sale, in the 7th year of queen Elizabeth, to Thomas Lovelace, esq. whose cousin and heir William Lovelace, of Betheriden, sergeant-at-law, succeeded him in the possession of it, which afterwards descended down to Col. Richard Lovelace, who, soon after the death of king Charles I. alienated it, with his estates at Betheriden, to Mr. Richard Hulse, afterwards of Lovelace-place, in that parish, but whereabouts this manor is precisely situated, or who have been the proprietors of it since, I have not as yet been able to gain any discovery of.

POUNDHURST is a manor, situated about a mile north-west from the church. It belonged in 1651 to
Rich-

Richard Watts, who sold it to Gadsley, from which name it passed to Hatch, and then to Read, who passed it away to Clarke, of Ashford, and Grace Clarke carried it in marriage to the Rev. Thomas Gellibrand, and at her death in 1782, gave it by will to her son the Rev. Joseph Gellibrand, of Edmonton, the present possessor of it.

THE MANOR OF MORE was antiently held by owners of the same name, one of whom, Matthew at More, held it by knight's service in the 20th year of king Edward III. after which this manor of More came into the possession of the family of Brent, who were possessed of it in king Henry VII.'s reign. At length Thomas Brent, esq. of Wilsborough, dying in 1612, *f. p.* by his will gave this manor to his nephew Richard Dering, esq. of Pluckley, in whose descendants it continued down to Sir Edward Dering, bart. now of Surrenden, the present possessor of it.

CHARITIES.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave to this parish an annuity of 20s. paid out of lands in Romney Marsh, occupied by Mr. Stone, of Great Chart, which is yearly distributed on New Year's day to the poor, who receive no parish relief.

The poor constantly relieved are about twenty, casually forty.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a very small building, having at the west end a pointed tower, out of which rises a small slender spire. In the tower there are five bells. It has a middle isle, and two narrow ones coving to it on each side. It has one chancel, and another building at the east end of the south isle, built of flint, with two handsome gothic windows on the south side, and seems to have been a chantry or oratory. It is now made use of to lay the materials in for the repairs of the church. There is a white stone in the north isle, having once had the figures

of a man and woman in brass. There are no other memorials or gravestones in the church. On the outside of the steeple, on the west side, there is a very ancient Saxon arched door-way, with carved capitals and zig-zag ornaments round it, and some sculpture under the arch. And there is such another smaller one on the middle of the south side of the south isle.

The church of Rucking seems to have been esteemed part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury ever since the restoring of it to that church, by the means of archbishop Lanfranc as above-mentioned, when, on the allotment of the manor to the priory and monks of Christ-church, the archbishop most probably retained the advowson of this church to himself. His grace the archbishop is the present patron of it.

It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 14l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 9s. 4d. In 1588 it was valued at one hundred pounds, communicants one hundred. In 1640 it was valued at eighty-five pounds, communicants the same as before. There are about eighteen acres of glebe.

In the petition of the clergy, beneficed in Romney Marsh, in 1635, for setting aside the custom of two-pence an acre, in lieu of tithe-wool and pasturage, a full account of which has been given before, under Burmarsh, the rector of Rucking was one of those who met on this occasion; when it was agreed on all sides, that wool in the Marsh had never been known to have been paid in specie, the other tithes being paid or compounded for.

There is a *modus* of one shilling per acre on all grass lands in this parish within the Marsh, and by custom, all the upland pays four-pence per acre for pasturage, and one shilling per acre when mowed, no hay having ever been taken in kind, the other tithes are either taken in kind, or compounded for. Formerly the woods of this parish paid tithes, after the rate of two shillings in the pound, according to the money paid

paid for the fellets of them ; but in a suit in the exchequer for tithe of wood, anno 1713, brought by Lodge, rector, against Sir Philip Boteler, it was decreed against the rector, that this parish was within the bounds of the Weald, and the woods in it consequently freed from tithes. Which decree has been acquiesced in ever since.

CHURCH OF RUCKING.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Richard Matherwe</i> , A. M. Jan. 31, 1587, obt. 1608. <i>John Fulnethbye</i> , S. T. B. March 28, 1601, resigned 1608. <i>Alexander Rawlins</i> , A. M. May 23, 1608, resigned 1610. <i>Francis Foxton</i> , S. T. B. April 11, 1610, resigned 1613. <i>William Master</i> , S. T. P. Feb. 12, 1613, resigned 1627. <i>William Master</i> , A. M. Nov. 17, 1627. ^r
<i>The King, hac vice.</i>	<i>John Lodge</i> , A. M. Nov. 11, 1686.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Thomas Brett</i> , LL. D. deprived in 1716. ^s <i>Francis Muriell</i> , A. M. July 18, 1716, obt. July 1750. ^t <i>Jude Holdsworth</i> , A. M. Nov. 27, 1750, obt. 1759. ^u <i>Thomas Wray</i> , A. M. April 7, 1760, resigned 1761. ^w <i>John Benson</i> , A. M. Sept. 21, 1761, resigned 1764. ^x <i>Bielby Porteus</i> , A. M. March 19, 1764, resigned 1767. ^y

^r Son of the former. Rym. Fæd. vol. xviii. p. 1009.

^s Also rector of Betsinger. He was deprived for not taking the oaths.

^t Likewise vicar of Detling.

^u He held this rectory with the vicarage of Tong by dispensation.

^w And rector of Great Chart.

^x He held this rectory with that of Great Chart, by dispensation. See an

account of his numerous changes of preferment, vol. vii. p. 514.

^y He was afterwards D. D. and in 1765 held by dispensation the rectory of Hunton with this of Rucking. He was afterwards bishop of Chester, and thence translated to London, of which he is now bishop.

PATRONS, &c.

The Archbishop

RECTORS.

John Jenkinson, A. M. Oct. 20,
1767, obt. 1780.^z
Hopkins Fox, S. T. B. Nov. 9,
1780, obt. 1794.^a
Edward Tayler, A. M. 1794,
obt. 1799.^b

^z And rector of Gillingham by dispensation.

^a And vicar of Linsted, by dispensation in 1780.

^b And vicar of Patricxbourn, cum Bridge.

THE HUNDRED OF HAM

LIES the next north-westward from that of Newchurch, being written in the survey of Domesday, *Hame*. In the 7th year of king Edward I. it belonged to the king and the archbishop.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS PART OF THE
PARISHES OF

1. ORLESTONE, and || 2. WAREHORNE.

And the churches of those parishes, and likewise part of the parishes of KENNARDINGTON, RUCKING, SHADOXHURST, and SNAVE, the churches of which are in other hundreds. *One constable* has jurisdiction over it.

There is a court leet held for this hundred, being one of the five, which are appendant to the manor of Aldington. It is held alternately at Warehorne and Hamstreet.

O R L E S T O N E,

USUALLY called *Orlstone*, is the next parish north-westward from Rucking. It lies for the most part on the upland clay-hill, where it is within the district

trict of the Weald, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county; but the southern part, below the foot of the hill, is within the level of Romney Marsh, and the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it.

THIS PARISH is so enveloped with woods, and is situated in so deep and miry a country, that it is only passable, and even then with difficulty in the driest weather, of course it is little frequented, and but as little known. It lies on the clay-hills, which cross the middle of it; the church and close to it the court-lodge, stand on them, but there is no village. The soil is a deep stiff clay. The greatest part of it is woodland, especially the north and west parts, most of which belong to Mr. Bouverie. The face of the country is most gloomy and forlorn; it lies within the Weald as far as Ham-street, in the south part of it, at the foot of the hill, about a mile below the church; beyond which it is in the level of Romney Marsh. The road from Hythe through Bilsington to Warehorne, goes through this parish a little above the foot of the hill, by Ham-street, which is partly within the parish; and there is another which comes out of the Marsh by Hammill-green, which leads up to Ham-street, whence crossing the other it goes through the centre of this parish to Sugar-loaf and Bromley-green, and so on to Kingsnoth and Ashford, but even this road is hardly passable, except in the driest seasons.

THE MANORS OF ALDINGTON and BILSINGTON claim over most part of this parish.

THE MANOR OF ORLESTONE was, soon after the Norman conquest, part of the possessions of Hugo de Montfort, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in the record of Domesday :

In Hame hundred, William holds of Hugo three yoke and half a rood in Orlavestone. Eleven sochmen held this land. The arable land is three carucates. There are now two carucates in demesne, and fifteen villeins, with
nine

nine borderers having three carucates and an half. There are two churches, and twenty acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of six hogs.

Upon the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugo above-mentioned, in Henry I.'s reign, this manor, among the rest of his estates, came into the king's hands as an escheat. After which it appears to have come into the possession of a family who took their surname from it, and bore for their arms, *Or, two chevrons, gules, on a canton of the second, a lion passant, argent*; which coat is said to be an allusion to that of Criol, who bore it *without the canton*.^c William de Orlanston, most probably a descendant from that William who held this manor of Hugo de Montfort, as mentioned in the survey of Domesday, is in the register of those Kentish gentlemen who assisted king Richard I. at the siege of Acon, in Palestine. William de Orlanston, his son, held it in king Henry III.'s reign, and obtained a charter of *free-warren* to it in the 51st year of it, and as an additional franchise, a market weekly, and a fair yearly for three days, on Holyrood-day and two days afterwards. He died anno 12 king Edward I. holding it *in capite* by knight's service, by making from thence suit to the ward of Dover castle, being part of those knights fees which made up the barony there, called the Constabularie.^d After which this manor, together with the advowson of the church, continued in his descendants down to Sir Richard Orlleston, who died anno 7 Henry V. *f. p.* on which his two sisters and coheirs, Margaret, married to William Parker, of Warehorne, and Joane, to Sir William Scott, of Scotts hall, entitled their respective husbands to the possession of this manor, with its appurtenances, which, on the division of their inheritance, was allotted to the latter, who died possessed of it in the 12th year of king

^c See Camden's Remains, p. 212.

^d Book of Dover castle. Rot. Esch. ejus an. N. 77.

Henry VI. anno 1433. He had no issue by her, but by his second wife Isabel, daughter of Vincent Herbert, alias Finch, afterwards remarried to Sir Gervas Clifton, he left several children, of whom the eldest, Sir John Scott, of Scotts-hall, inherited this manor, which descended down to Sir Thomas Scott, who died in the year 1594, and by will devised a yearly rent charge of one hundred pounds out of this manor and those of Capel, Ham, and Brenset, (now usually called the Scotts-hall annuity) to his youngest son Robert, afterwards of Mersham, from one of whose descendants by a female heir, it is now become the property of David Papillon, esq. late of Acrise, but *the fee* of this manor, together with the advowson, descended at length down to Geo. Scott, esq. of Scotts-hall, who about the latter end of king George I.'s reign, passed it away to Sir Philip Boteler, bart. of Teston, and his son, of the same name, died possessed of it in 1772, by virtue of whose will, and a partition of his estates, this manor, with the advowson of the church, came, with others, to William Bouverie, earl of Radnor, who at his death in 1776, devised it, with the rest of Sir Philip Boteler's estates, which had come to him as above mentioned, to his eldest son by his second wife, the Hon. William-Henry Bouverie, the present possessor of it. There is not any court held for this manor.

CHARITIES.

THERE are no donations to the use of the poor, but there is a yearly rent of 6l. 10s. issuing out of land, called Church-field, in this parish, given by a person unknown, towards the repair of the church.

The poor constantly relieved are about ten, casually fifteen.

ORLESTONE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, stands on the upper side of the hill, one field distant from the road,

road, which may be said to be almost disused. The church-yard adjoins to the farm-yard and the court-lodge. It is a very small building, consisting of one isle and one chancel, having a very low pointed steeple of wood at the west end, in which are three bells. It has but one gravestone in it, and that of no account.

This church has always been accounted an appendage to the manor, and as such it is now of the patronage of the Hon. William-Henry Bouverie, lord of the manor of Orlestone. It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 4l. 15s. 9d. and is now a discharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of forty pounds. In 1588, as well as in 1640, it was valued at forty pounds, communicants forty.

CHURCH OF ORLESTONE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Lords of the manor of Orlestone....

RECTORS.

Edward Puleston, A. M. March 21, 1597, obt. 1613.

Edward Harrison, A. M. May 26, 1613.

Lancelot Harrison, A. M. May 2, 1626, obt. 1641.^c

John Lawry, A. M. July 24, 1641.

Mark Sherman, obt. 1665.

Robert Richards, March 28, 1666.

William Stringer, A. B. July 16, 1669.

Roger Powell, obt. January 24, 1685.^f

Jerman Dunn, March 28, 1685, obt. 1686.^g

Zaretan Crofton, A. M. May 15, 1686.

Thomas Harpur, resigned 1710.

Francis Peck, A. B. Feb. 15, 1710, resigned 1715.

^c And by dispensation in 1626, rector of Bircholt. Rym. Fæd. vol. xviii. p. 875.

^f Buried in Warehorne church.

^g He was presented by the king.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

Lords of the manor of Orlestone....

Theophilus Beck, A. B. Oct. 21, 1715, obt. 1721.

John Hedges, A. B. June 9, 1721, resigned 1728.

John Price, March 8, 1728, obt. 1751.

Bleml Pollard, Sept. 28, 1751, obt. 1764.

William Polhill, A. B. Sept. 10, 1764, resigned 1779.^h

George Carter, A. M. Sept. 9, 1780, resigned 1781.ⁱ

William-Philip Menzies, A. B. September, 1781, the present rector.^k

^h He had been rector of Bircholt, which he resigned for the vicarage of Linton, as he did that on being presented to Detling, and in 1782 was presented to Albury, in Surry.

ⁱ Now rector of Hurst.

^k Vicar of Frindsbury, a minor canon of Rochester cathedral, and curate of Minster, in Sheppy.

W A R E H O R N E,

LIES the next parish south-westward. So much of it as is in the hundred of Ham, in which the church stands, is within the eastern division of the county, and lath of Shipway. So much as is in the borough of Great Kenardington, or Old Herlackenden, is in the hundred of Blackborne, western division of the county, and lath of Scray. That part which is in the hundred of Ham, below the foot of the clay-hill southward, is in the level of Romney Marsh, and in the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it. The rest of it is within the respective jurisdiction of the justices of the county, and within the district of the Weald.

THIS PARISH lies upon the clay-hills, near the western boundaries of them, an unhealthy, as well as unpleasant situation, partaking of the gross atmosphere of the Marsh, and the soil of it in general a deep miry clay. The village is built round a large green, called the

the Lecon, or more properly, the Leston, on which is a handsome house, the property of Mr. Thomas Hodges, who lives in it, as his ancestors have for some generations past, bearing for their arms, *Or, three crescents, sable, on a canton, argent, two bars wavy, azure, over all an anchor in pale, sable.* At a small distance from the Lecon is Warehorne-green, and round it several houses, one of which is the parsonage, and another Tinton house, Mr. Howland's, who lives in it. The church stands on the edge of the hill, overlooking the Marsh, which is at the foot of it. About a mile north-east from the church, over which the country is hill and dale, is the hamlet of Ham-street, close at the edge of the Marsh; part of which only is in this parish, and about a mile further in the Marsh, another small hamlet, called Hammill-green, through which is the usual high road, an execrable bad one, from this part of the Marsh to the upland country. This parish extends northward by a narrow slip between Shadoxhurst and Orlestone, as far as Sugar-loaf and Bromley-green, which is partly in it, all which is for the greatest part covered with coppice wood; and it extends again in like manner into the Marsh southward to Brookland, and joins Snave. All of it, above the Marsh, is within the Weald.

There are two fairs, one kept on Ham-street-green, on the 14th of May, for toys, and the other on the 2d and 3d of October, on Warehorne-green, the profits of which belong to the earl of Thanet, being a very large one for cattle.

THE FIRST MENTION made of Warehorne is in a charter of king Egbert, who with king Ethelwulf his son, in 820, gave to one Godwine, two plough-lands, in a place called by the English, *Werebornas*, situated among the marshes, and it was bought for one hundred shillings in money, and, as the boundaries are expressed extended on the east part southward over the river Limen, unto the South Saxon limits. In the year 1010,
archbishop

archbishop Alphase was become possessed of this manor, which he gave that year to Christ-church, in Canterbury, towards the cloathing of the monks there, and he endowed it with the same liberties and privileges as their manor of Middleton was endowed with. After which this manor continued with the religious till the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in which record it is entered, under the general title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*, i. e. lands belonging to the monks of the archbishop, as follows :

In Hame hundred, the archbishop himself holds Wereborne. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is two carucates. In demesne there is one carucate, and six villeins, with three borderers having one carucate. There are twelve acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of six hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth twenty shillings, and now sixty shillings,

Not long after which, the monks appear to have been dispossessed of this manor, which was held of the archbishop by knight's service, by Ansfrid de Dene, in the reign of king John. But this name was extinct here in the next reign of king Henry III. when Richard de Bedeford was become owner of it, and held it in like manner, and in the 52d year of that reign obtained the grant of a market to be held at it weekly on a Tuesday, and a fair for three days continuance at the feast of St. Matthew, which was renewed and confirmed to him in the 8th year of king Edward I. at which time he had a grant of *free-warren* within his demesne lands here. He died possessed of it in the 17th year of king Edward I. After which it did not continue long in this name, for in the next reign of king Edward II. Hugh de Windlesore, or Windsor, was become possessed of it, from which name it was alienated, in the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign, to William de Moraunt, of Moraunt's-court, in Chevening, who was sheriff in the 12th and 13th years of that reign, to whom
the

the king issued his precept, that there should be but one bell rung in any steeple near the sea coast. His son Sir Thomas Moraunt left an only daughter and heir Lora, who carried this estate first in marriage to Sir Thomas Cawne, of Ightham, and secondly to James Peckham, of Yaldham, in Wrotham,¹ in which name it continued till it was alienated to Haut, whose descendant Sir William Haut, of Bishopsborne, leaving two daughters his coheirs, Jane, the youngest, entitled her husband Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington, to it, as part of her inheritance, and he, in the 33d year of king Henry VIII. an act having passed for that purpose, exchanged it with the king for other premises, and it remained in the crown till queen Elizabeth granted it to Ellis, from which name it passed by sale to Thomas Paget and Thomas Twisden, and they not long afterwards alienated it to Sir John Tufton, knight and baronet, whose son Nicholas was created Earl of Thanet, and in his descendants, earls of Thanet, this manor has continued down to the right hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet, the present possessor of it. There is no house or court lodge on it.

TINTON, antiently called *Tintenton*, is a considerable manor, in the southern part of this parish, which, though the house of it is near the church, yet it lies for the most part within the level of Romney Marsh. This manor, after the Norman conquest, was given by the Conqueror to Hugo de Montfort. Accordingly it is thus entered in Domesday, under the general title of his lands, at which time it was reputed to lie in Blackborne hundred.

In Blacheburne hundred, Hugo himself holds Tintontone. Ulnod held it of king Edward, and then it was taxed for one suling, now for half, because it is without the division. The arable land is five carucates. In de-

¹ See more of the Morants, vol. iii. of this history, p. 122, and of the Peckhams, vol. v. p. 16.

mesne there are twenty eight carucates, and twenty-one villeins, with six borderers having seven carucates. There is a church, and nine servants, and three fisheries of five shillings, and thirty-eight acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of forty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth twelve pounds, and afterwards six pounds, now seven pounds. The same Hugo holds half a yoke, which five sokemen held and now hold, having one carucate there, with four borderers. It is and was worth always five shillings.

And in another place, under the title of the bishop of Baieux's lands,

In Adilovtesbrige hundred, the same Robert (de Romenel) holds of the bishop half a denne of the manor of Titentone, which Hugo de Montfort holds, and there he has land to the quantity of half a carucate, and one villein, with three borderers and half a carucate, and two fisheries of five shillings. The whole of this is and was worth fifteen shillings. This land is without the division of Hugo.

On the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugh above-mentioned, in king Henry I.'s reign, his possessions came into the king's hands, who soon afterwards granted this manor of Titendenne, for so it was written, to Rob. de Ver, constable of England, and Adeliza his wife, daughter of Hugh de Montfort, and they jointly, in the early part of king Henry II.'s reign, having founded the priory of Horton, gave this manor to it.^a This gift was afterwards confirmed by Henry de Essex, constable of England, and by king Stephen and pope Lucius afterwards; and in the 20th year of king Edward III. the prior of Horton appears to have held it of Dover castle, that is, of the king *in capite*, as of the Constabularie there. In which state it continued till the dissolution of it in consequence of the act of the 27th of king Henry VIII. when it came, with the rest of the possessions of it, into the king's

^a Regist. Priorat. cart. 37. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 621.

hands, whence they were together granted, two years afterwards, to archbishop Cranmer, and they continued parcel of the Archbishop's possessions till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when they were by act again vested in the crown, where this manor staid only till the beginning of the next reign of king James I. when it was granted to Sir William Sidley, bart. of the Friars, in Aylesford,^o in which name and family it continued down to Sir Charles Sedley, bart. of Nuthall, in Nottinghamshire, who some years ago alienated this manor to Mr. Jeremiah Curteis and John Waterman, attornies-at-law, of Rye, and they soon afterwards conveyed *the manor itself*, with the courts and all privileges and immunities belonging to them, to Sir Edward Dering, bart. whose son of the same name is the present possessor of it.

BUT *the court-lodge and demesne lands of this manor*, were alienated by them to Mr. John Howland, gent. of this parish, who rebuilt the mansion of it, in which he afterwards resided. He left three sons, Harman, Clarke, and William, and a daughter Anne, who married Mr. Thomas Hodges, of Warehorne. On the division of his estates after his death, Harman Howland, the eldest, among other estates, became possessed of the mansion of Tinton, with part of the demesne lands, which he now possesses, and resides at it; and Clarke Howland, the second son, became possessed of the remainder of those lands, which still remain his property.

THE MANORS OF HAM AND CAPEL lie within this parish, the latter among the woods near the northern boundary of it, and the former, though now obsolete, and its situation almost unknown, on the opposite side of the parish, somewhere near Ham-green, and was once of such note as to give name to the hundred itself. This manor was antiently part of the demesnes of the

^o See Southfleet, vol. ii. of this history, p. 430, and Aylesford, vol. v. p. 428.

family of Orlanston, one of whom, William de Orlanston, obtained a charter of *free-warren* to his lands at Orlanston, Werehorne, and other places, in the 51st year of king Henry III. whose descendant Sir John Orlanston, about the beginning of king Richard II.'s reign, marrying the daughter of Sir William at Capel, and heir to her brother Richard at Capel, who died *f. p.* anno 15 Richard II. (whose ancestor John de Capel, resided here at his manor of Capel, in king Henry II.'s reign, and as appears by the leiger book of Boxley abbey, was a good benefactor to that house) became in her right entitled to the possession of that manor, which had then been for many descents in that family. He was succeeded in the possession of both manors by Richard Orlanston, esq. who died *f. p.* anno 7 Henry V. and left his two sisters his coheirs, the eldest of whom Joane, married to Sir William Scott, of Scotts-hall, entitled her husband to the possession of these manors, on the division of their inheritance between them; since which they have continued in the like succession of ownership as the manor of Orlanston heretofore described, down to the hon. William-Henry Bouverie, the present possessor of them.

PARKERS is another manor here, which antiently gave both surname and seat to a family of that name. Edward Parker held lands in this parish, Westerham, and other places, and bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron, ermine, between three mascles of the field.* After his death anno 9 Edward II. this manor continued in his descendants until king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it appears by several court rolls that John Engham was become possessed of it, in whose family it remained till queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was by sale conveyed to Taylor, who not long after alienated it to Collyns, and John Collyns, esq. mayor of Hythe, died possessed of it in 1598, whose eldest son Giles Collyns soon afterwards sold it to Squire, and he, at the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign, passed it away to William Kingsley, D. D. of Ickham, and archdeacon of Canterbury,

terbury, who died possessed of it in 1647,^p on which it descended to his eldest son George Kingsley, of Christchurch, in Canterbury, in whose descendants it remained till it was at length, about the year 1726, alienated to Mr. Thomas Hodges, gent. of this parish, who devised it to his younger son Joseph, and his eldest son Mr. Thomas Hodges, gent. now of Eleham, is the present owner of it.

CHARITIES.

THERE are three fields in this parish, given by some person unknown, the annual produce of which is 14l. 4s. now in the occupation of Richard Howland and Samuel Rutton. The rents of it are distributed yearly by the churchwardens, in whom the land is vested, to such poor who receive no constant alms, but are distressed by old age, sickness, or any other misfortune.

The poor constantly relieved are about thirty, casually fifteen.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Matthew, is a large handsome building, consisting of three isles and a chancel, all which are ceiled, and handsomely kept. At the west end is a square brick tower, built about twenty-six years ago, in the room of the old one, which fell down. There are five bells in it. There are but small remains of painted glass in the windows. Against the wall of the chancel is a head carved in stone, having a monks bonnet or cap on it; and at the spring of the lowermost arch of the north isle, is another somewhat like it. Against the wall of the chancel is a monument for John Coventry, rector, obt. 1681, arms, *A fess, ermine, between three escallops*. A stone, on which were the figures of a man and four children in brass, most of which are gone, excepting part of the man; and in the middle isle is a stone, with an inscription in brass, for Thomas Jekin, obt. 1438. In the

^p See more of the Kingsleys, vol. vii. of this history, p. 552.

church-yard are several tombs and memorials of the Hodges's, the most antient of which, legible, (for there are several of them otherwise) is for Thomas Hodges, anno 1703.

The rectory of Warehorne is in the patronage of the crown. It is valued in the king's books at nineteen pounds, and the yearly tenths at 11. 18s. There are twenty acres of upland, and twenty acres of marsh glebe land. In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and sixty, and it was valued at one hundred and twenty pounds. It is now valued at one hundred pounds.

In the petition of the clergy, beneficed in Romney Marsh, in 1635, for setting aside the custom of 2½d. an acre in this parish, and two-pence in every other parish throughout the Marsh, in lieu of tithe-wool and pasturage, a full account of which has been given before under Burmarsh, the rector of Warehorne was one who met on the occasion; when it was agreed on all sides, that wool in the Marsh had never been known to have been paid in specie, though the other tithes were paid or compounded for, and in proof of this custom, an acquittance, given by the rector in 1564, was produced as a proof of it. There is a *modus* of one shilling per acre on all the marsh land in this parish.^a The woodland in it pays no tithe, as being in the Weald, as was determined in a suit between the rector and Mr. Chute, of Bethersden, for the recovery of tithe for his woodland in this parish.

THE PRIORY of *Horton* was possessed of A PORTION OF TITHES, arising from their lands of Tinton, in this parish, which on the suppression of the priory,

^a Concerning this *modus*, see the case of Bate, rector, v. Sedley and others, in the Exchequer, anno 1726, by which the *modus* was established. Vezey's Reports, vol. ii. case 175. Concerning a *modus* for hay and small tithes, see case, Bate, rector, v. Hodges, in the Exchequer in 1722, in Bunbury's Reports, p. 196.

came into the hands of the crown, and was granted, with the rest of the possessions of it, to the archbishop, anno 29 Henry VIII. and though the scite of that priory, with the greatest part of the revenues of it, was regranted to the crown in queen Elizabeth's reign, yet this portion of tithes seems to have continued with the see of Canterbury, and to have gained the name of *the rectory of Wareborne*, which it still retains, and is now parcel of the possessions of his grace the archbishop.

CHURCH OF WAREHORNE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The King.

RECTORS.

Henry Curtise, April 6, 1626,
second induction Dec. 15,
following.^r

John Asherfi, A. M. July 25,
1661.

John Coventry, A. M. June 11,
1675, obt. March 3, 1680.^s

James Perkins, A. M. May 15,
1680.

Stephen Thornton, January 13,
1680.

John Burletson, A. M. Dec. 15,
1681, obt. Oct. 1, 1719.^t

Richard Bate, A. M. Feb. 19,
1719, obt. March 4, 1736.^u

John Bate, 1737, obt. 1761.^w

Sir John Pexshall, bart. Dec. 21,
1761, resigned 1771.^x

John Fleming Stanley, A. M.
Sept. 13, 1771, obt. 1783.^y

Donald MacLaine, Jan. 1784,
obt. 1796.

Charles Williamis, 1796, the pre-
sent rector.

^r Presented by the king's let. pat.
Rym. Fæod. vol. xviii. p. 648.

^s Buried in the chancel of this
church.

^t Likewise rector of Midley, and
lies buried in Watringbury church.

^u Likewise vicar of Chilham, and
lies buried in that church.

^w Son of the former.

^x He resigned this rectory on being
presented to a benefice in Hertford-
shire.

^y He went to the East Indies, and
died at Madras.

THE HUNDRED OF ALOESBRIDGE

LIES the next southward from that of Ham last-described. It is written in Domesday both *Adilovefbrige* and *Adelovefbrige*, and in other antient records, *Alolvefbridge*. Somner thinks it probable that it took its name from some great person, called Alolfe, a name frequent both in Domesday and other records, as the possessor of estates in this part of it at the time of the Saxons and afterwards.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

- | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------------|
| 1. SNARGATE. | | 4. BRENSET; and |
| 2. FAIRFIELD. | | 5. SNAVE in part. |
| 3. BROOKLAND. | | |

And the churches of those parishes, and likewise part of the parishes of IVECHURCH and NEWCHURCH, the churches of which are in other hundreds. *One constable* has jurisdiction over it. The whole of it lies within the levels of Romney and Wal-land Marshes.



S N A R G A T E

LIES the next parish south-westward from Ware-horne. The south and east parts of it are within the level of Romney Marsh, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it. Another, being the western part, which lies upon the Rhee wall, is within the liberty of the town and port of New Romney, and the division of the justices of it; and the residue, being the northern part of it, is in the jurisdiction of the justices of the county.

THE PARISH of Snargate lies for the most part in the level of Romney Marsh, in which the village is situated, near the end of the Rhee wall, beyond which

it extends into Walland Marsh, on the western side of it. It is a very forlorn unhealthy place, partaking of the same bad qualities of both air and water as the neighbouring parishes in the Marsh, and if possible to a greater degree, for the whole is an entire flat of marshes, several of which are poor, and covered with rushes and thistles, and others lie so low as to become swampy, and much covered with flags and other such weeds, which is greatly owing to the neglect of their being properly sewed. It has nothing further worthy of notice in it.

THE MANOR OF ALDINGTON claims over most part of this parish, and the manors of Bilsington, Apledore, and Chartham, over other parts of it. *Subordinate* to that of Aldington was

THE MANOR OF SNARGATE, which was antiently held of it by knight's service, by a family of the name of Allard, one of whom was Gervas Allard, who was admiral of the western seas in the 34th year of king Edward I. and his grandson, of the same name, died possessed of it in king Edward III.'s reign, leaving the possession of it to his widow Agnes, who held it at her death in the 42d year of it. How long it continued in this name, I have not found, but in Edward IV.'s reign, it was come into the family of Fane, and John Fane, esq. of Tunbridge, died possessed of it in the 13th year of king Henry VII. anno 1488, and by will gave it to his son Richard Fane, esq. afterwards of Tudeley,^z who alienated it to Wildgoose, and he died possessed of it in the 33d year of Henry VIII. and his descendant Alexander Wildgoose conveyed it to William Thwayts, by fine anno 5 Elizabeth, on whose death it came to his daughter and heir Ursula. Her heirs passed it away to Jackman, as he did again to Sir Edward Henden, one of the barons of the exchequer in the reign of king Charles I. who dying *f. p.* in

^z See Collins's Peer. vol. iii. edit. iv. p. 174 et seq.

1662, gave it by will to his nephew Sir John Henden, whose son Edward Henden, esq. of Biddenden, became possessed of it on his death, but how it passed afterwards, or who is at this time possessed of it, I have not been able, by all my enquiries, to gain any information of.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly maintained are about ten, casually five.

SNARGATE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury; and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Dunstan, is built of quarry-stone. It is a large handsome building, consisting of three isles and two chancels, having a tower at the west end, in which are three bells. The pillars between the isles are beautifully slender and elegant. There is an old monument in the north wall of the middle chancel, the brass of which is gone. There are no memorials in it. In the east window of the high chancel is a coat of arms, *Quarterly*, first and fourth, *oblit.* second and third, *chequy, or, and azure*. The church is only pewed over half the length of the isles. It is not ceiled in any part of it.

The church was part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and continues so at this time. his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it. It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 17l. 6s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 14s. 8d. In 1588 it was valued at sixty pounds, communicants sixty. In 1640 at seventy pounds per annum, communicants the same.

In the petition of the clergy, beneficed in Romney Marsh, in 1635, for setting aside the custom of two-pence an acre, in lieu of tithe wool and pasturage, a full account of which has been given before, under Burmarsh, several acquittances were proved to have been given by the vicars of Snargate, mentioning their having received two-pence an acre in satisfaction of those

those tithes, according to the custom. There is a *modus* of one shilling per acre on all the grass-lands in this parish.

CHURCH OF SNARGATE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Nicholas Gere</i> , June 1, 1587, obt. 1609. <i>Richard Clerke</i> , S. T. P. July 6, 1609, resigned 1611. — <i>Hatch</i> , 1611. <i>Samuel Birde</i> , A. M. obt. 1622. <i>James Bladeworth</i> , A. M. Oct. 5, 1622, obt. 1624. <i>Josiah Coppin</i> , A. M. Dec. 3, 1624, resigned 1630. <i>Edward Nicholls</i> , A. M. Nov. 15, 1630. <i>John Wilmott</i> , A. M. April 6, 1640. <i>William Lauder</i> , obt. 1667. <i>Thomas Snelling</i> , S. T. B. Jan. 16, 1667. <i>Robert Richards</i> , A. M. March 10, 1668, obt. 1683. <i>Stephen Matchin</i> , A. M. Oct. 23, 1683. <i>Robert Skyring</i> , A. M. Jan. 1, 1708, obt. 1753. <i>Jeremiah Dunbar</i> , 1753, refig. 1756. <i>Theophilus Delangle</i> , A. M. April 3, 1756, obt. June 29, 1763. ^a <i>John Bunce</i> , induct. Dec. 1763, resigned the same year. ^b <i>John Wentworth</i> , LL. B. 1763, obt. May 26, 1770. ^c <i>William Wing Fowle</i> , A. M. 1770, the present rector. ^d
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^a In 1756, by dispensation, vicar of Tenterden.

^b Before rector of Brenset, and vicar of Newington near Hythe, and afterwards rector of Chinkford, in Essex.

^c And rector of Brenset by dispensation, and lies buried in Brenset church.

^d In 1772, by dispensation, rector of Burmarsh.

 F A I R F I E L D

LIES the next parish westward, in the level of Walland Marsh, and in the jurisdiction of the justices of the county.

THE PARISH, far different from what its name seems to imply, is a most forlorn and dreary place, and is seemingly the sink of the whole Marsh. It consists of an open level of marsh-land, unsheltered and without a hedge or tree throughout it. It lies very low, the eastern part especially, which, for the space of several hundred acres, is overflowed in winter, and becomes one great sheet of water, and the rest of the year is a swamp, covered with flags and rushes, which is in great measure owing to the mismanagement of the sewers, and though the landholders have lately been put to a very considerable expence, for the drainage of this level, they have not yet, nor in all likelihood ever will, reap any kind of advantage from it. The church stands on a little rise in this part of it, and is so surrounded by those swamps, that for the greatest part of the year it is to be approached only in a boat, or on a horse, passing with great danger through them up to the saddle girths. The western part, in which is the court-lodge, lies rather higher, and the land is much more fertile and dry.

William Sellyng, a man of great reputation for his wisdom and learning, who was elected prior of Christchurch anno 13 Edward IV. and died anno 10 king Henry VII. is said by his wise management, though not without great expence, to have prevailed on all persons, having lands at Apuldre and Fayrefeld, within the danger of the sea, to contribute towards the maintaining of the banks and fences to keep it out, for before the burthen lay altogether on the church, and was become an intolerable expence to it.

THE

THE MANOR OF FAIRFIELD, written in antient records *Feyrsfelde*, was, together with the church, as early as king Henry III.'s reign, for I find no particular mention of the time when it was given, part of the possessions of the priory of Christ-church, in Canterbury, during which time, in king Henry the VIIth.'s reign, prior Thomas Goldstone erected a new court-lodge, being a convenient mansion, on it,^e in which state it continued till the dissolution of the priory, in the 31st year of king Henry VIII.^f when it came into the king's hands, where it did not remain long, for the king settled it by his dotation charter, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose possessions it still remains.

The demesne lands of this manor, being of the rack rent of about 1000l. per annum, have been from time to time demised by the dean and chapter on leases for three lives, the right hon. Geo. Augustus, earl of Guildford having the present interest in the lease vested in him.

A court baron is held yearly by the dean and chapter for this manor.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly maintained are about ten, casually seven.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Thomas, (Becket) the martyr, is very small, and built of brick. It consists of one isle and one chancel, having a low pointed wooden turret at the west end, in which hangs one bell. The church seems to be but of very modern date. There is only one memorial in it, at the west end of the isle, for Mr. John Beale, of Fairfield, obt.

^e Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 246.

^f There are several rentals of this manor among the Harleian MSS. No. 1006—24 to 28. The rack rent of the whole of the demesne lands of it is now upwards of 1000l. per annum.

1775. It appears by the several burials in it, mentioned in the wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, to have been formerly much larger, and to have had a ring of bells in it.

The church of Fairfield, which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, has always been an appendage to the manor. It was appropriated by archbishop Edmund, in the 23d year of Henry III. anno. 1238, to the almonry of the priory of Christchurch, and on the dissolution of it was granted, with the manor, by king Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are the present possessors of the appropriation, as well as the patronage of this church.

The church is now esteemed as a perpetual curacy, and is of the yearly certified value of fifty pounds, which sum is, by covenant in the lease from the dean and chapter of the demesne lands of the manor, paid by the lessee, who has likewise by it the nomination to the curacy. In 1588 here were thirty-eight communicants.

CHURCH OF FAIRFIELD.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

*The lessees of the demesne lands
under the Dean and Chapter...*

CURATES.

*William Smith, A. M. Nov.
1710.*

Joseph Wilcocks, August, 1713.^g

William Stockwood, resigned.

*John Arnald, A. B. June 1728,
resigned 1734.^h*

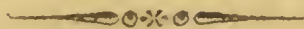
*Thomas Cobb, A. B. July 1734,
obt. 1797.ⁱ*

*Richard Kelshe, 1797, the pre-
sent curate.*

^g Afterwards bishop of Rochester.

^h And vicar of Walderthare.

ⁱ And rector of Upper Hardres.



B R O O K L A N D,

SO called from the several brooks and waterings within the bounds of it, lies the next parish south-eastward, mostly within the level of Walland Marsh, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county; but there are some lands, which are reputed to be within this parish, containing altogether about 124 acres, which lie in detached pieces at some distance south-eastward from the rest of it, mostly near Ivy-church, some other parishes intervening, which lands are within the level of Romney Marsh, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it.

THE PARISH of *Brookland* lies on higher ground than either Snargate or Fairfield last described, and consequently much drier. It is more sheltered with trees, and inclosed with hedges, than any of the neighbouring parishes. The village is neat and rather pleasant, considering the situation, and the houses, as well as inhabitants, of a better sort than are usually seen in the Marsh. The church stands in the middle of it. The lands towards the south are by far the most fertile, for towards Snargate they are very poor and wet, and much covered with rushes and thistles. It consists in general of marsh-land, there not being above thirty acres of land ploughed throughout the parish, which altogether contains about 1730 acres of land.

A fair is held here yearly on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, or Lammas-day, being August 1, for toys and pedlary.

THE MANORS of Fairfield, Apledore, Billington, and Court at Wick, extend over this parish, *subordinate* to which is THE MANOR OF BROOKLAND, which has long since lost even the reputation of having been a manor. It was in early times the patrimony of

of the family of Pafſele, or Paſhley, as they were afterwards called, whoſe ſeat was at Evegate, in Smeeth,* of whom Edward de Paſſeley is the firſt that is diſcovered in public records to have been poſſeſſed of this manor, and this appears by the inquisition taken after his death, anno 19 Edward II. Soon after which it was alienated to Reginald de Cobham, a younger branch of the Cobhams, of Cobham, whoſe deſcendants were ſeated at Sterborough caſtle, in Surry, whence they were called Cobhams, of Sterborough, and they had afterwards ſummons to parliament among the barons of this realm. At length Sir Thomas Cobham died poſſeſſed of it in the 11th year of king Edward IV. leaving an only daughter and ſole heir, who carried it in marriage to Sir Edward Borough, of Gainſborough, in Lincolnſhire, whoſe ſon and heir Thomas was ſummoned to parliament as lord Burgh, or as it is uſually pronounced, Borough, anno 21 king Henry VIII. and left a ſon and heir Thomas, lord Burgh, whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the act anno 31 Henry VIII. His ſon William, lord Burgh, about the 12th year of queen Elizabeth's reign, paſſed it away to Eversfield, of Suffex, from whom it was alienated ſoon afterwards to Godfrey, of Lid, at which time this eſtate ſeems to have loſt its name of having been a manor. He, before the end of that reign, ſold it to Wood, by whom it was again alienated in the beginning of king James I.'s reign to Mr. John Fagge, of Rye, whoſe deſcendant John Fagge, eſq. of Wilton, in Suffex, was created a baronet in 1660. He had a numerous iſſue, of which only three ſons and two daughters ſurvived. Of the former, Sir Robert, the eldeſt, was his ſucceſſor in title; Charles was anceſtor of the preſent baronet, the Rev. Sir John Fagge, of Chartham; and the third ſon Thomas Fagge, eſq. ſucceeded by his father's will to this eſtate at Brook-

* See ſome further account of them under Smeeth.

land. His son John Meres Fagge, esq. of Glynelly, in Suffex, left surviving an only daughter Elizabeth, who on his death in 1769, entitled her husband Sir John Peachy, bart. of West Dean, in Suffex, to the possession of it. He died *s. p.* and she surviving him, again became entitled to it in her own right, and is at this time the present owner of it.

There are no *parochial charities*.

BROOKLAND is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Augustine, is a very large handsome building, consisting of three isles and three chancels. The steeple stands on the north side, and at some small distance from it, in which are five bells. The church is kept exceedingly neat and clean. It is cieled throughout, and handsomely pewed. In the high chancel there is a confessional, and a nich for holy water within the altar-rails. There are several memorials in it, but none of any account worth mentioning. At the west end is a gallery, lately erected at the charge of the parish. The font is very curious, made of cast lead, having on it two ranges of emblematical figures, twenty in each range. The steeple is framed of remarkable large timber. It is built entirely of wood, of an octagon form, perpendicular about five feet from the bottom, and from thence lessening to a spire at top, in which it has three different copartments or stories, the two uppermost larger at the bottom, and projecting over those underneath them. Although there are but five bells in it, yet it has frames for several more. The whole is much out of the perpendicular leaning towards the church. In the church-yard are several tombs and gravestones for the Reads.

The church of Brookland was part of the antient possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine, to which it was appropriated by pope Clement V. at the request

request of Ralph Bourne, the abbot of it, in king Edward II.'s reign, but the abbot declined putting the bull for this purpose in force, till a more favourable opportunity. At length John, abbot of St. Augustine, in 1347, obtained another bull from pope Clement VI. for the appropriation of it, and having three years afterwards obtained the king's licence for this purpose,¹ the same was confirmed by archbishop Islip in 1359, who next year endowed the vicarage of this church by his decree, by which he assigned, with the consent of the abbot and convent, and of the vicar, of the rents and profits of the church, to John de Hoghton, priest, then admitted perpetual vicar to the vicarage of it, and canonically instituted, and to his successors in future in it, a fit portion from which they might be fitly maintained and support the under-mentioned burthens. In the first place he decreed and ordained, that the religious should build on the soil of the endowment of the church, at their own costs and expences, a competent mansion, with a sufficient close and garden, for the vicar and his successors, free from all rent and secular service, to be repaired and maintained from that time by the vicar for the time being; who on the presentation of the religious to be admitted and instituted by him or his successors, into the vicarage, should likewise have the great tithes of the lands lying on the other side of le Re, towards Dover, viz. beyond the bridge called Brynfete, and towards the parish churches of Brynfete, Snaves, and Ivercherche, belonging to the church of Brokelande, and likewise the tithes arising from the sheaves of gardens or orchards dug with the foot, and also all oblations made in the church or parish, and all tithes of hay, calves, chicken, lambs, pigs, geese, hens, eggs, ducks, pigeons, bees, honey, wax, twans, wool, milkmeats, pasture, flax, hemp, garden-herbs,

¹ See Dec. Script. col. 2085 et seq.

apples, vetches, merchandizes, fishings, fowlings, and all manner of small tithes arising from all things whatsoever. And he taxed and estimated the said portion at the annual value of eight marcs sterling, at which sum he decreed the vicar ought to contribute in future, to the payment of the tenth and all other impositions happening, of whatsoever sort. Not intending that the vicar of this church should be entitled to, or take of the issues and rents of it, any thing further than is expressed before, but that he should undergo the burthen of officiating in the same, either by himself or some other fit priest, in divine offices, and in the finding of lights in the chancel, and of bread and wine for the celebration of masses, the washing of vestments, and the reparation of the books of the church, and should nevertheless pay the procuration due to the archbishop, on his visitation. But the rest of the burthens incumbent on the church, and no ways here expressed, should belong to the abbot and convent, &c.^m After this, the church and advowson of the vicarage of Brookland remained part of the possessions of the above monastery till the final dissolution of it, anno 30 Henry VIII. when it was, with all its revenues, surrendered into the king's hands, where this rectory and advowson staid but a short time, for the king, by his dotation charter, settled them on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose possessions they continue at this time.

On the abolition of deans and chapters, after the death of king Charles I. this parsonage was surveyed in 1650, when it appeared that it consisted of a close of land of one acre, on which stood the parsonage barne, and other outhouses, with the tithe of corn and other profits belonging to it, estimated *coibs annis* at

^m Dec. Script. col. 2087. See likewise Regist. Islip, f. 162-2, and MSS. Lambeth and Cotton libraries, in the British Museum, Faustina, A. 1, f. 232^b.

twenty-four pounds, all which were by indenture, in 1635, demised for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of eight pounds, but were worth, over and above the said rent, sixteen pounds per annum, and that the lessee was to repair the premises, and the chancel of the parish church.

In 1384 this church or rectory appropriate was valued at 13l. 6s. 8d. but anno 31 Henry VIII. it was demised to ferme at only 8l. 3s. 4d. It is now demised on a beneficial lease by the dean and chapter, at the yearly rent of eight pounds to Mrs. Woodman, the present lessee of it. The vicarage of this church is valued in the king's books at 17l. 12s. 8½d. and the yearly tenths at 11. 15s. 3¼d. In 1587 it was valued at sixty pounds, communicants one hundred and sixty-six, and in 1640 the same, and it is now of about the same value.

There is a *modus* of one shilling per acre on all the grass-lands in this parish. The vicar is entitled to all the small tithes, subject to this *modus*, throughout the parish, and to the tithes of corn of those lands, being one hundred and twenty-four acres, which lie in detached pieces beyond Brenset bridge, in Romney Marsh, as mentioned before, in the endowment of this vicarage.

There is a school here, for teaching reading and writing, supported by contribution, at which fifty children are usually taught.

CHURCH OF BROOKLAND.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

RECTORS.

William, anno 29 Edward I.ⁿ
Bartholomew de Ferentino, in
1249.^o

VICARS.

Richard Birde, S. T. B. Dec.
27, 1597, obt. 1609.

^a Prynne. p. 906.

^o Dec. Script. col. 1896.

PATRONS, &c.

VICARS.

- Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.* *Richard Martyn*, A. M. July 8, 1609.
George Guild, A. M. March 20, 1660, obt. 1661.
Thomas Russell, A. M. Dec. 2, 1661.
Thomas Johnson, A. M. Dec. 11, 1677, obt. Nov. 6, 1727.^p
John Le Hunt, A. M. Jan. 12, 1727, obt. April 1731.
Simon Devereux, A. M. inducted August 16, 1731, obt. July 6, 1733.^q
Thomas Buttonshaw, A. M. Dec. 13, 1733, resigned 1737.^r
Robert Jenkins, A. M. April, 1737, resigned Jan. 1743.^s
William Broderip, A. M. inducted Oct. 10, 1743, obt. April 1764.
William Taswell, A. B. August 28, 1764, resign. June 1772.^t
Joshua Dix, A. M. inducted August 21, 1772, resigned February 1788.^u
Richard Sharpe, 1788, the present vicar.

^p And rector of St. Margaret's, in Canterbury.

^q He and his predecessor were minor canons of the church of Canterbury, as were all his successors in this vicarage, down to the late vicar inclusive. He was also rector of St. Michael, Harbledown, by dispensation.

^r Before vicar of St. Stephen's, alias Hackington.

^s He held this vicarage with the rectory of Wellbere, by dispensation.

^t He resigned this vicarage for that of Rainham.

^u And perpetual curate of Nackington. He resigned this vicarage for the rectory of Old Romney.

B R E N S E T

LIES the next parish north-eastward from Brookland, almost all of it on the other or eastern side of the Rhee-wall, in the level of Romney Marsh; so much therefore as is upon that wall is within the liberty

berty of the town and port of New Romney, and division of the justices of it, the liberty of which, and of the cinque ports, claim over it. The rest of it is in the hundred of Aloesbridge, over part of which, that is, so much as is within the level of Romney Marsh, the liberty and jurisdiction of that corporation claims; and the remaining, being the north-west part, in Walland Marsh, is within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county.

THIS PARISH is not so fertile as the last-described parish of Brookland, nor so well sheltered with trees and hedges. The greatest part of it is open marshes, the arable land in it not being more than fifty acres. There is no village, most of the houses in it standing at straggling distances on each side of the road, leading from the church to Snave-green; in other respects it is much the same as the other parishes adjoining to it. There is a fair on Whit-Monday, for toys and pedlary.

THE MANOR OF BRENSSET, called likewise the manor of Newington Brenset, from its having been for some time accounted a limb of that of Newington near Hyth, had always the same owners, and as such in king Henry VIII.'s reign it was become part of the possessions of Thomas, lord Cromwell, earl of Essex, before whose attainder, in the 32d year of that reign, it came by purchase from him into the king's hands, together with the manor of Newington above-mentioned. After which it continued in the crown, in like manner, till the first year of queen Mary, when she granted it to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, from whom it passed, with the manor of Newington, to which this of Brenset has ever since been accounted an appendage, in a like succession of ownership, down to James Drake Brockman, esq. of Beechborough, the present owner of it. A court leet is held for this manor.

THERE WAS *a manor of Brenset*, which most probably related to this parish, which was the property of the Scotts, of Scotts-hall, and afterwards of the Botellers, from whom it came by will to the family of Bouverie, and now belongs, with the manors of Orlestone and others, to the hon. William-Henry Bouverie, some mention of which has been made before, but only the name of this manor remains, for there are no rents or profits received from it, nor is even the situation of it at present known.

BRENSSET-PLACE is an antient mansion in the southern part of this parish, which was the residence for many years of the family of Edolph, before they removed to Hinxhill, and wrote their name in old deeds *Edulf*, in which manner it appears in a commission directed to Stephen Edulf and others, collectors for the cinque ports in the 6th year of Richard II. At length, Robert Edolph removing to Hinxhill in queen Elizabeth's reign, this seat was afterwards alienated to Mr. John Fagge, gent. who resided here in the next reign of king James I. In whose descendants it continued down to Sir Robert Fagge, bart. who dying in 1740, *f. p.* his sisters became his heirs, one of whom married Gawen Harris Nash, esq. of Petworth, and Elizabeth married Sir Charles Mathews Goring, bart. of that county, by whose heirs, about the year 1777, this seat, with the estate belonging to it, was sold to Mr. Henry Read, of Brookland, who died possessed of it about a year afterwards, upon which it came to his only daughter and heir Anne, the wife of Thomas Kempe, esq. of Barcombe in Sussex, and M. P. for Lewes, who in her right became entitled to it, and is the present owner of it. The mansion has been for many years made use of only as a farm-house.

DEAN, alias DANE-COURT, is an estate in the western part of this parish, which was once accounted a manor. It was antiently part of the possessions of a family,

family, who took their name from it. Ansfridus de Dene appears, by a chartularie belonging to the priory of Christ-church, to have been owner of it in king Edward I.'s reign. How long it continued in his descendants, I do not find, but it not long afterwards came into the possession of the family of Apledore, so called from the neighbouring town of Apledore, whose arms were, *Or, a pile, gules, surmounted with a fess*; but before the latter end of king Edward III.'s reign, Thomas de Apledore dying *s. p.* Elnith, his only sister and heir, entitled her husband Thomas Roper to this manor, among the rest of his estates in these parts," which continued in the younger branch of his descendants down to John Roper, esq. of Linsted lodge, afterwards knighted, and created lord Teynham. At length his descendant Henry, lord Teynham, succeeding to it, passed it away in 1705, to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, who died possessed of it in 1712. His grandson Sir Henry Furnese, bart. dying in 1735, under age and unmarried, this, on the partition of his estates among his three sisters and co-heirs, was allotted, among others, to Selina, the youngest; she married Edward Dering, esq. afterwards Sir Edward Dering, bart. who in her right became entitled to it, and his son of the same name, now of Surrenden, bart. is the present owner of it.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are more than thirty, casually not more than two or three.

BRENSSET is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Eanswith, consists of two isles and two chancels, having a spire steeple shingled at the west end, in which hang three

* See an account of the family of Roper, and of the lords Teynham, vol. vi. p. 299.

bells. In the north chancel is a monument, having the effigies of two men, lying at full length, for John Fagge, son of John Fagge, gent. of Rye, obt. 1639; and for John Fagge, gent. of Rye, his son, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Bandard Hodson, of Frantfield, in Suffex, obt. 1646. There are burials of the Faggess in the parish register till very lately. In the north isle, a memorial for the Rev. Mr. John Wentworth, rector of Snargate six years, and vicar of Brenset, obt. May 26, 1770.

The church of Brenset antiently belonged to the abbey of Guynes, in Artois, in Flanders, to which it was appropriated before the 8th year of Richard II.^x and it remained so till the reign of king Henry V. when it came into the king's hands by escheat, on the death of Katherine, the late abbess of it, and remained in the crown till king Henry VI. in his 17th year, granted it with the advowson of the vicarage, to John Kempe, archbishop of York, with licence to settle the same on his new founded college of Wye, to hold in free, pure and perpetual alms, in augmentation of the revenues of it, and to appropriate it to the members of it and their successors for ever. In which situation it remained till the suppression of that college, anno 36 Henry VIII. when it was surrendered, with all its possessions, into the king's hands, who that year granted this church, with the advowson of the vicarage, among other premises, to Walter Bucler, esq. to hold *in capite*, with certain provisos for the maintenance of the curates and schoolmaster of Wye, as may be further seen in the account before of the parsonage of Newington, contained in the same grant,^y with which it has

^x Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 41. See in Harleian MSS. No. 52, 27. *Proposicio ad probandum diuturnam possessionem, (sc. in causa ventilata) coram Joh. Archiep. Cant. occasione eccles. de Brensete als Chalfham, inter alias, contra Abb. & Conv. de Guisnes, f. 108^b.*

^y See vol. vii. p. 358, 366, and before, p. 208.

continued down in like manner to James Drake Brockman, esq. of Beechborough, the present owner of the parsonage and advowson of the vicarage of this church.

Besides the stipends paid to Wye college and curates, as may be seen before,^z there is a stipend paid from it of ten guineas yearly to Christ-church college, in Cambridge, which altogether is much more than the annual profit of this parsonage, which arises from only about fifty acres of land ploughed, bringing in about twenty guineas per annum, and no more.

The vicarage of Brenset is valued in the king's books at 7l. 18s. 11½d. and the yearly tenths at 15s. 10½d. In 1640 it was valued at eighty pounds per annum. It is now of the yearly certified value of 71l. 6s. 0½d. There is a glebe of two acres of marsh land.

In the petition of the clergy, beneficed in Romney Marsh, in 1635, for setting aside the custom of two-pence an acre, in lieu of tithe-wool and pasturage, a full account of which has been given before, under Burmarsh, the vicar of Brenset was one of those who met on this occasion; when it was agreed on all sides, that no wool in the Marsh had ever been known to have been paid in specie, other tithes being compounded for. But no evidence was produced on this head, in regard to the vicar of Brenset.

There is a *modus* of one shilling an acre on all grass lands in this parish.

CHURCH OF BRENSET.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Sir William Damsell.

The Queen.

RECTORS.

*Matthew Borne, A.M. Nov. 11,
1579, obt. 1600.*

*Matthew Angell, A. M. Nov. 4,
1600, obt. 1623.*

^z See Newington before, p. 208.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

<i>The King</i>	<i>Michael Stone</i> , A. B. April 18, 1623, second induction Sept. 23, 1629. ^a
<i>James Brockman, esq.</i>	<i>Thomas Russell</i> , obt. 1677.
<i>William Brockman, esq.</i>	<i>George Gipps</i> , A. M. Oct. 2, 1677, obt. 1707.
<i>James Brockman, esq.</i>	<i>John Bunce</i> , A. B. May 26, 1707, resigned 1737. ^b
	<i>John Wentworth</i> , LL. B. Feb. 22, 1738, obt. May 26 1770. ^c
	<i>Richard Jones</i> , 1770, obt. March 1792.
	<i>Anthony Hammond</i> , June 1792, resigned 1794. ^d
	<i>John Wood</i> , April 1794, the present vicar. ^e

^a Presented by the lord keeper. Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 145.

^b See Snargate before.

^c Likewise rector of Snargate. He lies buried in this church.

^d Before rector of Knolton and Ive-

church, the former of which he resigned on being presented to this vicarage, as he did this for the vicarage of Limne.

^e Also vicar of Herne.

S N A V E,

FREQUENTLY written in antient writings, *Snaves*, lies the next parish eastward, in the level of Romney Marsh, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it. Part of it only is within the hundred of Aloesbridge, another part in the hundred of Ham, and the remainder in the hundred of Newchurch. The manor of Ickham, near Canterbury, claims over a small part of this parish.

THIS PARISH is much the same as Brenset last described. There is no village. The church stands on the south side of Snave green, or lees, along which there are several straggling houses. There is nothing further worth mention in it.

THE MANOR OF SNAVE, alias *Snaveleeze*, was held in early times by a family, which took its name from

from their possessions here ; for I find, as high as king Richard I.'s reign, that John de Snavé held land in Snavé, by knight's service, of the abbot of St. Augustine, bearing for his arms, as appears by his seal to a deed in the Surrenden library, *Six stars of six points, three, two, and one*. But after this name was extinct, William de Sokenesse appears to have held it about the reign of king Edward III. in like manner, of the abbot and convent. It came next into the family of Orlanstone, and after that into the possession of the eminent family of Haut, as appears by the register of that abbey,^e and continued so till at length Jane, the youngest daughter and coheir of Sir William Haut, of Bishopborne, marrying Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington, he became entitled to this manor, which in the 33d year of king Henry VIII. an act having passed for the purpose, he exchanged with the crown for other premises, and it seems to have continued there till queen Elizabeth, in her 22d year, granted it to John Baptist Castilion and Margaret his wife, and their heirs male, to hold *in socage*. Soon after which, but by what means I have not discovered, it was become the property of Sir H. Sidney, K. G. and lord deputy of Ireland, who died possessed of it anno 28 queen Elizabeth.^f His son Sir Robert Sidney was created Earl of Leicester, whose son Robert, earl of Leicester, alienated this manor at the beginning of Charles I.'s reign to Sir George Stonehouse, bart. of Berkshire, whose descendant of the same name passed it away by sale to Adye, whose heirs alienated it to John Marsh, esq. of Nethersole, in Winlingswold. Since which it has passed with that seat, in the same descent of ownership, down to John Marsh, esq. of Chichester, in Suffex, the present owner of it.

^e Regist. cart. 55, called the Black Book of the Treasurer.

^f See more of the Sidneys, in Augtn. off. inrolments, and Rot. Esch. anno 1 Mariæ, pt. 2.

THE MANOR OF SNAVEWICK, called likewise *the manor of Court at Week*, and in the chronicles and registers of St. Augustine's abbey, the manor of Snave only, was part of the antient possessions of that abbey, and was given to it about the year 848, by one Wynemund, the friend of king Ethelwolf, by the name of *the land del Wyk*, and he gave it freely for ever, in the like manner as his lord had given it to him.

In the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant, anno 7 Edward II. the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed, and was allowed *free warren* in all his demesne lands in this manor, among others, and view of frank pledge and all belonging to it, wreck of the sea, and other liberties therein mentioned, the abbot pleading the grants and confirmations of them by the several kings, and that they had been allowed in the last *iter* of J. de Berewick and his sociates, justices itinerant; all which was again confirmed to the abbey by king Edward III. by his charter of *inspeximus*, in his 36th year,^s and king Henry VI. likewise confirmed the same. After which this manor remained part of the possessions of the monastery till its dissolution, anno 30 Henry VIII. when it was surrendered, with all its possessions, into the king's hands, where this manor did not remain long, for the king, next year, granted it, by the name of *the manor of Snave*, alias *the court of Wyke*, with the advowson of the church of Snave, and other premises, to Walter Hendley, gent. afterwards sergeant-at law, to hold *in capite*, but in the first year of king Edward VI. he conveyed it back again to the crown, and the king immediately granted it to archbishop Cranmer, by whose successor, archbishop Parker, the manor itself (the advowson of the church of Snave being reserved to the archbishop) was again reconveyed to the crown in the beginning

^s Dec. Script. col. 2015 to 2025, and col. 2132. See vol. v. of this history, under Lenham, p. 421.

of queen Elizabeth's reign. After which it was granted for a term of years to Yates, of Berkshire, and the reversion of it by king Charles I. in the beginning of his reign, to Mr. Patrick Blake, of Scotland, who conveyed his interest in it to Robert Austen, esq. of Hall-place, in Bexley, created a baronet anno 12 Charles II. in whose descendants, baronets of that place, this manor continued down to Sir Robert Austen, bart. who died possessed of it in 1743.^h After which it was possessed, according to the limitations in his will, by the several succeeding baronets, the last of whom, Sir Robert Austen, of Tenterden, dying in 1772, *f. p.* that title became extinct, and he being only tenant for life, the fee of this manor, by the above will, became vested in Francis, lord le Despencer, whose sister Rachael, Sir Robert the testator, had married. He died possessed of it in 1781, *f. p.* upon which that title came to his sister lady Rachael Austen above-mentioned, but this manor by his will devolved on his relation Sir Thomas Stapleton, bart. of Grays, in Oxfordshire, afterwards by the death of Rachael, lady le Despencer, above-mentioned, who died in 1788, æt. 80, *f. p.* on lord le Despencer, and he is the present owner of it.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about three, casually ten.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Augustine, consists of only one isle and one chancel of equal length, and a small one on the north side. It is built of sand-stone, and embattled all round, having a tower steeple, with a beacon turret, at the west end,

^h See more of the Austens, vol ii. of this history, p. 174, where the particulars of the disposal of Sir Robert Austen's estates, after his death, may be seen.

in which are two bells. Within the altar-rails are several memorials of Brett.

This church, as an appendage to the manor of Snave, alias Snavewick, was consequently of the patronage of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine.¹ At the suppression of the abbey, anno 30 Henry VIII. the advowson of this church came into the hands of the crown, together with the manor, to which it continued an appendage in the different grants of it, till archbishop Parker having in queen Elizabeth's reign conveyed the manor back again to the crown, reserved the advowson of the rectory of it. Since which it has remained parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 19l. 7s. 11d. and the yearly tenths at 11. 18s. 9½d. In 1588 it was valued at eighty pounds, communicants fifty-one. In 1640 it was valued at eighty-six pounds, the like number of communicants. There are nine acres of glebe land.

In the petition of the clergy, beneficed in Romney Marsh, in 1635, for setting aside the custom of two-pence an acre in lieu of tithe-wool and pasturage, a full account of which has been given before, under Burmarsh, the rector of Snave was one of those who met on this occasion; when this custom was agreed to by him among others, and further, that no man had ever heard or known wool in Romney Marsh to have been paid in specie.

There is a *modus* of one shilling per acre on all the grass lands in this parish.

¹ Regist. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 522, called the Black Book of the Treasurer.

CHURCH OF SNAVE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>William Hull</i> , A. M. May 12, 1597, resigned 1600. ^k
	<i>John Graye</i> , S. T. B. March 14, 1600, obt. 1621.
	<i>John Sandford</i> , A. M. Oct. 27, 1621, obt. 1629.
	<i>William Jarvis</i> , A. M. Oct. 14, 1629.
	<i>Thomas Snelling</i> , A. M. March 7, 1661.
	<i>Robert Richards</i> , A. M. March 10, 1668.
	<i>Edward Bushnell</i> , A. B. Oct. 23, 1683, obt. 1724.
	<i>Francis Cull</i> , A. B. Jan. 22, 1724, obt. 1738.
	<i>Francis Conduit</i> , Aug. 17, 1738, obt. 1753.
	<i>Josiah Pomfret</i> , LL. B. 1753, obt. Nov. 1775. ^l
	<i>Philip Parsons</i> , A. M. Feb. 9, 1775, the present rector. ^m

^k He resigned the rectory of Hawking on being presented to this rectory, which he held with the vicarage of Alkham by dispensation.

^l He held this with the rectory of Chillenden by dispensation.

^m In February, 1776, a dispensation passed for his holding the rectory of Eastwell with this of Snavc. He is likewise perpetual curate of Wye, and master of the school there.

THE
HUNDRED
OF
ST. MARTINS POUNTNEY

IS the next hundred to that of Aloesbridge south-eastward. In the 7th year of king Edward I. the archbishop was lord of this hundred, as being within his manor of Aldington.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS PART OF THE PA-
RISHES OF

1. IVECHURCH. || 3. MIDLEY.
2. ST. MARIES; and parish of

And the churches of those parishes, and likewise part of the parishes of HOPE, NEWCHURCH, and NEW and OLD ROMNEY. *One constable* has jurisdiction over it. The whole of it lies within the levels of Romney and Walland Marshes.

I V E C H U R C H

LIES the next parish south-westward from Snave. It is written in antient deeds *Eveychurch*, taking its name from its watry situation. The eastern part is in the hundred of St. Martin, and level of Romney Marsh, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it. So much of it as is upon the Rhee-wall, which crosses it, is in the liberty of the town and port of New Romney and of the cinque ports, and separates that part of the hundred above-mentioned from the remainder, being the western part of it, lying in Walland Marsh, which, together with a small part of it in the hundred of Alocsbridge, is within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county.

THIS PARISH is in appearance much like the adjoining ones in the Marsh. It is about eight miles long from east to west, extending over the Rhee wall across Walland Marsh to the boundary of this county at Kent Dyke, but it is very narrow, at some places not half a mile, and at others not more than a mile and an half across it. The church stands at the east end of it, in the level of Romney Marsh. The village is near it, consisting of about twenty houses. The whole parish is an entire flat of marshes, without a tree or hedge among them. The lands are not much more fertile than those of the parishes last-described, excepting that part in Walland Marsh, where, like most of the rest of it, they are very rich in soil.

THE MANOR of *Aldington* claims over the greatest part of this parish, but a small part is within the manor of Ickham, near Canterbury. *Subordinate* to the former of these manors is that of

MORE-COURT, called likewise the manor of *Court at More*, which name it took from the family of More, the antient possessors of it, lying in that part of this parish within the level of Walland Marsh, at no great distance westward from the Rhee-wall. This family of More, or De la More, as they were at first written, had been seated here as early as king Henry II.'s reign. At length in king Edward III.'s reign, on the marriage of Thomas de la More with a daughter and heir of Benenden, they removed to Benenden, having by that alliance become possessed of lands in that and several of the adjoining parishes. At length his descendant Walter Moore, of Moore court, in Benenden, at the latter end of king Henry VII.'s reign, alienated this manor to John Taylor, gent. of Shadoxhurst, whose two grandsons, William and John Taylor, gent. becoming jointly entitled to it about the 2d year of king Edward VI. (as appears by an exemplification formerly in the hands of the family) immediately afterwards passed it away to Peter Godfrey, gent. of Lid, who died possessed of it in the 9th year of queen Elizabeth, anno 1566, and was succeeded in it by his son Thomas Godfrey, esq. of Lid,^a in whose descendants it continued down to Mr. Chamberlaine Godfrey, who died possessed of it in 1766 unmarried, and was buried at Wye, upon which this estate passed by his will to Mr. Joseph Pinfold, who died possessed of it at the latter end of the year 1787, leaving the inheritance of it to his son Mr. Charles Pinfold, who is now entitled to it.

CAPELLS-COURT is an estate in this parish, which took its name from a family of that surname, fre-

^a See a more early part of the family of Godfrey under Lid.

quently written in antient time, *At Capell*, and in Latin, *de Capella*, who originally resided at it, though they were possessed of lands likewise elsewhere, in different parts of this county. John de Capell, who lived in king Henry II.'s reign, appears by the leiger book of Boxley abbey, to have been a good benefactor to it. His descendant Richard at Capell, son of Sir William, died possessed of this estate of Capells-court in the 15th year of king Richard II. *f. p.* Not long after which it went, by a female heir, into the family of Herlackenden, of Woodchurch, in which it remained till Deborah, daughter and heir of Martin Herlackenden, carried it in marriage to Sir Edward Hales, knight and baronet, with much other inheritance, and in his descendants it continued down to Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's; but it now belongs to the heirs of Mr. John Bexhill.

CHENE COURT, now usually called *Cheyn-court*, is a manor in the western part of this parish, in the level of Walland Marsh, which though now divided into separate estates, and in the hands of different owners, was once, the whole of it, parcel of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and remained so till archbishop Cranmer, in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. exchanged it with the king for other premises,^o and it continued in the crown till king Edward VI. in his 7th year, granted it to Sir Thomas Cheney, treasurer of his household, whose son and heir Henry, afterwards created Lord Cheney, of Todington, alienated it to Richard Springham, William Bird and Thomas Alderfey, who joined in the sale of *the manor itself*, which from that time acquired the name of *Old Chene-court*, to Roberts, of Glassenbury, in which name it staid some time, and till at length it was alienated to Russell, whose only daughter and heir

^o Augtn. off. Kent, box A. 14^a, *ibid.* 14^b, and inrolled the next year in that office.

Mary carried it in marriage to John Knowler, esq. recorder of Canterbury, who died possessed of it in 1763, leaving two daughters his coheirs, of whom Anne, the eldest, married Henry Penton, esq. of Winchester, and Mary, the youngest, Henry, lord Digby, and they, in right of their wives, became entitled to it, which they joined in the sale of in 1793, to Mr. Thomas Gascoyne, of Bapchild, who alienated it in 1796, to Mr. William Baldock, of Canterbury, who passed it away the same year to William Deedes, esq. of Hythe, the present owner of it.

BUT THE DEMESNE LANDS of *the manor*, since known by the name of *New Cheney-court*, were alienated anno 9 Elizabeth, by Springham, Bird and Alderley, to Richard Knatchbull, esq. of Mersham, who died possessed of them in 1590, without surviving issue, so that Sir Norton Knatchbull, his half-brother, became his heir, who likewise left no issue, so that this, among the rest of his estates, came to his nephew and heir Norton, eldest son of his next brother Thomas, who was afterwards knighted, and created a baronet, in whose descendants, baronets, seated at Mersham, it has continued down to Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. of Mersham Hatch, the present owner of this estate.

BUT A PART OF THE DEMESNE LANDS of this manor, parcel of New Cheyney-court above-mentioned, were given by Sir Thomas Knatchbull, at his death in 1711, to Catherine his daughter, who married Sir George Rooke, vice admiral of England, and afterwards gained the name of *Little Cheney-court*. He died possessed of this estate in 1708, and she afterwards re-marrying the hon. Dr. Henry Moore, entitled him to it. Since which it became by purchase from Beale, the property of Thomas Blackmore, esq. of Hertfordshire, whose son of the same name is now entitled to it.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about six, casually twenty.

IVECHURCH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. George. It is a large handsome building of sand stone, consisting of three isles and a chancel, none of which are ceiled, having at the west end a tower steeple with a beacon turret. In the tower there are five bells and a clock. There are no monuments or memorials in it, nor any remains of painted glass now left in the windows of it. But in one of them, under the coat armour of Capell, *Sable, a chevron counter-embattled, argent*, was formerly this legend, *Orate p aia Hen. atte Capela militis*—and another like coat, with the figure of a knight habited in armour, kneeling on a cushion, and this legend, *Orate p aia Jacobi Capel militis*—but the whole of them has been long since destroyed.

This church was parcel of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury,^p and remains so at this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 44l. 16s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 4l. 9s. 8d. In 1588 it was valued at one hundred and seventy pounds, communicants one hundred and nine. In 1640 it was valued at two hundred and fifty pounds, communicants only fifty-four. There are eleven acres of glebe land.

In the petition of the clergy, beneficed in Romney Marsh, in 1635, often mentioned before, and more particularly under Burmarsh, for setting aside the custom of two-pence an acre for tithe-wool and pasturage throughout the Marsh, an acquittance given

^p Battely, in his *Cantuar. Sacr.* p. 73, says, archbishop Islip intended to have settled this rectory on Canterbury college, in Oxford.

by the rector of this parish in 1621, was produced as a proof of the custom of it here.

There is a *modus* of one shilling per acre on all the grass-lands in this parish, and there are several sums of money paid as antient compositions for lands in it, in particular for New Cheney-court, belonging to Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.

CHURCH OF IVECHURCH.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop</i>	Henry Wayland, obt. 1614. John Sandford, obt. Sept. 24, 1629. ^q Thomas Jackson. S. T. P. 1629, obt. Nov. 1646. ^r John Banks, A. M. 1647. ^s Alexander Burnett, 1662, vacated 1663. ^t
<i>Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, sede vac.</i>	Robert Boys, S. T. P. inducted August, 1663.
<i>The Archbishop</i>	Edward Ladbroke, A. M. Dec. 1666, obt 1676. Obadiah Brookeſbye, 1676. Nicholas Battely, A. M. August 1685, obt. May 19, 1705. ^u Elias Sydall, S. T. P. June, 1705, vacated July 1731. ^w
<i>The Crown, jure preg.</i>	George Jordan, presented Aug. 1731, obt. Oct. 26, 1754. ^x

^q Prebendary of Canterbury, and lies buried in that cathedral. Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 540.

^r Prebendary of Canterbury, and perpetual curate of Wye. He was buried in Canterbury cathedral. Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 636.

^s Before vicar of St. John's, in Thanet. Lewis's Thanet, p. 147. After him one Osmanton was put in, but was ejected by the Bartholomew Act in 1662. Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286.

^t He vacated this rectory on being made bishop of Aberdeen.

^u Likewise vicar of Ekeſborne,

where he lies buried. He was author of the *Cantuaria Sacra*, and a new edition of Somner's *Antiquities of Canterbury*.

^w Prebendary of Canterbury, and held this rectory with that of Great Mongeham by dispensation. Afterwards dean of Canterbury, and vacated this rectory on his promotion to the see of St. David's, from which he was translated to that of Gloucester.

^x Chancellor of the diocese of Chichester, and held this rectory with that of Burmarth by dispensation.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Henry Heaton</i> , B.D. Nov. 1754, obt. July 8, 1777. ^y
	<i>Bladen Downing</i> , LL. B. Nov. 1777, resigned 1789. ^z
	<i>Anthony Hammond</i> , 1789, the present rector. ^a

^y Prebendary of Ely, and master of Eastbridge hospital. He held this rectory with the vicarage of Boughton Blean, by dispensation.

^z And vicar of Waldershare, by dispensation.

^a And rector of Knolton by dispensation, which latter he resigned for the vicarage of Brenset, which he now holds with this rectory.



ST. MARIES, NEAR NEW ROMNEY.

CALLED likewise *St. Maries church*, lies the next parish south-eastward from Ivechurch, and is so called to distinguish it from the several other parishes called likewise *St. Maries* in different parts of this county. It lies in the level of Romney Marsh, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it. Part of it is in the hundred of *St. Martin's Pountney*, and the residue in that of *Newchurch*.

THERE is but little worthy of notice in this parish, the lands of which are an entire flat of marsh grounds, without either a hedge or tree among them. There is no village, but there are about nine or ten houses interspersed about in the parish, which is much the same in appearance as the neighbouring ones of *Newchurch* and *Eastbridge* already described. Near the southern bounds of this parish there is an estate, called *Broadnax*, from its once having been for a length of time the property of that family. It lately belonged to *Mr. Odianne Coats*, of *New Romney*, whose heir, *Mr. Win. Coats*, now possesses it.

THE MANORS OF *HONICILD* and *BLACKMANSTONE* claim over the greatest part of this parish. Subordinate to the former the family of *Criol* formerly possessed

possessed an estate of some consequence within the bounds of it, now known by the name of *the Shooters land*, of which John de Criol died possessed anno 49 Edward III. and from him it devolved at length by succession to Sir Thomas Keriell, for so their name was then in general spelt, who was slain anno 38 king Henry VI. in the battle of St. Albans. Alice his daughter and coheir, carried this estate in marriage to John Fogge, esq. of Repton, afterwards knighted, whose son Sir Thomas Fogge, sergeant-porter of Calais in the reigns of king Henry VII. and VIII. leaving no male issue, it went by his will to Geo. Fogge, esq. of Braborne, who alienated it to Gervas Carkeridge, who held it *in capite* at his death anno 18 queen Elizabeth.^b His son Thomas Carkeridge, of Maidstone, by his will in 1640, devised one part of it to Amy his wife, daughter of Arthur Franklyn, gent. of Wye, and the residue to Walter Franklyn and Mary his wife, whose son Thomas Franklyn, of Stockbury, became possessed of the whole of this estate, which he sold in 1692 to Thomas Young, esq. of Ashford, whose son Peter leaving an only daughter and heir Sarah, she in 1777 carried it in marriage to the Rev. Edward Norwood, of Ashford, the present owner of it.

THERE IS *another considerable estate* in this parish, the mansion of which stands near the church, and extends into the parish of Blackmanstone, which seems to have been formerly part of the demesnes of the manor of Blackmanstone, and to have come in like manner with it to the family of Hales, in which it continued till Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's, not much more than thirty years ago, passed it away by sale to Sir Peter Denis, created a baronet, and at the time of his death, in 1778, vice-admiral of the red. He was of French extraction, being the son

^b Rot. Esch. ejus an. Philipott, p. 233.

of the Rev. Jacob Denis, of that kingdom, who had settled at Chester. Sir Peter was the youngest but one of twelve children, and being bred up in the royal navy, by his gallant behaviour was rewarded with the rank he bore in it, and with the title of baronet. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron engrailed, between three fleurs de lis, gules.*^c He left no issue, and this estate was soon afterwards, in pursuance of his will, alienated by his executors to Mr. James Haffenden, of Tenterden, whose heirs now own it.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about four, casually three.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of three isles and one chancel, having a pointed turret steeple at the west end, in which hang three bells. It is very neat and kept clean. In the middle isle, on a stone is the figure of a woman in brass, with an inscription for Matilda Jamys, mother of William Gregory, obt. 1499. On another, the figure of a man, in brass likewise, for William Gregory, obt. 1502. Several memorials for the Rolfe's, of New Romney. In the south isle is a memorial for Peter Blechenden, ob. 1756. There are several memorials for the Pilchers, of New Romney, arms, first and fourth, *A fess, dancette, between three balls*; second and third, *Chequy, on a bend, three mullets*. In the church-yard, near the porch south-east, is an antient tomb, coffin-shaped, about a foot high from the ground.

This church was part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and continues so at this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it. It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 23l. 3s. 9d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 6s. 4½d. In 1588 it was

^c See Kimber's Baronetage, vol. iii. p. 243.

valued at eighty pounds, communicants fifty-one. In 1640 the same.

In the petition of the clergy, beneficed in Romney Marsh, in 1635, for setting aside the custom of two-pence an acre in lieu of tithe-wool and pasturage, a full account of which has been given before under Burmarsh, several compositions were proved to have been made with the rectors of this parish, wherein they agreed, that two-pence an acre was the custom for those tithes, and that prohibitions had been obtained in the ecclesiastical courts upon that, *modo decimandi*, and the suggestion there proved.

There is *a modus* of one shilling an acre on all grass lands in this parish.

CHURCH OF ST. MARIES.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>William Richards</i> , July 10, 1612, obt. 1617.
	<i>Henry Whitworth</i> , A. B. June 13, 1617, resigned 1627.
	<i>Thomas Tailler</i> , A. M. May 12, 1627, resigned 1630.
	<i>Meric Casaubon</i> , S. T. P. Dec. 24, 1630, resigned 1634. ^d
	<i>John Gee</i> , in 1635, obt. 1639. ^e
	<i>William Hawkins</i> , A. M. Sept. 13, 1639, obt. 1674.
	<i>Simon Bayly</i> , A. M. May 19, 1674, obt. 1679.
	<i>Henry Hurt</i> , A. B. Sept. 5, obt. 1700.
	<i>Edward Wace</i> , A. B. Aug. 13, 1700, obt. 1723.
	<i>Robert Kelway</i> , A. M. April 3, 1723, obt. April 3, 1759. ^f
	<i>William Marsh</i> , A. M. 1759, the present rector. ^g

^d Prebendary of Canterbury, and resigned this rectory, and that of Old Romney, in 1637, on being presented to the vicarages of Minster and Monkton, in Thanet. He was son of the celebrated Isaac Casaubon.

^e Likewise rector of Old Romney.

^f And rector of Hope. He lies buried in Hythe church,

^g He holds this rectory with that of Bicknor.

M I D L E Y,

WRITTEN in the survey of Domesday, *Midelea*, lies adjoining to Ivechurch, at the south-west extremity of this hundred, about two miles distant from Lid, on the other or western side of the Rhee-wall, in the level of Walland Marsh, and jurisdiction of the justices of the county.

THIS PARISH is much like that of St. Maries last-described. There are only three or four houses in it. The ruins of the church stand among the marshes, on a small knoll of a hill, having no road leading to them. The lands in it are very fertile. It lies about a mile and an half from Lid church, and about as much from that of Old Romney, to which parish it joins, but the bounds between these two parishes have not been perambulated for these many years, and are now supposed to be totally lost.

THE MANOR OF *Agne-court*, in Old Romney, extends into this parish, and claims over the greatest part of it; *subordinate* to which is an estate, which was once reputed a manor, though now it has lost all reputation of having been one, and was called THE MANOR OF MIDLEY.

It was, at the time of taking of Domesday, in the possession of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose possessions in that record it is entered as follows :

Alured holds of the bishop, Midelea. It was taxed at three yokes and twelve acres. The arable land is three carucates. In demesne there is one carucate and an half, and five villeins, with nine borderers having one carucate. There is a church, and ten acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of ten hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth sixty shillings, and afterwards
forty

forty shillings, now sixty shillings. Godric held it of king Edward.

On the bishop of Baieux being disgraced, and his possessions confiscated to the crown, this estate was soon afterwards granted to the family of Peyforer, and in the 20th year of king Edward III. Fulk de Peyforer appears to have been in possession of it. After this name was extinct here, it became part of the possessions of the family of Echingham, who were of principal note in Suffex, where they were, *jure nativo*, stewards of the rape of Hastings, and owners of an estate in proportion to that rank at Echingham, in that county; one of whom, William de Echingham, was one of the conservators of the peace for Suffex in the 1st year of king Richard II. and died possessed of this estate in the 15th year of that reign. But Margaret, only daughter and heir of his descendant Sir Thomas Echingham, carried it in marriage to Sir William Blount, eldest son of Sir Walter Blount, the first lord Mountjoy, who died before his father, being slain at the battle of Barner, leaving one son Edward, and two daughters. Which Edward Blount became possessed of this estate on his father's death, and succeeded his grandfather as Lord Mountjoy, but dying *s. p.* his two sisters became his coheirs,^h of whom Elizabeth, the eldest, married to Thomas Andrews Windsor, afterwards lord Windsor, on the division of their inheritance, became entitled to it. He bore for his arms, *Gules, a saltier, argent, between twelve cross-crosslets, or.* His lands were *disgavelled* by the act of 31 Henry VIII. His son William, lord Windsor, passed it away by sale to Clache, by whose daughter and heir it went in marriage to William Stringer, who left two daughters his coheirs, of whom Alice marrying in 1601 Sir Edward Scott, K. B. of Scotts-hall, entitled him to it; he alienated it to

^h See Biog. Brit. vol. ii. p. 826. Compleat Gent. p. 230. Strype's Stow's Survey, b. iii. p. 133.

Peter Godfrey, esq. of Lid, who died possessed of it in 1624. Upon which, Peter Godfrey, of Lid, his eldest son, became entitled to this estate at Midley, which he died possessed of that year, and was succeeded in it by his only son Sir Thomas Godfrey, of Heppington, from which name it afterwards passed by sale to Tindal, in whose descendants it continued down to William Tindal, esq. of Essex; but it is now in the possession of Aven, Kingsnoth, and others.

CALCOT, *alias* LITTLE CALDECOT, is an estate in this parish and Lid, which was formerly the property of the Lumleys, of Essex, one of whom, Thomas Lumley, esq. of Great Bardfield, in that county, devised it among his other estates by will, to his nephew Sir James Lumley, bart. son of his brother Sir Martin; but on a commission of lunacy being taken out against him in 1722, this estate with others was settled in trustees,¹ and was afterwards alienated to Lade, and becoming the property of Mr. Michael Lade, of Faversham, he settled it on his daughter Elizabeth, who, with her husband Mr. Benjamin Browne, of Canterbury, joined a few years ago in the sale of it to Mr. James Terrey, of Brookland, from whom it passed to Mr. John Longley, the present owner of it. It is held of the manor of Swanscombe by castle-guard, to the castle of Rochester.

There are *no parochial charities*.

MIDLEY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church has been for many years in ruins. It appears to have been very small, only the west end and a small part of the south wall are remaining. It was built mostly with an antient yellowish brick, and some few stones intermixed. The arch over the west door is gothic.

This church was formerly appurtenant to the manor of Midley above-mentioned, and continued so in king

¹ See Collins's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 153.

Edward VI.'s reign, in the 3d year of which, anno 1548, William, lord Windsor, exchanged the advowson and patronage of this church with archbishop Cranmer, for that of Riceborough Monachorum, in Buckinghamshire, for the term of ninety-nine years. Which exchange was with the consent of the dean and chapter of Canterbury.* Notwithstanding which, I find that the archbishop presented to this church, as appears by the books of induction to it, on three succeeding vacancies, from the years 1595 to 1629; but on the next vacancy, which happened in 1669, it was of the patronage of Allen Cliffe, esq. of London, who sold the advowson of it in king Charles II.'s reign to Henry Eve, S. T. P. in whose descendants it continued, in like manner as the patronage of the church of Buckland, near Faversham, till the year 1754, when two thirds of the advowson of this church, being two succeeding turns of the presentation to it, were sold to Mr. John Unwin, of London, who now possesses them. But the remaining third part of it, being the third turn of presentation, remained with Mr. Charles Eve, gent. of Hoxton-square, who lately died possessed of it; since which it has passed to the Rev. Dr. John Jenner, the present proprietor of it.

It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at thirty pounds, and the yearly tenths at three pounds. In 1588 it was valued at one hundred pounds, communicants nine. In 1640 at 120l. the like number of communicants. It is now valued at about 150l. per annum. The rectory of this church was formerly charged with a yearly pension of seven pounds to the rector of Old Romney, but only four pounds has been paid for several years past.

* Strype's Life of Cranmer, p. 183. This exchange continues to subsist at this time, the archbishop of Canterbury still being in possession of the patronage of the church of Risborough.

CHURCH OF MIDLEY.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

*The Archbishop.**Allen Cliffe, esq. of London.**Henry Eve, gent.**William Hugessen, esq.**Charles Eve, esq.*

RECTORS.

Richard Rogers, S. T. P. obt.
1597.¹*George Best, S. T. B. May 28,*
1597, obt. 1609*Thomas James, S. T. P. Nov.*
11, 1609, obt. 1629.*Henry Duke, A. M. Sept. 10,*
1629, obt. 1669.*Henry Banks, A. M. March 16,*
1669, obt. 1681.*Henry Eve, S. T. P. April 14,*
1681, obt. March 5, 1686.*William Burletson, A. M. May*
25, 1686, obt. October 31,
1719^m*James Eve, A. M. Feb. 29,*
1719, obt. March 1744.ⁿ*William Boroughs, A. M. in-*
ducted April 30, 1744, obt.
1753.^o*William Wade, 1753.**Matthias Unwin, August 10,*
1754, obt. 1776.^p*William Lupton, A. M. May 18,*
1776.^q*John Jenner, LL. D. the present*
rector.^r¹ Suffragan bishop of Dover, and
dean of Canterbury.^m Likewise rector of Warchorne,
and lies buried in the church of Wa-
tringbury.ⁿ He held the rectory of Buckland,
near Faverham, with this of Midley,
and was likewise vicar of Teynham.^o He held the rectory of Buckland
likewise.^p And rector of Buckland. He had
been before rector of Bonnington.^q And rector of Buckland.^r Patron of this rectory, and rector
of Buckland by Faverham.

THE HUNDRED OF LANGPORT,

WRITTEN in Domesday both *Lamport* and *Lantport*, lies the next hundred southward from that of St. Martins Pountney. In the 7th year of Edward I. the king and the archbishop were lords of it; in the 20th year of king Edward III. it was found that there were not any lands within this hundred held by knight's service.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

.1 HOPE *in part, and* || 2 LID.

And the churches of those parishes, and likewise part of the parishes of OLD ROMNEY, which is in the liberty of the corporation of NEW ROMNEY; and part of the parish of PROMHILL, the church of which is in the county of Suffex. *One constable* has jurisdiction over it. The whole of it lies within the levels of Romney and Walland Marshes.

HOPE ALL SAINTS

LIES the next parish westward from St. Maries. Part of it is within this hundred of Langport, and the residue in that of St. Martins Pountney. The whole of it is in the level of Romney Marsh, and within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it.

THIS PARISH lies wholly in the level of Romney Marsh. The lands in it are much like those of the parishes adjoining to it, last described, being an entire flat of marshes, very fertile, without a tree or hedge to shelter them. There are only two houses in it. The church stands nearly in the middle of it, on the knoll of a small hill. There is a small circuit of land round it, containing about half an acre of an oval form which is inclosed with a ditch. There is no road leading to it or near it.

THE

THE MANOR OF SNAVEWICK claims over a small part of this parish, but the greatest part of it is within THE MANOR OF HONICILD, which is situated at the south-east boundaries of it. This manor was, soon after the conquest, part of the possessions of the family of Montfort, in which it remained till the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort in king Henry I's reign, when it came, with the rest of his possessions, into the king's hands, whence it was afterwards granted to Robert de Ver, constable of England, whose descendant Henry de Ver in king Henry III.'s reign, passed it away to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent and chief justice of England, who settled it on the hospital of St. Mary, in Dover, afterwards called the Maison Dieu, then founded by him, to hold in free and perpetual alms, which gift was confirmed by the king in his 31st year. After which it continued part of the possessions of the hospital till the reign of king Henry VIII. when, on the suppression of it, this manor came into the hands of the crown, where it remained till the 5th year of queen Elizabeth, who granted it to Cuthbert Vaughan, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, in special tail, with remainder to her heirs. On their decease *s. p.* this manor, with that of Eastbridge adjoining, came to her two children by William Twysden, of Chelmington, her first husband, viz. Roger Twysden, esq. and Margaret his sister, the former of whom, on their deaths, became possessed of it, whose descendant Sir William Twysden, bart. of Roydon-hall, alienated it to Sir William Sidley, bart. of Aylesford, in which name and family it continued down to Sir Charles Sedley, bart. of Nut-hall, in Nottinghamshire, who some years ago sold this manor to Mr. Jeremiah Curteis and John Waterman, of Rye, attornies at-law, who soon afterwards conveyed it to Sir Edward Dering, bart. and his son of the same name, now of Surrenden, bart. is the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE TITHES of *this manor and of Eastbridge*, excepting of salt, were given by Robert de Ver, constable of England, and Adeliza his wife, daughter of Hugh de Montfort, in king Henry II.'s reign, to the priory of Horton; and on a process between the prior and the rectors of this parish and of Eastbridge, anno 1318, before the archbishop's commissary, John de Wodnesberge, rector of this parish of Hope, acknowledged that the right of taking two parts of the great tithes arising from the demesne lands of the manors of Honychild and Estbrigge, lying in Romney Marsh, within the parishes of Hope and Estbrigge, belonged to the prior; and sentence was accordingly pronounced in his favour,^r but the tithes of the demesne lands of the manor of Honichild now belong to the rector of Hope.

THE MANOR OF CRAUTHORN, in this parish, most probably took its name from the early possessors of it, who bore for their arms, *Azure, on a chief, dancette, or, a label of five points, gules*. One of them, Robert de Crauthorne, appears by the register of the priory of Christ church, to have given lands to it; and Thomas Crauthorne, esq. who lived about the time of king Edward I. was a principal benefactor towards the re-edifying of the priory of the Carmelites, or White Friars, in Sandwich, and was buried in St. Peter's church there, but his tomb, with his effigies on it, was defaced in king Henry VIII.'s reign. After this name was extinct here, the family of Cheney became possessed of this manor, and Sir John Cheney, who was sheriff anno 33 Henry VI. died possessed of it in the 7th year of king Edward IV. in whose descendants it continued down to Sir Thomas Cheney, of Shurland, who alienated it anno 1 Edward VI. to Sir Walter Hendley, sergeant-at-law, who left three daughters his coheirs, of whom Elizabeth, the eldest, on the division of their inheritance, became possessed of this manor. She was

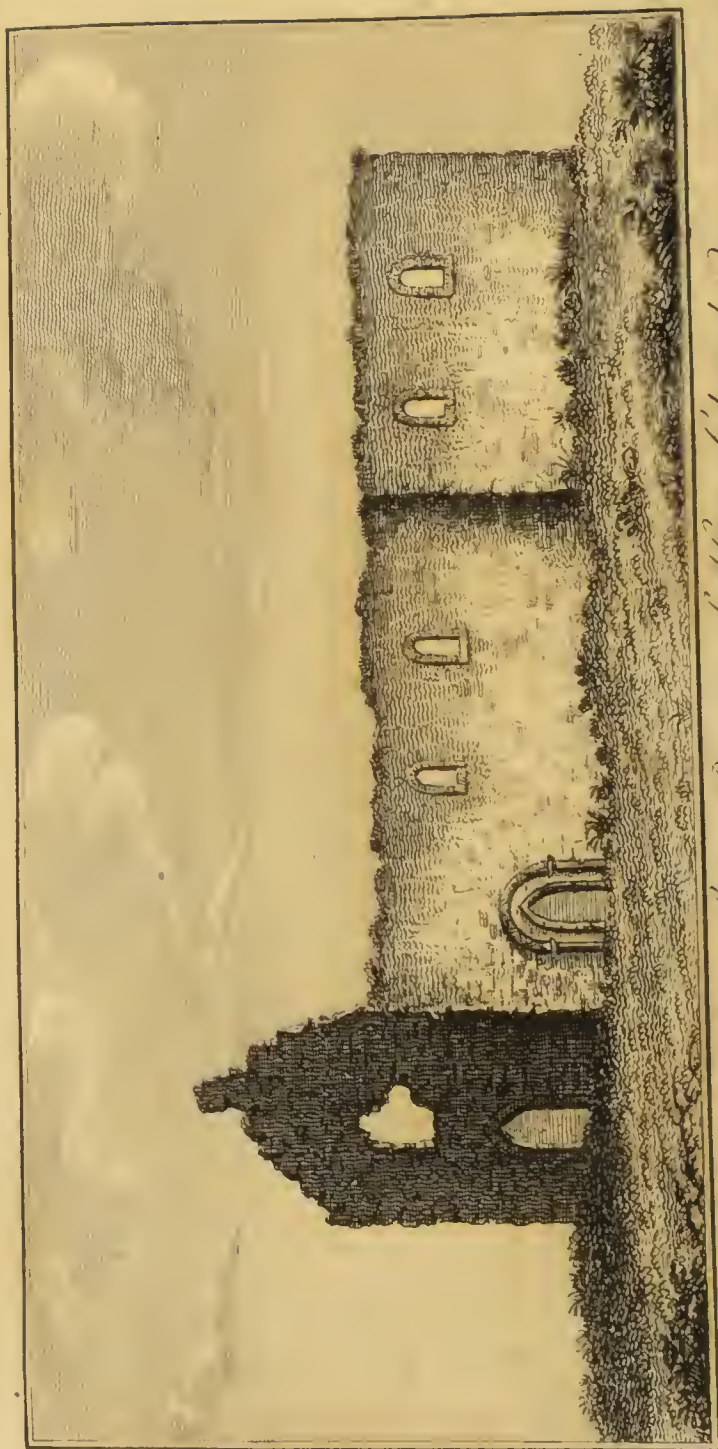
^r Regist. Horton priory, cart. 184, 186.

twice married, first to William Waller, esq. of Groombridge, and secondly to George Fane, esq. of Badsell, but surviving them both, she again became possessed of it in her own right, and levying a fine, she passed it away by sale; about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Thomas, lord Burgh, or Borough, as he was usually called, of Sterborough, a person of no small eminence, being K. G. and lord deputy of Ireland; but having expended great sums in the queen's service, he was necessitated to alienate this, with his other estates in this county. He passed away this manor to John Tooke, esq. of Bere, in Westcliffe, whose descendant Charles Tooke, esq. of that place, sold his interest in it to his nephew Mr. Edward Choute, of Betheriden, whose grandson Sir George Choute, bart. of that place, in 1721, gave this manor by his will to Edw. Austen, esq. of Tenterden, afterwards baronet, and of Boxley abbey, who dying *s. p.* in 1760, devised this manor, among the rest of his estates, to his wife's cousin Mr. John Amherst, in tail general, with divers remainders over; accordingly on lady Austen's death, about the year 1776, he succeeded to it, and a few years afterwards passed away his interest in it to Mr. William Dunning, gent. but dying in 1797, *s. p.* this estate came to John Amherst, esq. and the two sons of Mr. James Allen, the respective devisees in remainder in the above will, and they are the present possessors of it.

THERE WAS FORMERLY A MANOR in this parish, called *Dudmanswike*, alias *Newbarne lees*, which was in the possession of the Cheneyes, for I find Sir John Cheney died possessed of it anno 7 Edward IV. It afterwards came into the hands of the crown, and was afterwards granted to Anthony St. Leger, from which name it passed into that of Warner, and thence again to Honynwood.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor yearly relieved are not more than three.

HOPE



South View of the Ruins of Hope Church.





HOPE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, has been for many years ruined. By the remains, the whole of it seems to have been of high antiquity. It consisted of one isle and a chancel. Part of it is built with large boulder-stones, and the rest with sand and quarry-stone mixed. In the wall between the isle and chancel, there is a fine circular arch with zig-zag ornaments, which is filled up, and a more modern small gothic arch built underneath it. The eastern window is entire, being a pointed arch, as in the west door. The windows on each side are extremely small, and circular at top, like those in Canterbury castle. On the south side of the isle is a door-way, consisting of a beautiful circular arch, highly ornamented, having a small gothic one placed underneath in later times. The whole of it is well worth the observation of the curious antiquary. A sketch of the ruins of it is given here.

It is a rectory, in the patronage of the crown. It is valued in the king's books at 10l. 1s. 0½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 0s. 1½d. In 1588 it was valued at sixty pounds, communicants nineteen. In 1640 at eighty pounds, with the like number of communicants.

John Stafford, vicar of this parish, and of New Romney, at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, having certified the slender value of these benefices, this of Hope amounting to no more than 10l. 12s. per annum, he had the archbishop's mandate in 1589, for the consolidating of these churches during his life, which was confirmed by the crown; at which time the parsonage-house of this rectory was in a ruined state, and there were only four dwelling-houses in the parish.

In the petition of the clergy, beneficed in Romney Marsh, in 1635, for setting aside the custom of two-pence an acre, in lieu of tithe-wool and pasturage, a full account of which has been given before, under Burmarsh, an acquittance was proved to have been given

in the year 1616, by Mr. Sandford, then rector, mentioning his having received two-pence an acre in satisfaction of those tithes, according to the custom.

There is a *modus* of one shilling per acre on all grass lands in this parish.

CHURCH OF HOPE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Crown.

RECTORS.

Francis Dalton, S. T. P. April 23, 1606, resigned 1608.
John Moffe, A. M. July 22, 1608, resigned 1612.
Thomas Sandford, A. M. May 22, 1612.
William Watts, July 16, 1630.^s
John Browne, obt. 1663.
John Bale, M. D. August 25, 1663, obt. 1682.
John Gosling, A. M. March 6, 1682, resigned 1709.^t
Robert Kellway, July 21, 1709, obt. April 3, 1759.^u
Thomas Cobbe, A. M. 1759, ob. 1795.^w
William Tournay, A. M. 1795, the present rector.^x

^s Presented by the lord keeper to the rectory of All Saints, dioc. Cant. Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 266.

^t The ingenious author of the Walk in and about Canterbury. See Littleborne.

^u Likewise rector of St. Maries, and lies buried in Hythe church.

^w He held this rectory with that of Great Hardres by dispensation, and was likewise perpetual curate of Fairfield.

^x Rector likewise of Denton and of Eastbridge.

L I D.

THE parish of Lid, the next south-westward from Hope, lies at the south west extremity of this county. It is written in antient records *Hlyda*, a name probably derived from the Latin word *littus*, a shore, alluding to the situation of it close to the shore of the sea. It is within

within the liberty of the cinque ports, being, with its appendages of Orlaweston, or Orwalston, as it is usually called, and Dengemarsh, both within the bounds of this parish, a member of the town and port of New Romney.

THE TOWN AND PARISH OF LID lies at the south-west boundary of this county, extending into Walland Marsh northward, and almost as far as New Romney north-eastward; to the sea towards the south and south-east, and to the west to a boundary called Kent-wall, which separates this county from that of Sussex; being about four miles and an half across each way. The town is now almost three miles distant from the sea, which appears formerly to have come up much nearer to it, for there is at this time a place in Dengemarsh, not more than a mile and an half distant south-westward from it, still known by the name of the Old Haven. The liberty of the cinque ports claims over this parish, being the whole of it within the liberty and jurisdiction of the town of Lid, as well as its appendages, within the bounds of it, and that part of Promehill which lies in Kent, and are together members of the port and town of New Romney, as above-mentioned. It is a *corporation by prescription*, being at first stiled barons, but it is now governed by a bailiff, jurats, and commons, to which is added a chamberlain. The bailiff, who is coroner by virtue of his office, is chosen annually on St. Mary Magdalen's day, July 22, and, together with the jurats, who are justices within this liberty exclusive of all others, hold a court of general sessions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record, the same as at Folkestone; and it has other privileges, mostly the same as the other corporations within the liberties of the cinque ports, but it has no mace belonging to it. The town of Lid lies very flat and low. It is but small, and consists of two streets, neither of which are paved, having the church between them. There are one hundred and eighty

houses in it, most of which are built of brick and modern, and about one thousand inhabitants, some few of which are of a better situation in life, but the generality of them are such as follow a contraband trade between this kingdom and France, and fishermen, who are employed in the months of April, May, and part of June, in a *herring fishery*, which extends from Romney sands to the Nesse point, near Rye, in which there are sometimes near two hundred men occupied, from hence, Folkestone, and Hastings; and for the purpose of carrying it forward, they have cabins, and a common dining-room, erected on the shore, at the south-east corner of Dengemarsh, where they remain the whole time of the fishing season.

By the account which Leland^y gives of Lid in king Henry VIII.'s reign, it seems then to have been in much the same state as at this time, *who says*, "Lydde (is countid as a parte of Rumney is a iiii myles beyond Rumney town and is a market. The town is of a prety quantite and the towneseh men use botes to the se, the which at this tyme is a myle of. The hole town is conteyned in one paroch, but that is very large. In the mydde way (or their abowt) betwixt Rumney town and Lydde the marsch land beginneth to nesse and arme yn to the se and contynueth a prety way beyond Lydde and runnyng ynto a poynt yt standeth as an arme, a foreland or a nesse. Ther is a place beyond Lydde wher as a great numbre of holme trees groueth apou a banke of baches throwen up by these and there they bat fowle and kil many birdes."

Camden calls it a prety populous town, whither the inhabitants of Promhill betook themselves after the inundation which destroyed that village in king Edward the Ist.'s reign.

There is a market held in this town on a Thursday, and a fair yearly, which was formerly held on the 13th

^y See his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 143.

of July, the day of St. Anacletus, but it has been altered to the first Monday in September yearly, for the convenience of graziers, butchers, and buyers and sellers of cattle, &c.

There is an establishment of the customs here, under the out ports of Dover and Rye. At each end of the town there is a long common, or district of pasture ground, each of which is called the Rype. That on the east belongs to the corporation. That on the west belongs to such inhabitants as occupy their own houses, each of whom have the privilege of putting four sheep on it. The former is supposed to have been a grant made antiently by one of the archbishops to the corporation, and the latter, which is somewhat larger, is held by the corporation of the manor of Aldington. The lands throughout the parish are for the most part pasture, and are very rich and fertile.

At no great distance from the town south-westward, where the soil for many feet deep is wholly a mass of pebbles and sea-beach, there grows the great number of the sea holly, or holm trees, as mentioned by Leland, like a little low wood, for the space of two miles in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, whence the place is now called the Holmstone. They thrive exceedingly among these pebbles, which is accounted an extraordinary circumstance. The sea shore, about a mile eastward from the town, is called Stone-end, where no doubt was placed the stone at the extremity of the land, mentioned as the southern boundary of the estate given in the year 774, by king Offa to archbishop Janibert, mentioned below, (*ubi nominant Dengerse usq. ad lapidem, appositum in ultimo terre*); near this place there was once a great heap of stones, which the people called the tomb of St. Crispin and Crispianus, whom they said were shipwrecked, and then buried here; but nothing further was known than its having been a report time out of mind. Dr. Battely, in his *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, conjectures, that they

might antiently bear something of the name of, or by tradition be reported to have been set up in memory of, some of the family of the *Crispini*, among the Romans who had command here in Britain, but that in process of time, by the ignorance and superstition of the Saxons, who had heard of some martyrs or saints of this name, they might have the memory of St. Crispin and Crispianus annexed to them. At the further part of the cape, or point of land of Dengemarsh, next the sea, usually called *Dengenefs*, there has been for many years a light-house, built for the safety of ships from the flats and shoals of sands which surround it. It was first projected by Mr. Allen, a goldsmith, in king James the 1st.'s reign, and a patent was intended to have been got for it for the benefit of the corporation of Rye, but it was begged of the king by another. The old light-house has been lately pulled down, and a new one erected in its room, one hundred and ten feet high, built after the model of the Edystone light-house, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, the architect. Near it a fort has been built to annoy the enemy, and four sets of barracks for the accommodation of the soldiers doing duty in it. At Dengenefs there is a spring of fresh water, which is covered by the salt water at every tide.

Urtica Romana buccifera, the berry-bearing Roman nettle, grows plentifully in the church-yard here.

Pisum marinum, sea pease, grows among the beach stones on the west side of Dungenefs, in great plenty.

Brasica Marina, sea colewort, and *Helenium Elecampane*, both plentifully on the sea shore.^z

THE MANOR OF AIDINGTON claims over great part of this parish. The manors of Bilsington and Wye claim likewise here, the latter especially over that district in it called Dengemarsh, mentioned before.

^z See Raii Synop. p. 140, 319. Camden, p. 263. Gerarde, p. 763.

Besides which, there are several *subordinate manors* within the bounds of it, of which the most eminent is that of OLD LANGPORT, which as such gave name to the whole hundred in which it lies. This manor, situated at the eastern part of this parish, near New Romney, is held of the manor of Aldington, and seems to have been included in the grant which king Offa made in 774, of three ploughlands or sulings at Hlyde, to archbishop Janibert, for Christ-church;^a and it appears at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in 1080, to have been held of the archbishop by knight's service; accordingly it is thus entered in that record, under the general title of *Terra Militum Archiepiscopi*, i. e. the lands of the knights of the archbishop:

In Lamport hundred, Robert de Romenel holds of the archbishop, Lamport. It was taxed at one suling and an half. The arable land is six carucates. In demesne there are two, and twenty-nine villeins, with nine borderers having nine carucates. There are seven salt-pits of eight shillings and nine pence. To this manor belong twenty-one burgesses, who are in Romenel, of whom the archbishop has three forfeitures—theft, breach of the peace, and robbery on the highway. But the king has all service from them, and they have all customs and other forfeitures for the service of the sea, and they are in the king's hands. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth ten pounds, now sixteen pounds.

By a record cited by Somner, it appears that this manor, before the conquest, was held by earl Godwin, and at the conquest came into the possession of the bishop of Baieux, from whom it was recovered by archbishop Lanfranc, among several other antient pos-

^a The original charter is in the Surrenden library. A copy of this grant, nearly the same as the above, is printed in Somner's *Rom. Ports*, p. 50.

sessions of his church, at the famous assembly held at Pinnenden-heath, anno 1076.

After the family of De Rumene, or Rumene, was become extinct here, this manor came into the possession of that of Ikin, one of whom, John Ikin, was found by inquisition, taken anno 32 Edward III. to hold it of the archbishop by knight's service at his death that year. From this name it passed into that of Hund, a good old family, one of whom, Sir John Hund, resided here in king Henry VI.'s reign, and lies buried in Lid church; from whose descendant it was passed away by sale to Henry Belknap, esq. of Beccles, in Suffex, who died anno 2 Richard III. leaving one son Edward Belknap, esq. who dying *s. p.* in the 12th year of king Henry VIII. his four sisters became his co-heirs, viz. Elizabeth, married to Sir Philip Cooke, of Giddy-hall, in Essex; Mary, to George Dannet, esq. Alice, to Sir William Shelley, and Anne, to Sir Robert Wotton, and they entitled their respective husbands jointly to the possessions of this manor, of which Sir William Shelley seems soon afterwards to have passed away his share to the other three. Sir Robert Wotton's third part of this manor descended down to Edward, lord Wotton,^b who with dame Margaret his wife, and Sir Thomas Wotton his son, in the 20th year of that reign, conveyed it to Thomas Godfrey, esq. of Lid, who was become possessed of another third part of this manor from the heirs of Dannet. The family of Godfrey was originally of Old Romney, and afterwards removed to Lid about the reign of Henry V. They were originally called Fermor, and afterwards Fermor, alias Godfrey, but at the time above-mentioned, though there were several branches of them in this parish and neighbourhood, which still retained the

^b As was found on the death of Sir Robert, and again likewise on the death of his son Sir Edward Wotton, anno 6 king Edward VI. Rot. Esch. cor. an.

name of Fermor, this principal branch used that of Godfrey only. And it appears by their several wills, that they were possessed of lands in Lid from the earliest mention of them, and that they were from time to time buried both in the church and church yard of Lid. Thomas Godfrey above-mentioned, had three wives, by his first he was ancestor to the Godfreys, of Heppington, in Nackington. By his second, of the Godfreys, of Hodiford, in Sellindge; of Woodford, in Essex, and of Norton, in this county; and by his third wife he was ancestor of the Godfreys, possessors of More-court, in Ivechurch, who were of London, and lie buried at Wye. Which branch, as well as every other of them, is now extinct. They bore for their arms, *Sable, a chevron, between three pelicans heads erased, or.*^c The remaining third part of this manor was conveyed by the heirs of Cooke to Mann, whose descendant William Mann, esq. of Canterbury, died possessed of it, *f. p.* in 1616, and by his will devised it to his brother George Mann, gent. of Canterbury, who dying likewise *f. p.* gave it to his nephew Sir William Mann, of Canterbury, (son of Sir Christopher) who seems to have become possessed of the whole of it. How it passed from him I have not found, but after some intermediate owners, it came by purchase into the possession of Mr. Robert Mascall, of New Romney, who at his death in 1756, *f. p.* devised it to his kinsman Mr. John Mascall, of Ashford, who died in 1769, leaving one son Robert Mascall, esq. of Ashford, the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF BELGAR, alias BELGRAVE, as it is sometimes written in antient deeds, lies at no great distance from Old Langport, eastward from the town of Lid. It was in king Henry III.'s reign the property

^c There is a pedigree of them in the Heraldic Visitation of Kent, anno 1619.

of John Mansell, clerk, a man of much note at that time for his wisdom and abilities, as well as for his great riches and preferments, who on his foundation of the priory of Bilsington, in 1253, settled this manor among other estates on it, in free, pure and perpetual alms.^d But not long before the suppression of the priory in king Henry VIII.'s reign, it was exchanged for other lands with Sir Anthony St. Leger, of Ulcombe, whose son Sir Warham St. Leger alienated it, anno 3 Elizabeth, to William Middleton, whose son Edward Middleton, in the 25th year of that reign, passed it away by sale to Sir Thomas Shirlye, and he in the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign sold it to Roger Abdy, of London, merchant, who died possessed of it in 1595, in whose descendants of the elder branch (the younger settling in Essex, being created baronets) bearing for their arms, *Or, two chevronels, between three trefoils slipped, sable*,^e it continued down to Sir Christopher Abdy, of Belgar, and of Streatham, in Surry, who died *s. p.* and by his will gave this manor to his kinsman Anthony Bramston, esq. of Skreens, in Essex, son of Sir John Bramston, K. B. by Alice, Sir Christopher's cousin-german. This family, who bear for their arms, *Or, on a fess, sable, three plates*, derives its origin from William Bramston, sheriff of London anno 18 king Richard II. whose direct descendant John was a man of great eminence, and was at length promoted to the high station of lord chief justice of England. He died in 1654, having had three sons, Sir John, K. B. knight of the shire for Essex; Sir Mondesford, a master in chancery; and Francis, first a sergeant-at-law, and afterwards a baron of the exchequer. Sir John, the eldest son, was father of Anthony Bramston, the possessor of this manor as above-mentioned. In whose de-

^d Dugd. Hist. Emb. p. 42. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 334.

^e See Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. ii. p. 152. Visitat. co. of Kent, 1574, pedigree Abdy.

scendants it continued down to Thomas Berney Bramston, esq. of Skreens, M. P. for Essex, in five successive parliaments, who sold this manor in 1785 to William Deedes, esq. of Hythe, who had married his sister Mary, and their eldest son William Deedes, esq. now of Hythe, is the present possessor of it.

JACQUES COURT, usually called *Jacks court*, is a manor here, situated eastward likewise from the town of Lid. It was antiently the demesnes of the Echingshams, a family of principal note in Suffex, being *jure nativo*, that is, by hereditary right, seneschals or stewards of the rape of Hastings there, and summoned as barons to parliament in the reigns of king Edward II. and III.^f But the first of them who appears on record to have been possessed of this manor, is William de Echingham, who in the 20th year of Edward III. was assessed at the making the black prince a knight, for lands which he held here and in Walland Marsh, which he held by knight's service, but his descendant Sir Thomas Echingham dying without issue male, Margaret his only daughter and heir carried it in marriage, with the manor of Midley, to Sir William Blount, eldest son of Walter, lord Mountjoy, and it afterwards descended down, together with that manor, as has been already described above, to Sir Edward Scott, of Scottshall, K. B. who very soon after he became possessed of it, passed it away by sale to Edward Wilcocke, jurat, of Lid, who died in 1577, and was succeeded in it by his two daughters and coheirs, of whom Joane married Thomas Bate the elder, of Lid, who bore for his arms, *Sable, a fess, between three dexter hands coupé, argent*; and Sybell married Nicholas Knight, who conveyed his right in it soon afterwards to the former, and he died possessed of the whole of it, which his son of the same name, at the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign, conveyed to Barnfield, from which name it was

^f See Extinct Peerage, vol. ii. p. 255. Camd. Brit. p. 212.

alienated in 1697 to Marlin, and thence again in 1709 to Joseph Tucker, who in 1711 transferred his interest in it to Samuel Jeake, esq. from whose heirs it was sold in 1752, to George Carter, esq. of Kennington, who in 1782,^s by his will devised it to his second daughter Martha, who was married to the Hon. and Rev. William-John Clotworthy Skeffington, younger brother of Clotworthy, earl of Masareene, who in her right became possessed of this manor, of which he died possessed in 1788, since which it has been sold to Mr. Edward Norwood, the present possessor of it.

THE MANOR OF NEW LANGPORT, alias SEPTVANS, the mansion of which, usually called *Seavans-court*, is situated westward from the town of Lid, acquired the latter name from the eminent family of Septvans, the antient possessors of it. Roger de Septvans held it at his death in the 37th year of king Henry III. as did Sir William de Septvans his descendant, who resided at Milton, near Canterbury, in the 25th year of king Edward III. At length, after it had continued in this family till the reign of king Henry VI. William Septvans, in the beginning of it, passed this manor away to John Writtle, from which name, after it had remained for some years, it was alienated to Henry Fettiplace, esq. of Oxford, whose descendant Edmund Fettiplace had his lands *disgavelled* by the general act of the 31st year of king Henry VIII. and died the year after. His descendant John Fettiplace, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, passed it away to Sir Henry James, who being convicted in a *præmunire* in the 6th year of king James, this manor became forfeited to the crown, whence it was not long afterwards granted to Thomas Emmerfon, esq. who passed it away to Thomas, earl of Had-dington, and he, in discharge of some debts owing from him, vested it in Martin Lumley, late lord mayor

^s See a farther account of the Carters, under Kennington, vol. vii. p. 546.

of London, Alice Woodroffe, widow, and Edward Crokeley; the latter of whom afterwards became possessed of the whole of this manor, which descended to John Crokeley, esq. whose daughter Elizabeth carried it in marriage to William Gomeldon, esq. of Somersfield, in Sellindge. Since which it has passed in the like series of ownership as that seat and his other estates in that parish, to Heyman, in which name it still continues, being now in the possession of Mr. Peter Hayman.

THE MANOR OF SCOTNEY, otherwise *Bletching-court*, lies at no great distance northward from Seavans-court, in this parish and Promhill, and had the former of those names from a family who were proprietors of it in very early times, as they were of another seat of the same name at Lamberhurst, but in the part of that parish which is within the bounds of the county of Sussex; one of whom, Walter de Scoteni, held both these seats in king Henry III.'s reign, and was a person of no small account, for he held fourteen knights fees and an half, in that county, and in his descendants they continued till about the middle of the reign of Edward III. when they passed into the possession of the family of Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, in that county, one of whom, Roger Ashburnham, was one of the conservators of the peace, and resided at Scotney, in Lamberhurst, in the beginning of king Richard II.'s reign. His successor, in the beginning of king Henry V.'s reign, alienated both these estates to archbishop Chichele, who settled that at Lamberhurst on Florence, his niece, and this at Lid on his new-founded college of All Souls, in Oxford, about the 17th year of king Henry VI.'s reign, with whom it still continues, being at this time parcel of the inheritance of the warden and fellows of that college. Robert Cobbe, esq. is the present lessee.

DENGEMARSH is a district in this parish, which is accounted one of the incorporate members of the cinque port

port of New Romney, being a level of marsh land, which lies on the south side of the town of Lid, and forms here a point or cape of land, extending near two miles towards the sea, which bounds it on the east, south and west sides, this level being under the management of a commission of sewers, granted by the title and description of the level of Dengemarsh and Southbrooks. The royalty of this district, now known by the name of THE MANOR OF DENGEMARSH, was, at the time of the conquest, in the hands of the crown, and esteemed a member of the royal manor of Wye, with which it was given by the Conqueror to the abbey of Battell, in Suffex; and among other privileges and liberties which he then granted with it, he added in particular Dengemaris, which he calls a member of Wi, all customs belonging to the sea, which he possessed there, together with all wreck, &c.^h After which this manor continued part of the possessions of the abbey, till the dissolution of it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came, with the paramount manor of Wye, among the rest of the possessions of it, into the king's hands, where this manor and district of Dengemarsh, with its privileges, among which were the ponds and fisheries called Wigmore, Holm, and Wannefleet, and all other fisheries, as well in salt as in fresh water, within the jurisdiction of it, seems to have remained for some length of time, and till it was granted, at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, to the family of Tuston, of Hothfield, in the descendants of which, earls of Thanet, it has continued down to the right hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet, the present owner of it. A court leet and court baron are held for this manor.

THE FAMILY OF DERING was antiently seated in this parish. In the district of Dengemarsh they had a mansion, called *Dengemarsh-place*, and at *Westbrooke*

^h Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 315, 317. Lamb. Dist. p. 456.

likewise,

likewise, which lies in this parish, on the opposite side of the town of Lid, they had another seat, and other parts of their estates here were called, from them, *Derings-marsh* and *Derings-droff*. Peter Dering was owner of them, and resided in this parish in Henry I.'s reign, as did his grandson Sir John Dering, who was of Westbrooke, in that of king Edward III. and died in the 38th year of it. He was father of Sir Richard Dering, who resided mostly at Hayton, in Stanford, and was lieutenant of Dover castle in Richard II.'s reign. His eldest son John Dering, esq. was of Westbrooke, where he resided till by his marriage he became possessor of Surrenden, where he afterwards removed, and which from that time became the general residence of his posterity. His son Richard Dering, esq. of Surrenden, by his will anno 20 Edward IV. 1680, gave his place and lands, called Dengemersh, to his younger son James Dering. Not many years after which, John Dering, esq. his nephew, son of the eldest brother Richard, was taken out of his mansion here, then called *Derings-marsh-place*, and carried into France, whence he was forced to free himself by ransom.¹ But all these estates have been long since alienated from the Dering family, and Sir Edward Dering has now only a small parcel of land belonging to him in this parish, which lies on the north side of the town of Lid. Philipott, p. 220, says, the family of Dering, for several generations before they removed to Surrenden, was resident at a place called Nod, then reputed to be within the bounds of this parish, which Richard Dering, esq. of Surrenden, sold anno 4 and 5 Philip and Mary to Peter Godfrey, gent. of this parish, who in his will anno 1569, mentions his house called Nodde, with the land belonging to it. This antient mansion, of which I find no other mention whatever, otherwise than as above,

¹ See Weever, p. 295. Harris's Hist. Kent, p. 181. From an account taken from the Dering MSS. in the Surrenden library.

has been long since pulled down, and no traces of it are now remaining. But it said to have stood within the bounds of the adjoining parish of Midley, in a field at this time called Nouse field, which has ever since had the same owners as the principal part of the Godfrey estate in that parish, as already described in it; and Weever, p. 295, says, there were two gravestones in the church of Lid, for Richard Dering before-mentioned, and Thomas his son, one of which had fair portraitures with ornaments engraven on it, but that the loss of some of the brass, and the remote absence of his posterity, had given occasion for another name to be superscribed on the stone, although at that time the best, if not the only names of note and gentry here, were Septvans and Dering, which latter name had been of great and antient possessions in this parish, Midley, Promhill, and Old Romney.

The large old mansion of *Westbrooke* is still remaining. It stands about half a mile northward from Lid; and was lately in the possession of the heirs of the late Sir F. Head, bart. *Derings-marsh-place* lies south westward from Lid, and belongs to the widow of the late Saville Finch, esq. and *Derings Droff*, or *Drove*, as it is now called, is situated on the south side of the East Ripe, and is in the possession of the guardians of the infant son of the late Mr. Thomas Shoosmith, of Lid.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS HARTE, bailiff of Lid, by will in 1577, devised his lands and tenements in Dengemarsh to Peter Godfrey, and seven others therein mentioned, in trust. The profit of one part of them to the use of the chamber of Lid; and the yearly profits of one other part of them to the use of the church; and the third remaining part to the use of the poor of the town, to be distributed at the discretion of the bailiff and jurats twice a year.—This estate, now called Harts farm, lies in Dengemarsh, and is of the yearly value of 30l.

JOHN KEMPE, of Lid, fisherman, by will in 1563, devised that his little tenement, next adjoining to his principal one in Lid, should for ever be used as a dwelling-house for some honest poor body of Lid to dwell in, by the oversight and consent of the

the bailiff and jurats; and that such person should freely dwell therein, without paying any rent for it. And he ordered that it should be kept in repair by such as should be heirs or owners of his said principal tenement; and if it should be ruined or decayed, then the bailiff, jurats, or chamberlain, should enter, and there distrain for such reparations.^k

THOMAS GODFREY, ESQ. of Lid, by will in 1624, devised nine acres of land in Lid, in a place called the Wick, to William Wilcocks, gent. late bailiff of Lid, and seven others, upon trust, that they should yearly, at the discretion of the collectors and overseers of the poor of Lid, distribute the entire annual rents yearly on Candlemas-day, to such men and women, inhabitants of Lid, of the age of threescore years and upwards, whose labours were done; and if there should not be so many, that the annual rents should be yearly distributed, among other poor people, at the discretion of such overseers. These lands are now of the annual produce of 10l. 8s. which is yearly paid into the hands of the overseers for the use of the poor.

CLEMENT BARLING, clerk, of Ashford, by will in 1688, devised out of lands and tenements in Dengemarsh, one annuity of 3l. to be paid on the second Tuesday in November yearly, in the church of Lid, into the hands of the bailiff, or the churchwardens or overseers of the parish, in money and coarse cloth; 10s. of the money for a sermon to be preached on that day, and the other 10s. to be given to twenty poor people, above the age of forty years, who should be present at it, or to such as should be there, and for the cloth to be brought to church on that day, and distributed by the bailiff after service, for the cloaths of two poor widows and four poor children of this parish, and if any was left, the same to be given to other poor. His heirs, or owners of his lands, to dispose of half the cloth to such asore-said, whom they should nominate to the bailiff, &c. with liberty of distress, &c.^l

The poor yearly relieved are about fifty-four.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to All Saints. It is a large handsome building, consisting of three isles and three chancels, having at the west end a well-built tower, with four pinnacles on it, of unequal size, with

^k Proved in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

^l Proved in the archdeacon of Canterbury's court, in 1678.

gilt vanes on them. There are five bells in it. This church is very handsomely pewed and ornamented. The whole of it is covered with gravestones, many of which have brasses on them, for the principal inhabitants of the town, most of whom have been bailiffs or jurats of it, much too numerous to mention here, among these are the names of Stuppenye, Beresford, Bate, Harte, Dallet, Wilcock, Thomas, Browne, and others. In the middle chancel, and in other parts of the church, were several monuments and gravestones for the family of Godfrey, several of which are destroyed or obliterated; but there remains a monument against the north wall, with the bust of a man bare-headed, dressed with a ruff round his neck, for Thomas Godfrey, obt. 1623. A memorial for John Fowle, gent. of Dimchurch, town-clerk of Lid, arms, *On a chevron, three mullets.* A figure and inscription on brass for John Montelfont, B. L. vicar, obt. Nov. 6, 1420. A memorial for dame Dorothy Palmer, of the family of the Scotts, of Hertfordshire, widow of Thomas Hernden, since wife and widow of Sir Henry Palmer, of Howletts, comptroller of the navy, obt. 1621. A tomb in the middle chancel, of Betherfsden marble, with a figure in brass on it, for Clement Stuppenye, jurat and bailiff several times, obt. 1608. In the north chancel there is an antient tomb, in an arch in the north wall, having on it the effigies of a man in armour, with his shield and sword; on a wooden tablet, hung by it, it is said to be for Sir Walter Menel, of Jaques-court, who lived anno 8 Edward III. as appeared by antient records; but I have not found any mention of him elsewhere. At the west end of the middle isle there is a monument of white marble, with the effigies of a young woman, for Anne, wife of Henry Russell, obt. 1780, æt. 31, and her only child Henry, who died an infant. The churchyard is very large, having many tomb-stones in it, several of which, on the south side, are for the family of Skinner, of this parish. At the south-east corner of
the

the church are the ruins of an antient stone building, having no roof, and open to the church-yard. Vincent Daniel, of Scotney, in this parish, as appears by will in 1520, was buried in this church, before the altar of St. James, and devised legacies to the lights burning in it, of the brotherhood of the Holy Trinity, Our Lady, St. Katherine, Allhalowyn, St. John, St. James, St. Peter, St. George, Our Lady of Pity, St. Barbara, St. Anthony, St. Mildred, and St. Nicholas, (a brilliant company of them !) And he devised a cloth of purple sattin, to lie on the image of our Lord, that lay in the lappe of our Lady of Pitie, and a curtain of sarsenet to hang before her image. Simon Watte, of Lid, by will anno 1515, gave to the making of a new payer of orgaynes within this church 3s. 4d.^m

The church of Lid belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Tintern, in Monmouthshire, which was founded by Walter de Clare, to which it was given and appropriated most probably by one of his descendants of that surname, and both the appropriation and advowson continued with the abbot and convent till the dissolution of the abbey in the 27th year of Henry VIII. when, by the act then passed, it was suppressed, as not having revenues to the clear yearly sum of 200l. This appropriation and advowson remained in the crown, the latter till the year 1558, when it was granted, among others, to the archbishop; but the former continued longer in the crown, till queen Elizabeth, in her third year, granted it, then valued at thirty pounds, beyond reprises,ⁿ in exchange, among other premises, to archbishop Parker. Since which they have both remained parcel of the possessions of that see, his grace the archbishop being at this time possessed of the appropriation and advowson of the vicarage.

^m These wills are in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

ⁿ Folio Christ-church MSS. A. 11.

The vicarage was endowed anno 1321. It is valued in the king's books at 55l. 12s. 1d. and the yearly tenths at 5l. 11s. 2½d. In 1588 it was valued at 200l. communicants seven hundred and twenty. In 1640, the same. It is now of the clear value of about 260l. per annum. There are twenty-two acres of glebe belonging to it.

There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, at the Nefse, in this parish, and in the wills of king Henry VIII.'s reign there is frequent mention of a hermit, and hermitage, in it.

CHURCH OF LID.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS

<i>The Archbishop</i>	<i>Richard Martyn</i> , in 1498, obt. 1502. ^o
	<i>Thomas Wolfey</i> , in 1506. ^p
	<i>Christopher Webbes</i> , S. T. B. ob. January 1611. ^q
	<i>Theophilus Field</i> , S. T. B. ind. 1611, vacated 1627. ^r
<i>The King, jure preg.</i>	<i>Isaac Bargrave</i> , S. T. P. ind. Sept. 1627. ^s
<i>The Archbishop</i>	<i>Joshua Afgill</i> , S. T. P. induct. November, 1627, living in 1632.
	<i>George Sorewen</i> , A. M. inducted June 1670.
	<i>Richard Colnett</i> .
	— <i>Jones</i> , 1672, vacated 1689.
	<i>Henry Gerard</i> , A. M. obt. 1711.

* In his will, proved in the Prerogative-office, Cant he styles himself *Bysbop of the universal church*, and orders his body to be buried in the church of the Grey Friars, in Canterbury, and devises to the church of Lid his second myter, his crosse staff and the crosse hed. He was likewise rector of Ickham.

^p The noted cardinal. See Rym. Fæd. vol. xiii. p. 217.

^q Likewise parson of Tunstall, in which church he lies buried. His will is in the Prerog. off. Cant.

^r He was confirmed bishop of Landaff in Sept. 1627, and was afterwards translated to Hereford. See Willis's Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 526.

^s He was then dean of Canterbury. See Chartham before, p. 156.

PATRONS, &c.

*The Archbishops.**The King, jure preg.*

VICARS.

*Charles Bean, A. M. inducted April 1711, resigned January 1720.¹**George Carter, S. T. P. induct. January 1720, obt. Sept. 30, 1727.^u**Edward Tenison, LL. D. collated 1727, obt. 1742.^w**John Potter, B. D. 1742, obt. October 1770.^x**Brownlow North, LL. D. Oct. 1770, vacated 1775.^y**John Huddesford, A. M. May 1775, obt. 1797.^z**W. P. Warburton, 1797, present vicar.*

¹ Afterwards rector of Bishopborne with Barham annexed, and of Ickham. He died in 1731, and was buried in Barham church.

^u Provost of Oriel college, in Oxford, to which he was a good benefactor, prebendary of Peterborough, and of St. Paul's, London.

^w Likewise prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Chidingstone. He was son of Edward, bishop of Ossory. See Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 3929.

^x The eldest son of archbishop Potter, and held this vicarage with the

rectory of Wrotham. He was afterwards dean of Canterbury.

^y Dean of Canterbury, and vacated this vicarage, which he held by dispensation with that of Boxley, on his promotion to the see of Litchfield in 1775. He was afterwards translated to Worcester, and thence to Winchester, of which see he is now bishop—being the second son of Francis, late earl of Guildford.

^z Son of Dr. Huddesford, late president of Trinity college, in Oxford.

THE
LIBERTY
OF THE
TOWN AND PORT OF NEW ROMNEY.

OLD ROMNEY

LIES the next parish north-eastward from Lid, being written in antient records both *Romenel* and *Rumene*, a name most probably derived, as both *Lambarde*

and Somner conjecture, from the Saxon *Rumen-ca*, signifying a large water, or watery place, and well suited to the antient situation of it. This place was at first called Romney only, and afterwards Old Romney, as well to distinguish it, as in comparison of the new and more prosperous town of New Romney, which rose out of its ruins, when its port failed and was transferred thither.

The village or street, together with the church, is in that part of this parish which is within the liberty of the cinque ports, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of the corporation of New Romney; another part is within the liberty of the corporation of Romney Marsh, and the jurisdiction of the justices of it; and the residue is part in the hundred of Langport, and part in that of St. Martins, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county.

THIS PLACE is said to have been once of much note, and to have had a good and commodious harbour and port, at one of the then entrances of the river Limen, or Rother, close to it, insomuch, that it has been generally conjectured to have been one of the principal cinque ports at their first institution, but that the river Limen failing in its course hither, and the sea not flowing up to it with its accustomed force, the port or haven of Old Romney became useless, and the town being in a manner deserted, fell to decay, and that of New Romney and its port arose from out of its ruins, and became in its room the principal cinque port, to which this of Old Romney afterwards became a subordinate member, as it remains at this time; and it was no doubt reduced to still further obscurity and poverty by the two dreadful tempests which happened in the reigns of king Edward I. and III. which destroyed the face of this whole country. But as there are no records nor any traces whatever left at this time of its former supposed flourishing state, we must rely on report only for the truth of its ever having been more than it is at present.

The

The village consists of about fifteen mean straggling houses, with the church in the midst of them, where it is much sheltered with trees, which gives it a more pleasant appearance than any part of the adjoining country, which, as well as the rest of this parish, is an open unsheltered flat of marshes. It contains upwards of 1800 acres of land, exclusive of those belonging to Aghne court, the quantity of which in this parish cannot be ascertained, as the bounds between it and Midley have been for many years lost. It is all pasture ground, except about thirty acres, which are converted into tillage, the whole being very rich and fertile. The course of the river Limen is plainly to be traced close to the west side of the village, the channel of which is now dry pasture ground.

Somner conjectures that the *Portus Lemanis* of the Romans, mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary, was either here or at New Romney; in which opinion he has not been followed by any one, the general notion being, that it was near Stutfal castle, at the foot of Limne hill.

The principal manor in this parish, claiming over the greatest part of it, and extending into Midley, is that of AGHNE COURT, alias *Old Romney court*, and written in antient deeds both *Agene* and *Hagene*, which was given by king Offa, in 791, to the priory of Christ-church.^a King Edward II. in his 10th year, granted and confirmed to the prior and convent, *free-warren* in all their demesne lands of this manor of Aghene; among others, Thomas Goldstone, who succeeded as prior of Christ-church in the year 1495, built a new hall and other apartments here at this manor. After which it continued with the priory till its dissolution, in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it was sur-

^a Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 19. Archbishop Plegmund, in 895, gave to the priory land called Wesingwerks, near the river called Romeneya. Ibid. p. 20.

rendered into the king's hands, with the rest of the possessions of it, and was by his dotation charter, in his 33d year, settled on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance of it still continues.

There is no court held for this manor, the demesne lands of which have been from time to time demised by the dean and chapter on a beneficial lease for three lives. The present interest of the lease is vested in the right hon. George-John Spencer, earl Spencer.

BERRY-COURT, called in old deeds *Bere-court*, is a manor in this parish, which, though now of small account, and only a manor by repute, had once large quit-rents and services belonging to it. Nicholas de Bere held it, as appears by an old court-roll, in the 20th year of Henry III. but before the 20th year of Edward III. this name was become extinct here. After which, before the end of that reign, the possession of this manor was become vested in the name of Belknap, for in the 1st year of Richard II. Sir Robert Belknap, chief justice of the common pleas, was owner of it, but favouring too much the designs of that king, for the extending of his prerogative, he was in the 11th year of that reign attainted, and this manor, among the rest of his estates, became forfeited to the crown, whence it was granted by letters patent, two years afterwards, to John Brokeman, esq. together with other lands in Stowting and Crundal, parcel of those forfeited possessions likewise,^b and in his descendants this manor continued till it was at length alienated by another John Brokeman, about king Henry VIII.'s reign, to Newland, whose descendant John Newland died possessed of it in the 2d year of queen Elizabeth, holding it *in capite*, whose two coheirs, Martha, wife of Edward Williams, and Mary, wife of William Berworth, entitled their husbands to the possession of it. From

^b Patent Roll in the Tower, anno 13 Richard II.

whose heirs, at the latter end of that reign, it was passed away by sale to Sir George Perkins, who in James I.'s reign sold it to Mr. Aldridge, of Tylers, near Reading, from which name it was alienated to Christmas, and James Christmas, clerk, vicar of Godmersham, died possessed of it in the year 1713, and by will devised it to Elizabeth his widow, who alienated it to Mr. Adam Spracklyn, gent. of Canterbury, and he sold it at the latter end of king George I.'s reign to Mr. Joseph Sawkins, attorney-at-law, of Canterbury, who settled it in jointure on Hester his wife. She surviving him, continued in possession of it till her death in 1758, when it became the property of her surviving sons and daughters, who joined in the sale of it about the year 1775 to Mr. George Children, of New Romney, the present possessor of it.

There are no *parochial charities*.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Clement, and consists of three isles and three chancels, having a tower at the south-west corner, on which is a low pointed turret, covered with shingles, in which hang three bells. It appears by the thickness of the walls, as well as by the shape and size of the pillars, to be very antient. The two side isles are shorter than the middle, and the windows of a much more modern date than the rest of the building. In the middle chancel there is a memorial for John Defray, A. M. rector obt. Sept. 4, 1738. The south chancel, which is shut out from the church, and used to lay the materials in for the repair of the church, seems of a more modern date than the rest of it. In the north chancel there is an antient tomb, without any inscription, and a vault underneath it. On the pavement is a stone, coffin-shaped, very antient, having on it a cross, with leaves on each side of the stem, and a double

double bar across at the upper end. The font is very antient, supported on four stone pillars.

The advowson of the church was formerly part of the possessions of the family of Fitzbernard, for it appears by the escheat-rolls, that Ralph Fitzbernard died possessed of it anno 34 Edward I. His son Thomas dying *f. p.* his daughter Margaret entitled her husband Guncelin de Badlesmere to it, whose son Bartholomew de Badlesmere designing to found a priory at Badlesmere, obtained the king's licence, anno 13 Edward II. for that purpose, and to endow it with the advowson of this church among other premises. But the design never took place, and it afterwards came into the possession of his son Giles de Badlesmere, who died *f. p.* in the 12th year of Edward III. on which his four sisters became his coheirs, and jointly possessed of this advowson among the rest of their inheritance, which seems to have remained for some length of time afterwards in their descendants, almost till the reign of Henry VIII. when it appears to have been vested in the crown, whence it was granted by that king, in his 29th year, to archbishop Cranmer, in exchange. Since which it has continued parcel of the possessions of that see to this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 15l. 19s. 2d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 11s. 11d. In 1588 it was valued at one hundred and fifty pounds, communicants sixty-four. In 1662 it was valued at 172l. 6s. 2d. the like number of communicants. It is now valued at 160l. per annum. The glebe land belonging to this church is twenty-seven acres and an half.

There was a composition between the rectors of this parish and of Midley, on account of tithes; and a decree made by the archbishop's chancellor, anno 1547.

CHURCH OF OLD ROMNEY.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop</i> ,	<i>Kenelm Digby</i> , Jan. 15, 1567, obt. 1603.
	<i>Benjamin Carrier</i> , S. T. P. June 17, 1603, deprived 1614. ^c
	<i>James Cleland</i> , A. M. July 10, 1614, obt. 1627. ^d
	<i>John Jeffray</i> , S. T. P. January 25, 1627, resigned the same year. ^e
	<i>Robert Say</i> , S. T. P. March 17, 1627, obt. 1628.
	<i>John Gee</i> , A. M. April 17, 1628.
	<i>Meric Casaubon</i> , S. T. P. refig. 1634. ^f
	<i>John Swinnock</i> , S. T. B. Dec. 5, 1634.
	<i>William Watson</i> , A. M. April 6, 1670, obt. 1690.
<i>The King, sede vac.</i>	<i>John Defray</i> , August 6, 1690, obt. Sept. 4, 1738. ^g
<i>The Archbishop</i> ,	<i>John Peters</i> , A. M. February 21, 1739, obt. February 1763.
	<i>John Forwell</i> , S. T. P. August 3, 1763, resigned the same year.
	<i>Thomas Freeman</i> , A. M. Dec. 14, 1763, resigned February 1788. ^h
	<i>Joshua Dix</i> , A. M. February, 1788, the present rector. ⁱ

^c Prebendary of Canterbury.

^d Likewise rector of Chartham.

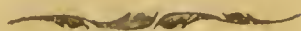
^e Prebendary of Canterbury.

^f Likewise prebendary of Canterbury, and on his resigning this rectory was collated to the vicarages of Minter and Monkton.

^g Buried in the middle chancel of this church.

^h He resigned this rectory on being collated to that of St. Martin, with St. Paul united, in Canterbury.

ⁱ See Bookland before.



THE TOWN AND PORT OF NEW ROMNEY,

WRITTEN in the survey of Domesday, *Romenel*, lies the next adjoining southward from Old Romney, to distinguish it from which it was called New Romney. The greatest part of it is within the liberty of the cinque ports, and of the corporation of the town and port of New Romney; another part is within the level of Romney Marsh, and the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it; and the residue is within the level of Walland Marsh, and the jurisdiction of the justices of the county.

THE TOWN of *New Romney* is supposed to owe its origin to the decay of the antient port and haven of Old Romney, which being rendered useless by the withdrawing of the sea from it, that of New Romney became frequented in its stead, and being esteemed a large and commodious harbour for shipping, and the town adjoining to it increasing to a considerable size, and being well filled with inhabitants, it gained the privilege of being one of the cinque ports, and had annexed as members to it Lid, Old Romney, Dengemarsh, and Oswardestone, and that part of the parish of Promhill within this county, with which jointly it was bound to provide five ships, with twenty-one men and one boy to each of them. After the battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror, on his march to Dover castle, passed this town, where he is said to have revenged himself on the inhabitants, for having killed some of his men, who by mistake had landed here.* After which this haven seems to have been in danger of ruin; and king Henry III. being informed of its danger of being destroyed, by stoppage from the river at Newenden, directed Nicholas de Handloe to re-

* See W. Pictavenfis, p. 204.

pair hither in person, with the sheriff of Kent and twenty-four knights and lawful men, to examine into it. And among the patent rolls in the tower is one, in consequence of it, for the new making of this port. In this state New Romney, in all probability continued till king Edward I.'s reign, when the river Lymen, or Rother, as it was afterwards called, being forced from its old channel hither, by a violent tempest, which destroyed likewise part of the town and several villages near it, and the sea at the same time retiring to a still further distance from it, the haven was soon irretrievably choaked up by the beach and became dry land, and the town itself never regained its former consequence; yet in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, it seems to have been of considerable note; for at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, which was little more than fourteen years from king Edward's death, it appears by the following mention of it, that there were in it eighty-five burghesses, which belonged to the archbishop's manor of Aldington.

In Romenel there are four times twenty and five burghesses, which belonged to the archbishop's manor of Aldington, and were, and now are worth to the lord six pounds.

Besides which, Robert de Romenel, who held the manor of Lamport of the archbishop by knight's service, had twenty-one burghesses here, which belonged to that manor, and fifty which he held of the bishop of Baieux, as may be seen by the following entries in the same record:

To this manor (viz. Lamport) belong twenty-one burghesses, which are in Romenel, of whom the archbishop has three forfeitures—theft, breach of the peace, and robbery on the highway. But the king has all service from them, and they have all customs and other forfeitures for service of the sea, and they are in the king's hands.

And

And further, under the general title of the bishop of Baieux's possessions :

The same Robert (de Romenel) has fifty burgesſes in the burgh of Romenel, and of them the king has ail ſervice, and they are quit from the ſervice of the ſea, from all cuſtom except in three—theft, breach of the peace, and forſtel.

In the time of king Edward the Confefſor, and afterwards, it was forty ſhillings, now fifty ſhillings. Alſo held it of earl Godwin.

Robert de Romenel certainly took his name from his poſſeſſions in this place. He is mentioned ſeveral times in the record of Domeſday. Albritha de Rumenel, in the reign of king John, was *maſhal of the king's birds* by inheritance, and married William de Iarpenvile ; their daughter and heir Alice, married Thomas Fitzbernard, to whom and their heirs for ever, on the petition of their mother, the king granted that office after her death. The latter afterwards gave to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, for her ſepulture there, twelve pounds ſterling of Old Rumenell and Langport, to be received of Stephen de Audintune, or whomſoever ſhould poſſeſs the ſame.¹ Camden, in his Remains, ſays, Sir Robert de Romney, for ſo the name was afterwards ſpelt, bore for his arms, in imitation of the family of Criol, *Two chevrons, and a canton*, to which he added, on the latter, *three leopards faces* ; and ſo late as the 1ſt year of king James I. Sir William Rumney, was ſheriff of London, and there are ſome of this name ſtill remaining. But to return, ſo great a number of burgeſſes as one hundred and fifty-fix, ſerves to give us an idea of its antient ſtate and populouſneſs, and even at the time of the dreadful tempeſt which cauſed its ruin in king Edward I.'s reign, as mentioned before, it is ſaid to have been divided into twelve wards, and to

¹ Regiſt. Abb. Sci Ang. cart. 368, 370.

have had in it five parish churches, a priory, and an hospital for the sick. But when the river, by so tremendous a convulsion of nature, which not only destroyed men and cattle, but whole towns and villages, had been driven from its proper channel, and its antient mouth here being stopped up, had opened for itself a nearer passage into the sea by Rye, then the sea began to withdraw itself from this town, which afterwards decayed apace, insomuch, that in king Henry VIII.'s reign the sea was two miles distant from it, and there was only one parish church remaining, and that scarce well maintained. Leland, who wrote his Itinerary in that reign, says, "Rumeney is one of the v portes, and hath bene a netely good haven, yn so much that withyn remembrance of men shyppes have cum hard up to the towne and cast ancrs yn one of the chyrch yarges. The se ys now a ii myles fro the towne so fore therby now decayed that where ther wher iii great paroches and chirches sumtyme, is now scant one wel mayteined."

There were certainly four other parish churches besides the present one of St. Nicholas, as will be further mentioned hereafter, to which, on the decay of the others about the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, the parishes belonging to them were united and made one parish, as at this time. The town stands rather higher than the neighbouring country, on a soil of gravel and sand. There are about one hundred houses in it, which are mostly modern, neatly built of brick, and slated, and about five hundred inhabitants. It consists principally of one very wide street, well paved, running the whole length of it, and a cross street, in that part of which leading to the church stands the hall, or brotherhood-house, where the mayor, jurats, and commons of the cinque ports and two antient towns usually keep their court, called a brotherhood, of late newly built in a handsome manner, but not large enough to hold the several members

to sit there with them in their court, called a guestling, which is therefore kept in the church, usually on the Tuesday after the feast of St. Margaret, being the 20th of July. In the midst of the high-street is the market-place, a neat modern building, the market being kept here weekly on a Saturday ; and there is a fair held yearly on the feast of St. Laurence, now, by the alteration of the stile, on August 21. There is an establishment of the customs here, under the out-port of Dover. On the east side of the town is a large common, of about three quarters of a mile in length, called Romney Warren, belonging to the corporation, the soil of which is a deep sand, and the surface of it exceedingly uneven, and thrown up in that form, as to induce us to believe the whole of it was once covered at times by the sea, and then deserted by that inconstant element. It consists of four hundred acres of land. The rest of the grounds round the town are an entire flat of marshes, very fertile ; and those on the south side especially, have a plain appearance of having been left by the sea, and since inclosed and made pasture ground of.

THE CINQUE PORTS were in very early times enfranchised with divers privileges and customs, though of what antiquity they were, or when enfranchised, has not as yet been with any certainty discovered ; and therefore, they are held to enjoy all their earliest liberties and privileges as, time out of mind, by prescription, and these were confirmed to them and their members by *magna charta*, by the stile of, barons of the cinque ports ; and again by one general charter of king Edward I. which by *inspeximus* received confirmation, and sometimes additions from most of the succeeding kings and queens of this realm. New Romney being one of the cinque ports, became thus a corporation by prescription, and in Edward III.'s time was incorporated, by the stile of barons of the town and port of New Romney ; afterwards by that of

of jurats and commonaltie of the town and port of New Romney; and lastly, by queen Elizabeth, who by her letters patent, in her 5th year, anno 1562, again incorporated this town, by the stile of the mayor, jurats, and commonaltie of the town and port of New Romney, and she by the same letters patent ratified all the privileges which they had enjoyed in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, or any other since. And likewise granted to them the soil of the river Rother, from the entrance of its haven here to Redhill beyond Aplemore. The members mentioned in this charter, being a mayor, five jurats, and twenty-six freemen, or commoners. But the charters of this corporation, as well as those of the other cinque ports, were in 1685, by the king's command, surrendered up to Colonel Strode, then governor of Dover castle, and were never returned again. By the above-mentioned charter of queen Elizabeth, the corporation is governed at this time. It consists at present of a mayor, ten jurats, (the mayor being one) and fifteen commoners or freemen, together with a chamberlain, recorder, and town clerk. The mayor, who is coroner by virtue of his office, is chosen on Lady-day, March 25th, yearly, and together with the jurats, who are justices within this liberty exclusive of all others, hold a court of general sessions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record, the same as at Dover; and it has other privileges, mostly the same as the other corporations within the liberties of the cinque ports. It has the privilege of two maces. The arms of this town and port are, *Azure, three lions passant-guardant, in pale, or.*

The cinque ports, as well as their two antient towns of Rye and Winchelsea, have each of them the privilege of returning members, usually stiled barons, to parliament; the first returns of which, that are mentioned for any of them, are in the 42d year of king Edward III.

The following is A LIST of the *Barons* which have been returned to parliament for the port of New Romney, from the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
1st. <i>At Westminster.</i>	John Chefeman, William Eppes.
5th. —————	Christopher Allen, William Eppes.
13th. —————	William Eppes, fenior, Edward Morante.
14th. —————	William Wilcocks, gent. ^m Edward Wilcocks, gent.
27th. —————	Richard Williams, gent. William Southland, gent.
28th. —————	William Southland, gent. Robert Thurbarne, gent.
31st. —————	William Southland, gent. Reginald Scot, esq.
35th. —————	John Winge, gent. Robert Bawle, gent.
39th. —————	George Coppyn, esq. James Thurbarne.
43d. —————	Thomas Lake, esq. John Mingey, gent.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES I.

1st. —————	Sir Robert Remington, John Plomer, gent.
12th. —————	Sir William Budden, George Newman, LL. D.

^m On his decease William Eppes, gent. was chosen.

Years of the Reign, &c. *Names of the Barons in Parliament.*

18th. <i>At Westminster.</i>	Peter Manwood, K. B. Francis Fetherstone, esq.
21st. —————	Fr. Fetherstone Haugh, esq. Richard Godfrey, gent.

IN THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES I.

1st. —————	Sir Edmund Verney, Richard Godfrey, esq.
1st. —————	Richard Godfrey, Thomas Brett, esqrs.
3d. —————	Thomas Godfrey, Thomas Brett, esqrs.
5th, —————	Thomas Godfrey, William Steel, esqrs.
16th. —————	Norton Knatchbull, ⁿ Richard Brown, esqrs.

IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES II.

12th. —————	Norton Knatchbull, bart. John Knatchbull, esq.
13th. ——— 1661.	Norton Knatchbull, bart. Sir Charles Berkeley, jun. ^o
31st. ——— 1678.	Charles Sedley, bart. Paul Barret, esq.
32d. <i>At Oxford,</i> 1679.	The same.

ⁿ Journals of the House of Commons. New writ for election in the room of Mr. Warwick, who chose to serve for Radnor, and waved Romney. New writ in the room of Mr. Webbe, disabled to serve.

^o Journals, vol. ix. anno 1668. New writ in the room of Mr. Brunkard, expelled for contempt of the House.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES II.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
1st. <i>At Westminster,</i> 1685.	Sir William Goulston, Benjamin Bathurst. ^p

IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM AND Q. MARY.

1st. — 1688.	John Brewer, James Chadwick, esqrs.
2d. — 1690.	Charles Sedley, bart. ^q John Brewer, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM III.

7th. — 1695.	John Brewer, esq. Charles Sedley, bart. ^r
10th. — 1698.	Charles Sedley, bart. John Brewer, esq.
12th. — 1700.	The same.
13th. — 1701.	John Brewer, Edward Goulston, esqrs.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ANNE.

1st. — 1702.	Sir Benjamin Bathurst, ^s John Brewer, esq.
4th. — 1705.	Walter Whitfield, John Brewer, esqrs.

^p He made his option in parliament for Beeralston, and Tho. Chudleigh, esq. was chosen in his room.

^q He made his option in parliament for another place, and William Frewin, esq. was chosen in his room.

^r He made his choice for Appleby, upon which Sir William Twysden, bart. was chosen in his room. Sir William Twysden in 1696 was chosen for Appleby, and Sir Charles Sedley, bart. was chosen here in his room.

^s On his death in 1704, Walter Whitfield, esq. was chosen.

Years of the Reign, &c. *Names of the Barons in Parliament.*

- 7th. — 1708. John Brewer,^t
Walter Whitfield, esqrs.
- 9th. — 1710. Walter Whitfield,^u
Robert Furnese, esqrs.
- 12th. — 1713. Hon. Edward Watſon,
Robert Furnese, bart.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE I.

- 1st. — 1714. Edward, lord Sondes,
Sir Robert Furnese, bart.
- 7th. — 1722. Sir Robert Furnese, bart.
David Papillon, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE II.

- 1st. — 1727. David Papillon,
John Effington, esqrs.^w
- 7th. — 1734. David Papillon,^x
Stephen Biſſe, esqrs.
- 14th. — 1741. Sir Francis Daſhwood, bart.
Henry Furnese, esq.
- 21st. — 1747. The ſame.
- 28th. — 1754. Sir Francis Daſhwood, bart.
Henry Furnese, esq.^y

^t Journals, vol. xv. 1707. New writ, he having accepted a place.

^u On his death in 1713, the Hon. Edward Watſon was choſen.

^w Journals, vol. xxi. On a petition Sir Robert Auſten, and Sir Robert Furnese, barts. were declared duly elected, and the return was amended, and on the latter being choſen for the county of Kent, David Papillon, esq above-mentioned, was choſen in his room.

^x He was elected for Dover in 1735, and Sir Robert Auſten, bart. was choſen in his room for Romney.

^y New writ in 1755, on his being made treaſurer of the exchequer, and he was re-elected. On his death next year Roſe Fuller, esq. was choſen in his room.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE III,

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
1st. <i>At Westminster,</i> 1761.	Edward Dering, Thomas Knight, esqrs.
7th. — 1768.	Sir Edward Dering, bart. ² Richard Jackson, esq.
14th. — 1774.	Sir Edward Dering, bart. Richard Jackson, esq.
20th. — 1784.	Sir Edward Dering, bart. Richard Jackson, esq. ^a
24th. — 1784.	Sir Edward Dering, bart. ^b John Smith, esq. ^c
30th. — 1790.	Sir Elijah Impey, Richard Joseph Sullivan, esq.
36th. — 1796.	John Fordice, esq. John Willett Willett, esq.

The right of election is in the mayor, jurats, and freemen, in all twenty-five.

HENRY, youngest son of Robert Sidney, the second earl of Leicester, having been in 1689, anno 1 William and Mary, created baron of Milton, and viscount Sidney of the isle of Shepey, was in 1694, *created earl of Romney*, being lord lieutenant of this county, lord warden of the cinque ports, and constable of Dover castle, but dying unmarried in 1704, his titles became extinct.

² He accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds in 1770, and John Morton, esq. was chosen in his room.

^a He was afterwards made a lord of the treasury, and was re-chosen in 1782.

^b He in 1787 accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and Richard Joseph Sullivan, esq. was chosen in his room.

^c He accepted the same office in 1784, and Richard Atkinson, esq. was chosen in his room, on whose death in 1785 John Hen-
niker, esq. was chosen in his room.

Sir Robert Marſham, of Cookſtone, and afterwards of the Mote, in Maidſtone, bart. was by letters patent, dated June 25, 1716, anno 2 George I. *created lord Romney, baron of Romney*. He died in 1724, whoſe grandſon the right hon. Charles, now lord Romney, is lord-lieutenant and *cuſtos rotulorum* of this county, of whom and his family, a full account has already been given in the former part of theſe volumes.^d

AMONG other ſcarce plants found in this pariſh is the *Urtica Romana*, or common Roman nettle.^e

THERE WAS A PRIORY here, which was a cell to the foreign abbey of Pontiniac; for the church of St. Nicholas of New Romney having, with others in this county, been given and appropriated to it, the abbot and convent there founded a houſe, or conventual cell in this pariſh, to which they ſent over a few monks, with a prior at their head, who were removable at pleaſure, and were little more than ſtewards to their ſuperior abbey, to which they returned the revenues of their poſſeſſions annually. On which account, during the wars between England and France, as their revenues went to ſupport the king's enemies, theſe kind of cells were generally ſeized on by the king, and reſtored again upon the return of peace. In which ſtate this priory continued till the general diſſolution of the alien priories, in the 2d year of king Henry V. when all their houſes and poſſeſſions were given to the king and his heirs for ever. But king Henry VI. in his 17th year, on the foundation of All Souls college, in Oxford, granted this priory, with the church of St. Nicholas of New Romney, at the requeſt of archbiſhop Chicheley, to that college. How it became alienated from thence, I cannot learn; but it has been for a long time ſo, and ſome years ago

^d See vol. iii p. 393, and vol. iv. p. 294.

^e Raii Synopſis, p. 140. See likewiſe Merrett's Pinax, p. 17.

passed from the family of Baker to that of Coates, in which it still continues. There are but small remains of it left.

ADAM DE CHERRYNG founded an *Hospital* in this parish for leprous persons, in honour of St. Stephen and St. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, about the end of king Henry II.'s reign, and he endowed it sufficiently for that purpose, and for the maintenance of one priest, to celebrate divine service in it. But this hospital being forsaken and decayed, John, son of Robert Frauncys, of Romenale, the patron of it, in the 37th year of king Edward III. anno 1363, re-established it, almost in the nature of a *chantry*, for two priests to celebrate divine service in it, of which one should be master or keeper of it, to be presented by the patron of it, and in default by the jurats of Romenale, or the major part of them, to the archbishop, to be instituted and inducted into it.^f But at the latter end of Edward IV.'s reign, it seems to have been suppressed, and is said to have been granted in the 22d year of it, anno 1481, to St. Mary Magdalen college in Oxford, but it has been long since private property, and a few years ago belonged to Mr. Freebody Dray, of Lid, of whose heirs it was purchased by Mr. William Harman, of New Romney, whose widow is the present owner of it. Part of it is still standing at the east end of the town.

There was a house, called St. John's house, for the use of the poor in St. Laurence parish, in New Romney, as appears by the will of John Mores, of St. Nicholas, in this town, anno 4 Edward IV. the same being then dissolved, and become his property.

CHARITIES.

MARGARET, daughter of James Boyes, late wife of William Swan, of St. Nicholas in New Romney, by her will anno 1502, gave every year perpetual, a thousand billets, against Christmas,

^f See Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 405.

to be delivered among poor people, to be paid out of her principal messuage, in which she then dwelt, by the possessors of it for ever.

ADRIAN MARDEN, of the town and port of New Romney, by his will in 1554, devised his smiths shop or forge, with the garden adjoining, to the use and intent that there should yearly for ever, be distributed among the poor people of the town, in the presence of the bailiffs, jurats, and churchwardens, the yearly rent of the premises, the reparations thereof being first deducted; and in default of such distribution, or reparation, then he gave the premises to the bailiffs, &c. their successors and assigns, for ever, for the like intent and uses.

ROBERT DODD, of Lid, by his will in 1570, gave his barn and lands in the town of New Romney, to be by the mayor and three of the jurats put to farm yearly for ever, the money thereof to be bestowed upon the reparations of the church of New Romney.

JOHN SOUTHLAND, gent. of New Romney, by his will in 1610, gave all his houses, lands, and tenements, to his executor Thomas Broadnax, of Godmersham, his son-in-law, upon condition that he should make over by due course of law, to remain and continue for ever, the house wherein his schoolmaster then dwelt, and all his houses and lands in the parishes of Harrietsham, Ulcombe, and Smarden, to the only use of a schoolmaster, and the relief of two couple of poor folk, and the said houses and lands his said executor should make a body politique and incorporate, for ever to endure, for their maintenance; the schoolmaster to pay out of those lands to the poor folk, 5*l.* by half-yearly payments clearly, and to the churchwardens of St. Nicholas, in New Romney, 5*l.* by like half-yearly payments to the reparations of the church for ever; and he ordered that the schoolmaster should keep the reparations of the houses and the closures, and should teach from time to time two poor children to write and read the English tongue, and cast account, until they should come to the age of 14 years clearly; and that the poor folk and poor children should be placed and displaced by the mayor from time to time; the schoolmaster to be a scholar of Oxford or Cambridge, sufficient to teach the Latin tongue as well as the English.

This hospital and school-house is situated in St. Nicholas, and is made use of for the residence of the schoolmaster, now called the governor, and the four poor folk. It was incorporated anno 30 Elizabeth. The estates left for the support of it consist of 30 acres of land and 18 acres of wood in Smarden, and one tenement with 51 acres of land in Harrietsham, and one other tenement and 12 acres of land in Ulcombe. The Rev. William Wing Fowle, A. M. of New Romney, is now governor or schoolmaster of it.

THOMAS BAKER, by his will in 1728, gave for the benefit of the four poor persons living in Southlands hospital, to be paid half yearly for ever, the rents of 20 acres of land in Ivy-church, now of the annual product of 25*l.* which is given away by the mayor and jurats. Likewise 5*l.* per annum, being part of an annuity of 11*l.* per annum, out of lands formerly belonging to Epps, but now of the widow Coates, lying in Old and New Romney and Midley, to be given yearly on the 14th day of October, for the benefit of poor persons, so estimated by the mayor and jurats; the same being annually distributed by the mayor of New Romney for the time being.

The poor constantly maintained are about fifty-four.

NEW ROMNEY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Nicholas the bishop. It is very large and handsome, consisting of three isles and three chancels, having a square tower, with four pinnacles on it, at the west end, in which hang eight bells. The church is antient, the pillars between the isles being very large, with circular arches and Saxon ornaments. The tower at the west end seems still more so, having several ranges of small circular arches on the sides, and at the bottom is a circular arch, over a door-way, with zig-zag ornaments. The stone pinnacles on the top are of unequal sizes. On the roof is a stone work, of an octagon form, carried up a few feet only, seemingly for the purpose of continuing a spire of the same form on it. The inside of the church is fitted up exceedingly handsome and elegant. In the middle chancel, on the wainscot, on one side, are painted the arms of Furnese, with the hand of Ulster, impaling Broughe, and underneath Sir Henry Furnese beautified this chancel at his cost, and made the mayor and jurats seats, 1712. On the other side are the arms of Furnese impaling Balam, and underneath, Sir Robert Furnese, bart. combaron, completed the work of this chancel, begun by his father

ther Sir Henry Furnese, in 1713. Throughout the church and chancels are numerous monuments and memorials, mostly for those who have been mayors and jurats of the town, and their families, among which are those of Wilcocke, Martin, Wightwick, Mascall, Coates, Hassenden, Brett, Bassett, Pix, Baker, Cobbe, and Bachelor. In the middle chancel is a memorial for Arthur Kight, A. M. rector and vicar of Newchurch, obt. March 18, 1765. In the south chancel, a memorial for Joseph Philpot, gent. son of Joseph Philpot, of Worde, obt. 1768. A monument in the south chancel for Thomas Lancaster, obt. 1728, arms, *Lancaster, argent, two bars, gules, on a canton of the second, a lion passant of the first*. A like monument for Isaac Warguin, M. D. born in France, who fled from persecution to New Romney in 1689, where he practised physic, obt. 1725. In the north chancel is a fine tomb of Bethersden marble, with the figures in brass of a man and woman, and behind her of one daughter, for Thomas Smith, jurat, obt. 1610. A tomb of black marble for Thomas Tookey, gent. jurat, and once mayor and bailiff of Yarmouth, obt. 1653, arms at the east end, *Tookey, a chevron engrailed, between three escutiles of six points, impaling ermine, on a chief dancette, three crowns*. A stone, with a figure in brass, for Thomas Lambarde, of Romene, obt. 1514. Several memorials for the Tookeys. A memorial for Edward Goulstone, esq. sixth son of John, of Widdall, in Hertfordshire, esq. prothonotary of the king's bench, who married Joane, daughter and heir of Thomas Tookey, gent. of Romney; she afterwards married Mr. John Goulstone, late of Tutsham hall, who lies buried here. He died leaving Edward Goulstone, of Tutsham-hall, arms, *Goulstone, two bars nebule, over them, on a bend, three balls*. In the north isle, several memorials for the Normans, arms, *A lion rampant*; and for the Durants, arms, *Argent, on a cross, gules, five fleurs de lis, or*. A stone, with

with an inscription in brass, the figure gone, for William Holyngbroke, obt. 1375, arms, *A chevron, between three estoiles*; and several memorials for the Wilsons.

When this town was in its most flourishing state, there were four other parish churches in it besides the present one of St. Nicholas, named St. Laurence, St. Martin, St. John, and St. Michael, all which there is frequent mention of in the several wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury. The last of them I find mentioned in wills in the beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign, and the three former as late as the 25th year of it, but before the end of that reign they seem to have been all disused, and the present one of St. Nicholas to have been the only one in use, and to have been accounted the only parochial church of this town and parish of New Romney. Besides the church-yard adjoining to St. Nicholas's church, there are five others belonging to it, viz. that of St. Laurence, in Mr. Russell's land, and of St. Michael in the Hardres land, both near Old Romney; of St. John, St. Martin, and another of St. Laurence converted into a garden, all three in the town of New Romney. All which are now part of the glebe belonging to the vicar of New Romney. The church of St. Nicholas seems to have had some pre-eminence over the others; for though mention is made in the several wills in the Prerogative-office, in Canterbury, of the other churches, their church-yards, and the parish priests and curates of them, yet the several vicars of this church are always styled in them, from the year 1458 downwards, vicars of New Romney, without any other distinction.

The church of St. Nicholas, of New Romney, was antiently part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of Pontiniac, in France, who had a cell or priory here, to which abbey this church was appropriated before the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, at which time the church appropriate was valued at

twenty pounds per annum, and the vicarage, among the small benefices not taxed to the tenth, at four pounds. On the suppression of the above abbey, among the rest of the alien priories, in the 2d year of Henry V. anno 1414, this church, with the advowson of the vicarage, came into the hands of the crown, where it remained till Henry VI. on the petition of archbishop Chicheley, in his 17th year, settled it on the warden and fellows of All Souls college, in Oxford, with whom the parsonage appropriate, and the advowson of the vicarage, still remain.

It appears by the valuation in the king's books, taken anno 26 Henry VIII. that the several parishes before-mentioned in this town, had been before then united to the mother church of St. Nicholas, which was at that time the only parish in it, and that the churches of St. Martin and St. Laurence were accounted but as chapels of ease to it. The vicarage of St. Nicholas, with those chapels, is valued in them at 6l. 16s. 3d. and the yearly tenths at 13s. 7½d. In 1588 it was valued at ninety pounds, communicants three hundred and sixty-one. In 1640, at 105l. the like number of communicants. The parsonage is usually demised by the college of All Souls to the vicar for the time being, at the yearly rent of seven pounds, which is nearly the full annual produce of it. There are seven acres of glebe land.

The vicarage of New Romney was endowed by archbishop Arundel, in 1402, and a competent portion assigned to the vicar for his maintenance.

There were formerly continual controversies between the vicars of New Romney and their parishioners, concerning the payment of tithes in kind, and especially for setting aside the custom for the payment of two-pence an acre in money, in lieu of tithe-wool and pasturage in kind, other tithes being paid by composition at such rates as could be agreed on; and two suits were commenced in particular, by Knight, vicar, against

against Brett and Clark, on the same custom, the former in 1637, and the latter in 1640, at the king's bench bar. In the first of which, the jury gave their verdict against the vicar, and in the latter he was nonsuited; but the custom in the latter trial was so plainly proved, that it has been uniformly acquiesced in by the vicars to the present time.

CHURCH OF NEW ROMNEY.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

Henry Stafford, in 1586, obt.
1606.^g
Richard Ingram, M. A. ind.
July 1606.
Peter Knight, in 1626 and 1640.
Robert Bosstock, A. M. ind. Sept.
1662, obt. 1680.
John Thomas, A. M. ind. June
1680, obt. 1709.
Richard Bowes, S. T. P. July
1709, obt. April 1745.^h
Francis Baker, LL. D. October
1745, obt. 1749.
Richard Jacob, A. M. 1749,
obt. Dec. 1762.ⁱ
John White, S. T. P. January,
1763, resigned 1774.
Salisbury Price, S. T. P. Dec.
1774, resigned 1775.
William Rugg, A. M. August,
1775, resigned 1777.
Edmund Illam, A. M. Feb.
1777, resigned Dec. 1780.
Peter Rashleigh, A. M. February
1781, resigned the same year.^k
Scymour Love, A. M. Oct. 1781,
obt. 1797.
Edward Pole, 1797, the present
vicar.

^g In 1589 he certified, that this vicarage did not exceed the value of 6l. 16s. 2d. per annum, and had the archbishop's mandate that year, for the consolidating the rectory of Hope with this vicarage during his incumbency of them, which was confirmed by the crown. See Hope before.

^h Likewise rector of Eastling.

ⁱ And vicar of East Malling by dispensation.

^k Likewise rector of Woldham, and resigned this vicarage on being presented to the rectory of Barking, in Essex.

ROMNEY MARSH

WAS known to the English Saxons, at first by the name of *Merfwarum*, as appears by the Saxon chronicle. And in a grant of king Offa to archbishop Janibert, of about the year 795, it is called *Merfware*, by which name Camden says, the inhabitants of it were called, i. e. *Viri Palustres*, marsh or fen men. When it came to be first known by the name of Rommene, or Romney, is uncertain, but the first mention that I have seen of it is in the year 895, in a grant of Plegmund the archbishop, of land called Wefingmersc, which is described to lie near the river called *Rumeneia*. To reconcile the several names of this river, perhaps it might be conjectured as may be instanced in other rivers in this county and elsewhere, that it had different names in different parts of it. Thus near the source or spring head, it might be called the Rother; lower down and along the branch which separated at Apledore to Stutfall, the Limen; and in this part near Romney, as above, *Rumeneia*; and yet the whole river might be in general known, κατ' ἐξοχην, by the name of Limen, from that principal part of it where the Roman *Portus Lemani* was situated; by which name only, this whole district, as well as the principal town in it, seems from that time to have been known. Different have been the opinions of the origin of Romney Marsh, some asserting that it was once wholly covered by the sea, and deserted when that element had made its encroachments on other distant parts; and others, that it was only a large swamp, covered in many places by the tides at times, and by the waters of the river Limen or Rother, (called, at least that part of it which was near

Romney, in archbishop Plegmund's grant before-mentioned, *Rumeneia*,) which had then no banks to confine the waters of it from flowing over the lands adjoining to them, inſomuch that both together made the greateſt part of it, an uninhabitable morafs. The river Limen, or as it has been of late times called, the Rother, was in very antient times a large navigable river, which riſing in the county of Suffex, flowed down to the town of Aplemore, on the northern or inland ſide of this marſh, and thence ſeparating into two channels, one of which flowed ſouth-eaſtward under the hills of Rucking and Biſlington, on that ſide of the marſh under Limne-hill by Stutſall-caſtle, where the antient *Portus Lemaniſ* is ſuppoſed to have been, into the ſea by Weſt Hythe; the other directed its courſe ſouth-eaſtward from Aplemore acroſs the Marſh to Romney, where it formed a port or haven, and emptied itſelf into the ſea there, at which time the tide flowed up much higher than Aplemore, even above Newenden, where ſo late as king Edward III.'s time, it came up with ſuch impetuofity, that the bridge there was broken down and deſtroyed by it, and the lands on each ſide overflowed and greatly damaged by the ſalt water. So conſiderable was the channel of this river, that in the time of king Alfred, the Danes, in 893, failed up it as high as Aplemore, with a fleet of 250 ſhips, and there entrenched themſelves. The former branch of this river, which flowed by Limne, of which notice has been already taken before, was probably ſoon after the departure of the Romans from this iſland, firſt ſwerved up, ſo as to render it uſeleſs higher than Weſt Hythe, which became a noted haven at the mouth of it afterwards; but this ſtream ſoon wholly failing, and directing its courſe another way, and the ſea deſerting it likewise, the channel of it became dry land, and though now a green paſture for cattle to feed on, may yet very eaſily be traced along the whole courſe of it, under the hills from Weſt Hythe

Hythe to Aplemore. The other branch of this river, which flowed from Aplemore to Romney, about the space of four miles, seems, by being navigable for so large a fleet, to have been of considerable size, and by the failure of the other stream to have become still more so, having a large and commodious haven at the mouth of it, near the latter place; but when that dreadful tempest happened in the reign of king Edward I. which by the overflowing of the sea, forced on by the violence of the winds, overturned whole villages in these parts, destroying the inhabitants as well as their houses and cattle, and changing the whole face of the country,¹ then the waters of this river being forced out of their proper channel, and the mouth of it being stopped up by the beach and sand driven against it, formed another passage from Aplemore south-westward towards Rye, where it empties itself at present, having been for many years a very small and insignificant stream. The bed of the river from Aplemore to New Romney, though now most part of it pasture land, is very plainly to be traced on the east side of the Rhee wall, and shews it to have been a large river, of considerable breadth and depth; but long before this great change happened in the course of the river Limen, the several proprietors of the adjoining manors and estates, fearing the safety of them, began to embank it, and defend their lands from the overflowing of the waters of it, as well as the sea tides; for even as high as king Henry I.'s reign, the prior and convent of Christ-church found it necessary to tie up their tenants to repair and maintain them, these inundations frequently breaking in and drowning the neighbouring lands, and although every means was afterwards used by frequent commissions for the purpose of the river's returning to its old channel, yet that seems in king Edward III.'s reign to have been

¹ See Somner's Roman Ports, p. 58.

given up; and the king granted to the archbishop and others, the old trench or channel of it, leading from an arm of the sea called Apuldre towards the town of Romene with licence to obstruct, dam, and stop it up, the same having, by reason of the sands and other matter flowing in, been so filled up that ships could not pass by it; and that there was another trench leading from the said arm to Romene lately made by force of the sea, (most probably by that great tempest which Lambarde mentions to have happened here three years before,) by which ships passed thither as they had before used to do by the former one, and was more proper and sufficient. But it should seem that this new channel was of use but for a small time, for the same violent irruptions of the sea likewise, by the ports of Rye and Winchelsea, had made way for the Limen or Rother's mingling its waters with that æstury, so that wholly breaking off its usual course between Apledore and Romney, the haven and creek at the latter wanting the river's usual help to scour and keep it open, was by the sand and beach cast up by the sea soon obstructed and closed up, and became dry ground, as it remains at this time.

ROMNEY MARSH is now a spacious level of marsh ground, lying on the southern coast of Kent, between the upland hills and the sea shore. It is about ten miles in length from east to west, and at the broadest part from north to south about four miles. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 142, says, "Rumeney Marsch ys from Lymme hil upward a x myles yn lenght and wher yt is most abowt v myles yn bredeth, and that as I suppose now is abowt the towne of Rumeney. The Marsch of Rumeney encreasith dayly yn breede. But yt is not yn al places of like breede. For yn sum place yt is ii myles, yn sum iii myles, yn sum iiiii and v myles over. It ys a marvelous rank grownd for fedyng of catel, by the reason that the grasse groweth so plentefully apon the wose sumtyme cast up there
by

by these. The very towne of Rumeney and a ii myles about yt was allway by lykelyhod dry land and ons as yt is supposed the se cam abowte hyt or at the left about the greatest part of yt." It contains four districts, all comprehended under the general name of Romney Marsh, but under different jurisdictions and constitutions, viz. Romney Marsh, strictly so called, under the jurisdiction of the liberty of it, which extends westward as far as the Rhee-wall; Walland Marsh, the next adjoining westward; Dengemarsh with Southbrooks, southward; and Guildford marsh, most of it in Suffex, which three are under the jurisdiction of separate commissioners of sewers. Romney Marsh contains 23,925 acres, and the other three districts 22,666 more. The whole of which, within this county, contains within its bounds two corporate towns and sixteen other parishes. The lands in it are very different in fertility, some being very much so, and others very poor and barren. There are very few oxen fed in Romney Marsh, but mostly sheep, which on an average are about three to each acre. These are much larger than the Down or West Country sheep, but not near so large as those of Lincolnshire and some parts of Norfolk. There are very few trees or hedges in it, the grounds being mostly separated by ditches and a rail fence. The roads, which are wide, are only the marshes fenced off, the soil of which being remarkably deep, makes travelling on them very unpleasant after the least rain. Excepting the villages, which consist of but a very few houses, standing close round the churches, there are hardly any others interspersed in it, and they are all but very mean. The unwholesomeness of the air causes it to be very thinly inhabited, for, as Mr. Lambarde says, *it is bad in winter, worse in summer, and at no time good, only fit for those vast herds of cattle which feed all over it.* The inhabitants of these villages are but of very mean condition, being mostly such as are hired to look

after

after the grounds and cattle, the owners and occupiers of which live in general in the neighbouring towns or upland country. There is but little land ploughed throughout it, but much more than used to be.

This large tract of marsh-land was perhaps fenced in from the overflowings of the sea, as early as any in these parts of England, for the laws, statutes, and ordinances, for the conservation of it, are, like our common laws, without any known original, and as early as the 35th year of king Henry III. they are called antient and approved customs. Within this district of the Marsh, the king had antiently neither waste nor wrec, but the same were appropriated to such manors as bordered upon the sea, on account of the great charges in fencing and banking against the invasions of it. At the above time it appears that there were twenty-four jurors, or jurats, as they are now called, who were time out of mind elected by the commonalty, and sworn to do the best they could for the preservation of the Marsh from such overflowings, and they had, by custom and prescription, power to raise a tax for that purpose; which was confirmed by the same king's letters patent at Romney, in his 36th year.

And in the same reign, several complaints being made by those twenty-four jurors, that persons having land in the Marsh did not pay their due proportions towards the walls and banks, the king directed his precept to Henry de Bathe, a famous justice itinerant, to enquire into and regulate them, who calling to his assistance Nicholas de Handloe and Alured de Dene, held a sessions at Romenhale in the 42d year of it, the sheriff of the county being, by virtue of his office, present, and having summoned so many and such lawful men out of the adjoining bailiwics, by whom those differences might be determined, they made the laws and constitutions which are called *the ordinances*
of

of *Henry de Bathe*, from which laws the whole realm of England take directions in relation to the sewers. Subsequent to which several commissions were granted by the succeeding kings, for viewing the banks, and enquiring into the defaults in the repair of them, and several new ordinances were made, but they all proceeded as *Henry de Bathe* and his associates had done before; all which were confirmed by the king's letters patent.^m King Richard II. out of his special care of the safety of the Marsh, confirmed by *inspeximus* the above charters and ordinances, and further granted that the bailiff and jurats of the Marsh should be exempt from serving at any assize, jury, inquisition, or any recognizance, as well within the county of Kent as without it, except such as related to the king; nor to be shrieve, bailiff, nor any other officer to him, lest by their absence the whole Marsh might be overflowed in a very short time, and so utterly lost and destroyed. All which in like manner, with the like recitals at large, were again confirmed by Henry IV. and VI.

These instances sufficiently shew with what continual care and assiduity the several kings of this realm watched over the safety and preservation of this great and fertile marsh, and how highly they estimated the value of it; which induced king Edward IV. in his first year, at the request of all the commonaltie and inhabitants within the Marsh, for the preservation of it, to grant to them, that they should be one body in substance and name, and one commonaltie perpetually, consisting of one bailiff, twenty-four jurats, and the commonalty of Romney Marsh, having a continual succession, and empowering them to purchase lands and tenements, to have a common seal, and to

^m See the several commissions granted by Edward I. II. and III. for the viewing, care and preservation of the walls, banks and sewers in the Marsh, printed at large in Dugdale's History of Embanking, p. 11 et seq.

hold a court every three weeks, and all pleas of action, real and personal, civil and criminal, and to chuse four justices of the peace of their own yearly, besides their bailiff, who should have the same authority, and to have the return of all writs, the benefit of all fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, the privileges of leet, lawday, and tourn, the exemption from toll and theam, and from so many other charges, that hardly any other place in England had the like; and this, as the letters patent mention, was granted to invite men to inhabit the Marsh, which was then much deserted, on account of the danger they were subject to from foreign invasions, and the unwholesomeness of the soil and situation.^a

By this charter of incorporation, the district now called the liberty of Romney Marsh, which contains nine parishes, besides three others, the churches of which are demolished, is at this time governed by a bailiff, twenty-four jurats, and the commonalty, the justices of it being justices of this jurisdiction exclusive of all others, but they are no ways concerned in the repair of the walls or drainage of it. To manage and direct which, the power has been by antient custom, time out of mind, vested in the lords of twenty-three manors, in and adjoining to the Marsh, who, with the bailiff and jurats of the corporation of the Marsh, who have one vote, are usually called *lords of the Marsh*. The manors are those of

<i>Aldington,</i>	<i>Eastwell,</i>	<i>Ruckinge,</i>
<i>Blackmanstone,</i>	<i>Falconhurst,</i>	<i>Snave,</i>
<i>Bilfington super.</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Ditto infer.</i>	<i>Honychild,</i>	<i>Tinton,</i>
<i>Bonnington,</i>	<i>Kenardington,</i>	<i>Wareborne,</i>
<i>Burmarsh,</i>	<i>Newington fee,</i>	<i>Court at Wick,</i>
<i>Craythorne,</i>	<i>Orlestone,</i>	<i>and</i>
<i>Eastbridge,</i>	<i>Packmanstone,</i>	<i>Willop.</i>

^a Dugd. Emb. p. 34. Rot. Cart. ejus an. p. 2, N. 3.

These appoint a bailiff, as chief supervisor of the works, who is generally approved of and appointed bailiff likewise of the corporation of the Marsh, the jurats of which are likewise appointed jurats by the lords above-mentioned, for the view of the repairs, &c. of the walls, the management of the drainage and sewers, the taxation of the scots, and other accustomed matters relating to that business.

For the above purposes, the lords of the Marsh, and the corporation likewise, hold the courts called the lath, at Newhall, in Dimchurch, a general lath being held by them yearly on Whit-Thursday, at which the annual accounts are passed, differences regulated, and every other business relating to the walls and drainage, as well as all the scots levied, is then transacted by them; and there are two other meetings held there usually in March and at Michaelmas yearly, the latter to settle the expeditor's accounts, and the former for making contracts for materials, and any such other necessary business as may occur at the time.

The Marsh is defended against the sea by an artificial wall, of great strength, called Dimchurch-wall, extending in length 1060 rods, which is the sole barrier that prevents the sea from overflowing the whole extent of the level; and as it is for the common safety, so it is supported, as well as the three grand sluices through it, which are for the general sewing of the Marsh, by scots levied over the whole of it. But the interior drainage, which is portioned out into a number of divisions, called waterings, is sewed and maintained at the expence of the respective lands, by a scot raised separately on each, for the purpose of their own watering.


WALLAND MARSH

IS a large level of marsh-land, part of that which is in general called Romney Marsh, lying on the other or western side of the high wall, called the Rhee-wall. It contains 16,489 acres; the adjoining small level of Dengemarsh, 2912 acres; and that of Guildford, the greatest part of it being in Suffex, 3265 acres; being bounded by the Rhee-wall on the east, the town of Lid and Dengemarsh on the south, Guildford marsh and Suffex on the west, and the Apledore channel and the uplands on the north.

This marsh was never included in any of the rules and ordinances passed for the safety and preservation of Romney Marsh, nor was it included within the limits and liberty of the corporation of it, but remained within the jurisdiction of the justices of Kent. As there was not any certain law used for the management and defence of it, great inconvenience was continually experienced on that account. To the end, therefore, that such perils might for the future be prevented, and the common benefit provided for, king Edward I. in his 16th year, appointed commissioners to view the same, who ordained, that within the limits in the Marsh, beyond the water course of the port of Romney, running from Snargate thither on the west part of it, till it came to Suffex, there should be jurats established by the commonaltie, to consider how much might be necessary for the repair and sustentation of the walls and banks, according to the proportion and value of the number of acres in them to be maintained, according to the ordinance of Henry de Bathe. And in future a common bailiff should be appointed for the purposes mentioned in that ordinance, provided that at his election, the lords of

of the towns in the Marsh within those limits, should be summoned, if they would be present at it, as also the jurats and whole commonalty of that marsh; and that in future the king's common bailiff in the marsh of Romenale should be supervisor of the before-mentioned bailiffs and jurats in this marsh, and that he should summon together, to fit places, all the jurats chosen on both sides the said course, for the preservation of these marshes; notwithstanding any custom whatsoever, saving always the king's charter granted to the commonaltie of Romney Marsh, and the ordinance of Henry de Bathe, ever to remain in power and force.

All these laws and ordinances, as well as the customs, from time to time, relating to Romney Marsh, were grown at length into such reputation, that king Henry VI. in his 6th year, at the special instance of the commons of the realm assembled in parliament, having considered the great damage and loss which had so often happened by the excessive rising of the waters in different parts of the realm, and that much greater was likely to ensue, if some remedy was not hastily provided, granted, that several commissions of sewers, to continue in force for the space of ten years, should be made to several persons of the nobility, gentry, and others, by the lord chancellor for the time to come, in all parts of the realm, when it should be needful, giving them power and direction to make necessary statutes and ordinances for the conservation of the sea-banks and marshes and parts adjoining, all of which throughout the realm, should be according to the laws and customs of Romney Marsh. One of these commissions of sewers was granted for the level of Walland Marsh, another for Dengemarsh, with Southbrooks adjoining, and a third for that of Guildford ;°

ⁿ The several special commissions before that time, relating to these levels in particular, and the several parts in them, are recited in Dugdale's History of Embanking.

under which, renewed from time to time every ten years, the preservation of their walls and banks, and the sewing and drainage of them, still continue to be regulated and governed.

Walland Marsh extends about four miles in breadth from east to west, and upwards of five miles in length from north to south, and contains within its bounds the towns and parishes of Fairfield, Brookland, and Midley, and part of those of Aplemore, Snar-gate, Ivechurch, Old and New Romney, and Lid, the churches of which are situated in other districts. Although it lies but little lower than Romney Marsh, yet the west and northern parts of it especially, are, through the mismanagement and defect of the drainage, much subject to inundations, and numbers of acres in it are covered with water for the greatest part of the year, by which the lands are rendered almost useless; notwithstanding which, it is in general very rich and fertile, full as much, if not more so, than any part of Romney Marsh. Though there are some very large beasts fattened on it in summer, yet the generality of the cattle on it, especially in winter, are sheep, of the same sort and size as those in the other marsh. There is but little land ploughed in it, much less than formerly. It lies exceedingly open and unsheltered, excepting about Brookland and Old Romney, where it is tolerably well sheltered with trees. In other particulars it is much the same as Romney Marsh, already described before.

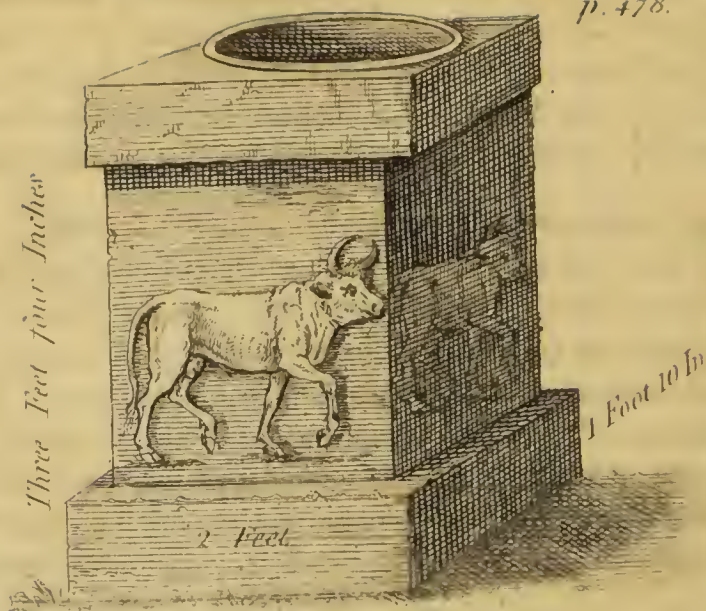
At the depth of three or four feet under the surface of the ground, in many places throughout the Marsh, there have been frequently dug up oak leaves, acorns, &c. and likewise large trees lying along in different directions, some across each other, some appearing with the roots to them, as if overturned by a storm or other convulsion of nature, and others as if cut down with an ax or sharp instrument, and not with a saw, being in colour as black and as hard as the wood of ebony.

In summer, when these levels are all covered with luxuriant verdure, and filled with the numerous herds of cattle, they afford the most pleasing and beautiful appearance to the eye, from the heights of the adjacent country, which our old poet Drayton very justly dresses out in his *Polyalbion*, where he describes the river Rother enamoured with the beauties of the Marsh.

Appearing to the flood, most bravely like a queen,
Clad all, from head to foot, in gaudy Summer's green ;
Which loosely flowing down upon her lusty thighs,
Most strongly seem to tempt the river's amorous eyes.
Her mantle richly wrought with sundry flowers and weeds ;
Her moistfull temples bound with wreaths of quivering reeds,
And on her loins a frock, with many a swelling pleat,
Embossed with well spread horse, large sheep and full fed neat.
Some wallowing in the grass, there lye a while to batten ;
Some sent away to kill ; some thither brought to fatten ;
With villages amongst, oft powdred here and there ;
And (that the same more like to landskip should appear)
With lakes and lesser fords, to mitigate the heat
(In summer, when the fly doth prick the gadding neat,
Forced from the brakes, where late they brouzed the velvet buds)
In which they lick their hides and chew their savoury cuds.

SONG xviii. p. 284.





THE ISLAND AND HUNDRED OF OXNEY

LIES at the south-west boundary of this county, next to Suffex, from which, the uplands of Kent, and Walland Marsh, it is separated by the river Rother, which surrounds it, the main channel of which, till within these few years, was on the north side of it, next to the uplands of this county, by Smallhyth and Reading, and though now nearly swerved up and only so very small a rivulet, that it may almost be stepped across, yet so late as the year 1509, the tide of the sea flowed up by it as far as Smallhyth, to which place, or at least not far from it, the Rother appears to have been at that time navigable,^p but for want of a suffi-

^p See vol. vii. of this history, p. 184, 212. See Philosophical Transactions, vol. xxii. No. 275, 276, being two letters from the famous Dr. Wallis relating to this island.

cient force of fresh water to repel and clear this channel of the earth and mud, which the tide from time to time lodged in it, the whole of it along the north side of the island was so swerved up, that in the year 1736 it was found necessary, for the discharge of the waters of the Rother, which then, for want of it, overflowed the adjoining marsh-lands, to make a new channel through Wittresham level, for the passage of them, whereby the course of the river, for the space of five miles or more, became inverted, and instead of running from Maytham to Smallhyth and Reading eastward, on the north side, now runs from thence to Maytham westward, and thence into the new channel above-mentioned, along the southern side of this island, into the Apledore channel, and so on to the sea at Rye.

This island, written in the survey of Domesday, *Oxenai*, and in other antient records both *Oxene* and *Oxenei*, is supposed by some to take its name from its foul and miry situation, whilst others suppose it took its name from the large number of oxen fed in it. Perhaps this latter opinion may be corroborated by the figure of an ox on the sides of the antient altar, which for time out of mind had remained in the church of Stone, in this island. This altar, the figure of which is here annexed, was removed from the church, and made a horse-block of, by which means it was much defaced and cracked asunder; but the late Mr. Gostling, who was too great a lover of the remains of antiquity to suffer it to continue in this perishing state, had it repaired, and placed it upright in the fence of his vicarage garden, where it still remains.

It does not appear to have had any inscription or letters on it, but has an ox in relief on each of the four sides of it. The basen or hollow at top, retains a blackness, as if burnt by the fire, occasioned by the sacrifices made on it.

Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 139, says, part of this island, if not all, was formerly in Suffex, “yet parte of Oxney ys in Kent and parte in Southfax—Sum say that yt is or hath bene al in Southfax. Sum caulle it Forsworen Kent, by cause that were the inhabitantes of yt were of Southfax they revoltid to have the privileges of Kent.”

It is nearly of an oval form, being about six miles in length from east to west, and near three from north to south, and near ten miles in circumference. There is a ridge of hilly upland, which lies high, running through the middle part of the island, but the surrounding parts of it are low and consist of marshes, which are in general fertile, and famous for the quantity of grass which they produce. Before the Rother was swerved up, on the north side of it there were two ferries to enter it, one from Smallhythe and the other from Aplemore, and another at the west end, called Maytham ferry; but now, from the insignificant breadth of the streams which surround it, there are, in their stead, four small wooden bridges at the opposite parts of it, over which you enter into it.

THE HUNDRED OF OXNEY extends over the whole island.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. STONE.

2. WITTERSHAM, and part of ||

3. EBENEY.

And the churches of those parishes. *One constable* has jurisdiction over it. The manor of Aldington claims over the greatest part of this hundred, which is one of the appendages to it, and for which a court leet is annually held.

S T O N E,

SO called from the Saxon, *stane*, signifying a stone or rock, lies in the south-east part of the island of Oxney.

The

The village and church of Stone stand together, nearly in the middle of the parish, on the high ground which runs through the midst of it, below which it is rich, fertile marsh lands. It extends (excepting on the west towards Wittersham, and a small space towards Ebeney) as far as the streams at the boundaries of this island, being above three miles and an half in length from east to west, and two miles and an half from north to south. There are several small parcels of coppice in different parts of the uplands of it.

In the year 991, a time when almost all parts of this realm felt the fury of the Danes, this village of Stone was entirely spoiled and burnt by them. A fair is held here on Holy Thursday or Ascension day yearly.

The manor of Aldington, formerly part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, claims over the greatest part of it; another part is within the manor of Snave-wick, alias Court at Wick; and another part of it is within the manor of Wingham, near Canterbury.

APDALE is a small manor here, the stone mansion of which has been long since ruined, the scite of it only now remaining, appears to have been of no small size. The demesnes of it have been for some length of time added to a farm called PRAULS, situated about a mile westward from the church. The only mention I find of this manor is in the will of Mr. Thomas Stace, who resided in it, and died possessed of it in the year 1512, and devised it to Mr. John Stace his son. It was late, as well as Praul's, the property of Richard Grove, esq. of London, whose ancestors had been possessed of it for a considerable length of time. He died unmarried in 1792, and by will gave it, among his other estates in this county, to Mr. William Jemmett, and Mr. William Marshall, the former of whom, on a partition of his estates, became the sole proprietor of it, and remains so at this time.^a

^a See vol. vi. of this history, p. 96, 426.

CHARITIES.

JOHN STILL, senior, by will in 1556, gave land in this parish to the use of the poor of it; which is vested in the churchwardens and overseers, and is of the annual value of 13s. 4d.

There is a school in this parish, supported by voluntary contributions.

The poor constantly relieved are about twenty six, casually seven.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome building, consisting of three isles and three chancels, having a square tower, with a beacon turret, at the west end, in which hang six bells, one of which has been lately added. In the south chancel is a memorial for Sarah, daughter of Stephen Tighe, who married George Carter, esq. of Kennington. She died in 1763, arms, *Azure, two lions rampant combatant, or*; an escutcheon of pretence, *Argent, a fess azure, in chief three martlets, and in base, a chevron of the last*; and another for her infant son. There are no other memorials or inscriptions in the church.

The church of Stone was part of the antient possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine, to which it was appropriated in 1347, anno 22 Edward III. the abbot of it having then obtained a bull from pope Clement VI. for that purpose, and three years afterwards the king granted his licence for this purpose, with the condition that an adequate portion should be allotted out of the profits of it to the vicars of it. All which was confirmed by archbishop Islip, in 1359, who next year endowed it by his decree, ordained, that the perpetual vicar of this church should have a mansion for his habitation on the soil of the church, to be built and made complete at the costs and expences of the religious, and by the vicar afterwards to be supported and repaired, together with crofts and a garden, both competent,

petent, sufficient close, and that the vicar should receive all manner of oblations in the church and parish; and all tithes of sheaves arising from gardens or orchards dug with the foot, and the tithes of wool, lambs, chicken, calves, milkmeats, pigs, geese, ducks, hens, bees, pasture, pigeons, honey, wax, apples, pears, garden herbs, hemp, flax, eggs, *silva cedua*, merchandizes; and all manner of tithes whatsoever of things due of custom or right, the tithes of sheaves arising elsewhere than in the aforesaid places, and of hay within the parish only excepted. Besides which, he decreed, that the vicar should have three cart loads of hay, and two cart loads (*caractata*) of straw, to be delivered by the religious or their servants there, at their own cost, and at convenient times yearly. And he taxed and estimated the above portion in annual value at ten marks sterling; and appointed, that at the above rate of taxation, the vicar ought to pay to the tenth whenever any such should be exacted, or that he ought to contribute to it; but that the vicar should undergo the burthen of officiating in the church, either by himself or some other fit priest, in divine offices, and in finding of lights in the chancel, and of bread and wine for the celebrating of masses, and that he should pay the procuration due to the archdeacon when he visited, and the expences for the chrism and oil when required, and the making of pentecostal processions; but that he should not take any thing beyond the above portion, or undergo or acknowledge any other burthens than those expressed above.^r After this the church and advowson of the vicarage remained with the above monastery till the final dissolution of it anno 30 king Henry VIII. when it was, with all its revenues, surrendered into the king's hands, where this rectory and advowson staid but a short time, for the king, by his

^r Dec. Script. col. 2089. Ordinatio Vicariæ dat. apd. Castr. de Saltwode 2 kal. Maji eod. an.

dotation-charter, in his 33d year, settled them on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose possessions they now continue. It is remarkable, that in this dotation charter, the rectory and vicarage of Stone, near Faversham, is granted to the dean and chapter, instead of this of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, which is no where mentioned in it, though they have enjoyed the latter, and not the former, ever since, under that charter.

In 1384, this church, or rectory appropriate, was valued at twenty pounds, but anno 30 Henry VIII. it was demised by the abbot and convent, together with all tithes, fruits and emoluments, to John Stilley, on a lease for twelve years, at the yearly rent of sixteen pounds and twenty pence. It is now demised on a beneficial lease, by the dean and chapter, at the like yearly rent. Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's, being the present lessee of it.^s

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 17l. 12s. 8½d. and the yearly tenths at 11. 15s. 3¼d. In 1587 it was valued at fifty pounds, communicants one hundred and sixty. In 1640 at only forty, communicants eighty-seven. By a survey of this parsonage in 1650, it appeared that it consisted of one close, called Glebeland, containing three acres, whereon the great barn, commonly called the parsonage barn, then much decayed, stood, worth together five pounds per annum, and all the tithes of corn and hay in the parish; all which were let by the dean and chapter anno 1633, for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of sixteen pounds and twenty pence, but were worth, over and above the same, forty pounds per annum. In which lease the lessees covenant to take down the granary and two bayes of the barn, and to erect on the glebe-land a farm house, and to keep the same in repair, as well as the chancel of the church; the presentation being excepted.

^s See Parl. Surveys, Augtn. off. vol. xix.

The hay and straw before-mentioned are now compounded for yearly to the vicar, by the payment of 3l. 5s. in lieu of it. It is now of the annual value of one hundred and fifty pounds, and about ninety pounds clear income. There are four acres of glebe land belonging to it.

In the year 1735 disputes having arisen between the vicar and the parishioners, on the manner of paying vicarial tithes for the grass-lands within this parish, an award was made next year, by which those lands were adjudged, and have ever since paid to the vicar one shilling and six-pence per acre in money, for all tithes whatsoever.^t

There was land and wood, containing two acres, in this parish, given to find a lamp in this church, and thence called Lampfield, which use was suppressed, among others of the like sort, anno 2 Edward VI.

CHURCH OF STONE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

<i>The King, by lapse.</i>	<i>Richard Greenwode, A. M. July 2, 1610, obt. 1614.</i>
<i>Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.</i>	<i>William Master, S. T. P. Sept. 4, 1614, resigned 1618.</i>
	<i>Walter Pargiter, A. M. Sept. 4, 1618, resigned 1619.</i>
	<i>Thomas Martyn, A. B. Oct. 29, 1619.</i>
	<i>John Lord, A. M. May 22, 1661, resigned 1663.</i>
	<i>William Bryan, A. B. June 19, 1663, obt. 1696.</i>
	<i>Benjamin Hollingworth, Sept. 22, 1696.</i>
	<i>Culpeper Savage, obt. 1753."</i>

^t Chart. Ant. S. 404, 405, archiv. Cantuar.

^u He held this vicarage with that of Sutton Valence, which he resigned

in 1747, on being presented to that of Eastry, with the chapel of Worth, which he held with this vicarage by dispensation.

PATRONS, &c.

VICARS.

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. William Gosling, A. M. 1753,
obt. March 9, 1777.^w
Francis Gregory, A. M. July 7,
1777, the present vicar.^x

^w He was before vicar of Littleborne, which he resigned on being presented to this vicarage. See more of him under Littleborne.

^x He had been successively rector of Brooke, vicar of Milton, by Sit-

tingborne, and rector of St. George's, Canterbury, which last he resigned on being presented to this vicarage. He is likewise perpetual curate of Thaxington, and senior minor canon of the cathedral church of Canterbury.

W I T T E R S H A M

LIES the next parish westward from Stone, being usually called *Witsham*.

THIS PARISH, which partakes of the gross unhealthy air of the adjoining marshes, is a lonely unfrequented place; it is about two miles and an half across each way. The village, with the church and parsonage, stand nearly in the middle of it, upon high ground, the ridge of which runs through the centre of it, surrounded, excepting on the east, where it joins Stone, by a large tract of marsh-lands, which reach to the extremity of the island, excepting where they join the parish of Ebeney towards the north-east. At the west end of the high ground is a hamlet, called Pinyon Quarter, in which stands Palstre-court, and there are several other houses interspersed over it. The soil is a kind of loam, which in some places has the quarry or sand stone mixed with it. There are some small pieces of coppice wood in the different parts of the upland of it.

A fair is held here yearly, on the feast of St. Philip and James, May 1, for toys and pedlary.

THE MANOR OF ALDINGTON claims over the greatest part of this parish, as does the manor of Lambin, in Rolvenden, over a small district in it; *subordinate* to the former is the manor of Wittersham.

WITTERSHAM was given, in the year 1032, to Christ church, in Canterbury, for fosterland, that is, for the food and sustenance of the monks, by Eadsy a priest, with the consent of king Canute and Elfgive his queen, but there is no mention made any where of that church's having ever been in possession of it. But in later times this manor appears to have become a lay fee; for king Henry IV. in his 8th year, granted licence to Richard Lentwardyn and John Hurleigh, clerks, to give and assign to the master and fellows of All Saints college, in Maidstone, founded by archbishop Courtney in king Richard the Ild.'s reign, the manor of Wyghtresham, among other premises in this county, which were not held of him. After which, this manor continued part of the possessions of the college till the suppression of it, in the 1st year of king Edward VI. anno 1546, at which time it was let to Sir Thomas Wyatt, at the yearly rent of fourteen pounds,^y when the manor-house or court-lodge of it, from its belonging to the above foundation, had acquired the name it still goes by, of *Wittersham college*. This manor coming thus into the hands of the crown, was afterwards granted to Sir Henry Crispe, of Quekes, who settled it on his son Nicholas Crispe, esq. of Grimgill, in Whitstaple, who had been sheriff at the latter part of the first year of queen Elizabeth. He possessed it only for his life, during which there appears to have been a suit at law concerning the title to it, and on his death in 1564 it came to Thomas Parrot and Thomas Shirley, who were by inquisition found to be the two coheirs of his daughter Dorothy, and they held their separate moieties of the queen *in capite*, both which were afterwards alienated before the end of that reign to Thomas Bishop, esq. of Suffex, afterwards knighted, and anno 19 James I. created a baronet, who bore for his arms, *Argent, on a bend, cotized, three bezants*. He lived to a great age,

^y Book of sale of colleges, &c. in Augtn. off. vol. i.

and left surviving one son Sir Edward, his successor in title and estate, and two daughters, on the youngest of whom, Frances, he had settled this manor, anno 18 James I. on her marriage with John Alford, son of Edward, of Offington, in Suffex, esq. whose youngest daughter and coheir Elizabeth, married in the year 1659, Charles Bickerstaffe, esq. afterwards knighted, and of Wilderness, in Seale, whom she survived, and afterwards, with her only daughter and heir Frances, an act having been obtained for the purpose anno 2 queen Anne, alienated it to Mr. William Blackmore, gent. of Teunterden, who in 1707 gave it by will to his nephew John, son of his brother James Blackmore, deceased, and his descendant Thomas Blackmore, esq. of Briggins, in Hertfordshire, is the present owner of this manor.

THE MANOR OF PALSTER, or *Palstre*, called in ancient writings, *the denne of Palstre*, is situated in the western part of this parish, though it extends into the parish of Ebene. This manor, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, was part of the possessions of the bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it.

In Oxenai hundred, Osbn Paisfor holds of the bishop of Baieux, Palestrei. It was taxed at three yokes. The arable land is two carucates. In demesne there is one, and nine borderers having half a carucate. There is a church, and two servants, and ten acres of meadow, and five fisheries of twelve pence. Wood for the pannage of ten hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth forty shillings, now sixty shillings. Edmund the priest held it of king Edward.

On the disgrace of the bishop of Baieux, four years afterwards, *the seignory paramount* of this manor was granted to the family of Crevequer, of whom it was held by a family who assumed their name from it, one of whom, Philip de Palstre, held it by knight's service in Henry III.'s reign, as did his descendant Thomas de Palstre

Palstre in the 20th year of king Edward III. Soon after which, it came into the family of Basing, who held it, together with a moiety of the passage of Smallhythe ferry, adjoining to it. From which name it quickly after passed into that of Charles, and Richard Charles, as appears by the inquisition taken after his death, anno 1 Richard II. died possessed of this manor, with the moiety of the above passage annexed to it, held *in capite*, as did his nephew Richard Charles, who on his death, *f. p.* became his heir, in the 11th year of that reign. His son Robert dying likewise *f. p.* his two sisters became his coheirs, of whom Alice entitled her husband William Snaith, esq. of Addington, to it, in whose descendants it continued till the reign of king Edward IV. in the 11th year of which, Robert Wotton, esq. of Addington, died possessed of it, holding it as above-mentioned.² How it passed from his heirs, I have not found; but it went soon afterwards into the possession of the family of Peckham, and in the 7th year of king Henry VII. Katherine, widow of James Peckham, esq. died possessed of it, as did their son Thomas in the 7th year of king Henry VIII. holding it *in capite*. He left one son, and a daughter, who married Sir George Harpur, who in her right became, by her father's will, possessed of it. He presently afterwards alienated it to Sir Thomas Wyatt, as he did to Robert Rudston, esq. who in the 2d and 3d of king Edward VI. had his lands in this county *disgavelled*, by the general act then passed, but being attainted for his concern in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, in the first year of queen Mary this manor became vested in the crown, where it remained till the first year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, when an act having passed for restoring him in blood as well as to his estates, it came again into his possession, and he, anno 18 Elizabeth, levied a fine of it. At length his grandson Robert Rudston, in king Charles I.'s reign, alie-

² See more of the families of Charles and Wotton, v. iv. p. 545.
nated

nated it to Sir Edward Henden, one of the barons of the exchequer, who by will in 1662 gave it to his nephew Sir John Henden,^a in whose descendants it continued till it was at length sold, in king George I.'s reign, to Thomas May, esq. of Godmersham, afterwards Knight, who died possessed of it in 1781, as did his only son and heir Thomas Knight, esq. of Godmersham, in 1794, *f. p.* and by will devised it to his wife Mrs. Katherine Knight for life, remainder to Edward Austen, esq. of Rolling, and she is now in the possession of it.^b

OWLIE, antiently written *Oveley*, is another manor in this parish, which had once owners of that surname, in which it remained till the beginning of Richard II.'s reign, when the family of Odiarne, who were of good note in this county, became possessed of it, who bore for their arms, *Sable, a chevron, between three covered cups, or*; as they were formerly painted in the window at the entrance of the north chancel of this church; in whom it remained till the latter end of Henry VIII.'s reign, in the 36th year of which Thomas Odyarne appears by his will to have died possessed of it. He resided at his mansion-house of *Æteden*, now called *Æton*, in this parish, which Thomas Rayfield, of Wittersham, brother of Robert Rayfield, abbot of Boxley, had died possessed of anno 1494, and by his will had ordered it to be sold, and which, with the manor of it, as well as this of Owlie, he devised to his two sons Thomas and John Odiarne, and they soon afterwards sold the latter to John Maney, esq. of Biddenden, whose descendant Sir John Maney, bart. of Linton, in king Charles I.'s reign, passed it away by sale to Peter Ricaut, esq. afterwards knighted, who sold it to Mr. Menell, of London. At length after some intermediate owners, it became by purchase the property of Thomas May, esq.

^a See more of the Hendens, vol. vii. of this history, p. 132.

^b See Godmersham, vol. vii. p. 324.

afterwards Knight, and he died possessed of it in 1781, as did his only son and heir Thomas Knight, esq. of that place, in 1794, *f. p.* His widow Mrs. Katherine Knight is now by his will become possessed of it.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS BEWFRERE, by will in 1463, ordered that his fees should make over to the churchwardens of Wittersham, for ever, a parcel of land, called Ruffins land, containing five acres, in that parish, within the manor of Palsfre, to be applied to the church when there was most need of it,

THOMAS BEREDG, of Wittersham, by will in 1578, devised to the poor of this parish yearly, out of his lands for ever, 3s. 4d. to be given to the collectors on the Friday before Easter, under the thorne in the church-yard, to the maintaining and keeping up of which, he gave the like yearly sum, to be paid out of his lands.

JOHN TRUELOVE, of Wittersham, by will in 1597, gave to the collectors of the poor, 20l. to be employed to the use of the poor people of it, and he ordered his tenement and garden to be sold, and the money that should arise therefrom to be employed to the use of the poor, so that order should be taken that it might yield a perpetual annuity to the poor man's box.

The poor constantly maintained are about thirty, casually twenty-five.

WITTERSHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. John Baptist. It is a handsome building, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a tower steeple at the west end, built in the beginning of king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, in which hangs a peal of bells. The north chancel, formerly called St. Mary's chapel, is now called Acton chancel, as having belonged to that manor. In the east window of it were formerly the arms of Watton. In the first of the windows on the north side, is a legend, with the name of Pitliscden, which family once owned lands in this parish. And near the entrance were the arms and the name of Odiarne, in the window of it.

The

The church of Wittersham is parcel of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and continues so at this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

The rectory of Wittersham is valued in the king's books at 15l. 8s. 6½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 10s. 10½d. In 1588 it was valued at one hundred and sixty pounds, communicants two hundred and fifteen. There are ten acres of glebe land.

CHURCH OF WITTERSHAM.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

RECTORS.

Thomas Bradock, obt. 1608.

*Anthony Murray Ack, inducted
January 1608.*

*Thomas Tournay, inducted 1640,
sequestered 1644.^c*

..... Crosswell.

*Francis Drayton, A. M. inducted
1668, obt. 1697.^d*

*Edward Tenison, LL. B. May
1697, resigned 1698.^e*

*Theophilus Dorrington, inducted
Nov. 1698, obt. 1715.^f*

*Richard Mayo, A. M. May 1715,
resigned 1723.*

*Thomas Rymer, S. T. P. ind.
July 1723, obt. March 23,
1761.^g*

*Thomas Wray, A. M. 1761,
resigned 1762.^h*

*Bielby Porteus, A. M. 1762, re-
signed 1765.ⁱ*

^c Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 378. On his being sequestered, one Balam was put in his stead.

^d See Aplemore before.

^e Prebendary of Canterbury, and held this rectory with that of Sundridge, both which he vacated on being made bishop of Ossory, in Ireland.

^f He published several religious tracts and discourses.

^g He held this rectory with that of Acrise by dispensation.

^h He held this rectory with that of Great Chart by dispensation, and resigned both for the rectory of Rochdale, in Lancashire.

ⁱ Now lord bishop of London. See Rucking before.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

The Archbishop.

George Stinton, S. T. P. August
1765, resigned 1767.^k
Thomas Wintle, A. M. Sept.
1767, resigned March 1774.^l
Stanhope Ellison, A. M. April
1774, obt. Jan. 6, 1778.^m
William Cornwallis, A. M. April
1778, the present rector.ⁿ

^k Afterwards rector and vicar of Wrotham, and vicar of Alhallows Barking, in London, chancellor of the church of Lincoln and prebendary of Peterborough. He had been chaplain to Abp. Secker.

^l He resigned this rectory on being presented to that of Brightwell, in Oxfordshire. He has been Brampton-Lecturer at Oxford, and has published a vol. of sermons in consequence. He

has likewise published a new translation of the Prophet Daniel.

^m He before held the vicarage of Thorpe, in Surry, with the rectory of St. Bennet's Paul's Wharf, and afterwards held the former with this rectory by dispensation, till he resigned it for the vicarage of Boughton Bleau.

ⁿ And vicar of Eleham by dispensation.

E B E N E Y

LIES the next parish north-eastward from Wittersham. That part of it which is within the island of Oxney, is within the hundred of it, and eastern division of the county; the remaining part, without the island, which is within the borough of Reading, is within the western division of the county, the hundred of Tenterden, and division of the justices of that corporation, the liberty of which, and of the cinque ports, claim over it.

THIS PARISH lies, the greatest part of it, within the island of Oxney, at the north-west corner of it, which part is a large level of marsh-land, being bounded on the north and east by the river Rother, and on the south and west by a small rill, which separates it from the parishes of Stone and Wittersham, being within the island, about one mile in length from north to south, and about three quarters in breadth. That part of this parish without the island, northward of the Rother, contains the hamlet of Reading-street, adjoining to the parish

parish of Tenterden, in which there are ten houses, and five more within the island. It lies very low and is a very unhealthy situation, being enveloped with vast quantities of wet and swampy marshes, the gross vapours rising from which subject it to continual fogs.

IT LIES within the paramount manor of Aldington, though the manor of Palltre, in the adjoining parish of Wittersham, extends likewise into it, *subordinate* to the former of which is

THE MANOR OF EBENEY, alias *Ebeney priory*, which was given about the year 832, by Athulf, or Ethelwulph, king of England, at the instance of archbishop Ceolnoth, to the priory of Christ-church, in Canterbury, L. S. A. that is, with the same liberties and privileges as had been before granted to the manor of Adisham, a clause which the archbishops usually procured to the Saxon grants made to their church of lands in this county. After which this manor seems to have continued without interruption parcel of the possessions of that priory, and king Edward II. in his 10th year, granted and confirmed to the prior and convent, *free warren* in all their demesne lands of it, among others.* Thomas Goldstone, who succeeded as prior of Christ-church in 1495, anno 11 Henry VII. among other improvements which he made on the several manors and estates of his priory, built new chambers and other conveniences at the mansion of Ebeney manor, which from this long possession of it, had gained the name of *Ebeney priory*, and it afterwards continued so till its dissolution, in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it was surrendered into the king's hands, with the rest of its possessions, whence it was granted next year to Walter Hendley, esq. afterwards made a serjeant-at-law and knighted, who died possessed of this manor anno 6 Edward VI. having before his death settled it on Anne, one of his three daughters and coheirs, on

* Regist. Eccl. Christi, cart. 134. Tan. Mon. p. 201.

her marriage with Richard Covert, esq. of Slaughtam, in Suffex, who then succeeded to the possession of it. At length his descendant Thomas Covert, esq. of that place, leaving an only daughter and heir Diana, she carried it in marriage to John Palgrave, esq. of the Inner Temple. After which, in pursuance of a decree of the court of chancery, it became vested in John Grundy, who, with Richard Blythe, in 1707, conveyed it by sale to William Blackmore, gent. of Tenterden, and he by will devised it to his nephew John Blackmore, whose descendant Thomas Blackmore, esq. of Briggins, in Hertfordshire, is the present owner of it.

WOODROVE is a manor in this parish, which was part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of Robertsbriidge, and continued so till the suppression of it in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the king's hands, with the rest of the possessions of that abbey, before which it had been let by the abbot and convent, anno 26 Henry VIII. with its appurtenances and royalties, and all swans and cygnets on the waters of it, to Edward Godfrey, of Apuldore, for thirty years, at the yearly rent of 5l. 13s. 4d. ten quarters of wheat, ten quarters of barley, two bushels of mustard seed, twelve hundred reeds, and the keeping of three horses from the feast of St. George to the feast of All Saints.^p After the suppression of the abbey, the king, in his 33d year, granted this manor to Sir William Sidney and Anne his wife, and their heirs male, to hold *in capite*; and he next year, in consideration of a further sum of money, had a new grant of it, to him and his heirs for ever, to hold by knight's service. He died possessed of this manor in the 7th year of king Edward VI. and was succeeded in it by his descendant Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester, and in the 5th year of king James I. obtained letters patent to hold this manor of the king, as of his manor of East Greenwich, in free socage te-

^p See Augmentation-office inrolments.

nure, by fealty only, in lieu of all rents and services ; soon after which he alienated it to Edward Hendon, esq. afterwards knighted, and in king Charles I.'s reign chief baron of the court of exchequer, who by his will in 1662, devised it to his nephew Sir John Hendon, of Biddenden, and he sold it to Mr. John Austen, of Tenterden, who died unmarried, upon which it came to his next and only surviving brother Sir Robert Austen, bart. of Hall place, in Bexley, in whose descendants, baronets, of that place, this manor continued down to Sir Robert Austen, bart. who died possessed of it in 1743, since which this manor has passed in like manner as that of Snavewick, alias Court-at-Week, down to the right hon. Thomas Stapleton, lord le Despencer, the present owner of it.

BROCKET is another small manor here, which had antiently owners of the same name, who were of sufficient note to have their arms carved, among those of the rest of the nobility and gentry of this county, on the roof of the cloysters in Canterbury, being, *Or, a cross flory, sable* ; and they seem to have continued owners of it till king Henry IV.'s reign, when it was alienated to William Guldeford, in whose descendants it remained till Sir John Guldeford sold it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. to Sir John Hales, baron of the exchequer, who at his death gave it to his youngest son Edward Hales, esq. who was seated at Tenterden, in whose descendants, as I am informed, it has continued down to Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's, the present owner of it.

Sir Henry Savile, provost of Eton, and warden of Merton college, having founded two mathematical lectures in the university of Oxford, for geometry and astronomy, anno 18 James I. 1620, settled among other premises in different counties for the support of them, an estate called Norlands, alias Northlands, in this parish.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly maintained are about fifteen, casuallly twenty-five.

EBENEY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Linne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly much larger than it is now, but about the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign it was burnt down by lightning, and the present little church was built upon part of the former foundation, the extent of which is still discernible. It is a very small mean building, of one little isle and chancel, having a low pointed turret at the west end, in which hangs one bell. This church has always been esteemed as a chapel appendant to the church of Aplemore, and continues so at this time, the vicar of that church being collated and inducted to the vicarage of Aplemore with the chapel of Ebeney annexed to it. But the parsonage, or great tithes of this parish, which have been mentioned under Aplemore, belonged to the priory of St. Martin, in Dover, and at the dissolution of it anno 27 king Henry VIII. came into the king's hands, and was granted by him, two years afterwards, to the archbishop of Canterbury, with whom it was suffered to remain only a small time, for the archbishop retaining that of Aplemore, two years afterwards granted this rectory or parsonage of Ebeney to the king again. After which it continued in the crown till it was granted with the advowson of the vicarage, to Sir Walter Hendley, to hold *in capite*, and he died possessed of it in the 6th year of king Edward VI. upon which it came to Richard Covert, esq. of Suffex, who had married Anne his daughter and coheir, and their son. Since which this parsonage has passed, in like manner as the manor of Ebeney before-described, from his descendants to the Blackmores, and is now, with that, the property of Thomas Blackmore, esq. of Hertfordshire.



The flooding Pan Rock, near Whitstable. See p. 308.

THE LATH OF ST. AUGUSTINE

IS the next north-eastward from that of Shipway, being the last remaining to be described in this history. It is not mentioned by the above name in the survey of Domesday, most of the hundreds in it being mentioned there as within the laths of Borowart and Estrei, names met with no where else, and long since forgotten. In some antient records it is called the lath of Hedelinth, and in others Helling; when it gained the name of St. Augustine, I have no where found, but it was some time before the reign of king Edward I. It is wholly within the division of East Kent, and contains within its bounds the following HUNDREDS:

1. WHITSTAPLE.
2. WESTGATE.
3. BLENGATE.
4. PRESTON.
5. WINGHAM.
6. DOWNHAMFORD.

7. KINGHAMFORD.
 8. BEUSBOROUGH.
 9. CORNILOE.
 10. EASTRY, and
 11. RINGSLOW.
- And likewise

The CORPORATIONS of DEAL, SANDWICH, DOVER, and FORDWICH; the LIBERTY of SEASALTER, the LIBERTY of the VILLE of CHRIST-CHURCH, and of the BOROUGH of LONGPORT, in Canterbury; and the PARISH of BEAKSBORNE, which is a manor of the town and port of Hastings, in Suffex; and it had formerly within its bounds the city of Canterbury, which has been long since separated from it, and made a county of itself, by the name of the COUNTY of the CITY of CANTERBURY.



THE

LIBERTY

AND

PARISH OF SEASALTER.

THIS liberty lies adjoining to the parish of Hernehill and hundred of Boughton Blean, north-eastward, being so named from its near vicinity to the sea.^a

THE LIBERTY AND PARISH of *Seasalter* lies in an obscure out of the way situation, bounded by the sea northward, but the large tract of marshes which adjoin it westward, as well as the badness of the water, make it very unhealthy. The east and southern parts are mostly coppice wood, and the soil a deep clay. The church stands on the knoll of a hill, nearly in the middle of the parish, below which, westward, it is all marsh land to the sea shore, not far from which the few houses stand which make the village of Seasalter. There are forty-six houses in this parish, most of which are in

^a See the map of this liberty and parish, with that of Boughton Blean, vol. vii. p. 1.

Whitstaple-street, great part of which is within the bounds of it, and over part of which the borough of Harwich claims. There is an oyster fishery on the shore here, the grounds of which, called the Pollard, are an appendage to the manor of Seasalter, and as such belong to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, who demise them to seven fishermen or free dredgermen of Seasalter, at a certain yearly rent. In December, 1763, a live whale was driven on shore on Seasalter flats, which was about fifty-six feet long. The manor of Seasalter has the privilege of four fairs yearly, on the four principal feasts in the year ; but there have not been any held for some years.

THE MANOR OF SEASALTER was given, before the Norman conquest, to the priory of Christ-church, in Canterbury, but by whom, I have no where found ; and it continued part of the possessions of it at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in which record it is thus entered :

In Borowart lath, there lies a small borough named Sefaltre, which properly belongs to the kitchen of the archbishop. One named Blize held it of the monks. In demesne there is one carucate, and forty-eight borderers with one carucate. There is a church and eight fisheries, with a rent of twenty-five shillings. Wood for the pannage of ten hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth twenty-five shillings, and now one hundred shillings.

After which, this manor appears to have been let to ferme by the prior and convent, to Roger de Wadenhale, in king Henry the II^d.’s reign, at the yearly rent of six pounds, with a reservation of all royal fish, wrec, &c. and afterwards to Clemencia, daughter of Henry de Hanifeld, at that of ten marcs, which rent was afterwards raised to twenty pounds per annum. In 1494, prior Thomas Goldstone caused a new mansion, or court-lodge to be built here, and at the rectory he rebuilt all the edifices, except the barn. In which situation

tion this manor continued with the priory till its dissolution, in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it was surrendered into the king's hands, and was by his dotation-charter, in his 33d year, settled on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance still continues.^r

A court leet and court baron is regularly held by the dean and chapter for this manor; but the demesne lands, as well as the rectory or parsonage of the church, were lately demised on a beneficial lease to Isaac Rutton, M. D. of Ashford, who died in 1792, whose descendants assigned them to Mr. William Baldock, brewer, of Canterbury, and they were again assigned by him in 1798, to Mr. King, of Whitstable.^s

ELYNDENNE, or *Ellenden*, as it is now written, is a small manor, situated at the southern boundary of this parish, among the woods adjoining to the ville of Dunkirk, within the bounds of which, one half of the house, as well as part of the lands are situated, though in the deeds belonging to this manor, it is constantly described as within this parish and Whitstable. It was once the property of a family of its own name, one of whom, John Elyndenne, gave it to the abbot and convent of Faversham, as appeared by the leiger book of that abbey,^t with which it staid till its dissolution, anno 30 Henry VIII. when this manor came, with the rest

^r See in Robinson's Gavelkind, p. 236, a *special custom*, to devise lands within this manor; in Ass. in Com. Kanc. 4. Ric. 2.

^s See pedigree and account of the family of Rutton in Boys's History of Sandwich, appendix, p. 273. See vol. vii. of this history, p. 534.

^t So Philipott says, p. 309; but Southouse, in his *Monasticon Fav.* says, that Ralph St. Leger, John Norton, and others, gave this manor to the abbey, and he seems to mention it as a gift of a very late date. And yet, in a rental of the revenues of the abbey, printed in Jacob's Faversham, appendix, it is said to have been given *inter alia*, for a yearly obit for the souls of Robert Bylleiden, gent. donor of this manor, Thebald Evyas, gentlewoman, and all christian souls.

of its estates, into the king's hands, who in his 35th year granted it to Thomas Ardern, gent. of Faverham, to hold *in capite*,^u and he that year passed it away to John Needham, whose son, of the same name, alienated it, in the 32d year of queen Elizabeth, to Michael Beresford, esq. of Westerham, and he soon after conveyed it to Sir George Newman, LL. D. in whose descendants, who bore for their arms, *Or, a fess dancette, gules, between three eagles, sable*,^w it continued till it was alienated to St. Leger, and Sir John St. Leger, in the reign of William and Mary, passed it away to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, who died possessed of it in 1712, but his grandson Sir Henry Furnese, bart. dying in 1735, under age and unmarried, this, among the rest of his estates, became vested in his three sisters, coheirs of their father, in equal shares in coparcenary, in tail general, and on a partition anno 9 George II. this manor was allotted, among others, to Annie the eldest daughter, wife of John, viscount St. John, whose grandson the right hon. George St. John, lord viscount Bolingbrooke, sold it in 1791 to Mr. John Daniels, of Whitstaple, and he in 1793 sold it to Mr. Hayward, of the Black Friars, Canterbury, who dying in the year 1794, his widow is the present possessor of it.

CHARITIES.

THERE have been given to the use of the poor of this parish, five acres of land, late occupied by Fenner, of the annual produce of 3l. a field of three acres, called the Peters field, of the annual produce of 2l. 6s. four acres of land, in two pieces, of the annual produce of 4l. and two acres of woodland, sold in 1785 at eighteen years growth for 6l. sundry yearly annuities, of 2s. 6d. of 40s. paid by the parish of Whitstaple, and of 12s. paid by Mrs. Gillow.

The poor constantly maintained are about twenty, casually one hundred.

^u Rot. Esch. ejus an pt. 1. See an account of him, vol. vi. of this history, p. 333.

^w Pedigree in Heralds office, D. 19, f. 79^b.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Alphage, is small, consisting of only one isle and a chancel, having a low pointed turret of wood at the west end, in which hangs one bell. There is no memorial or inscription in it. In the north window of the isle are some small remains of painted glass. There are two hatchments in the isle, one, *Argent, two bends wavy, on a chief, gules, three estoiles, or*; the other the same, impaling, *Paly bendy, or, and sable, a bend, counterchanged*, which were for the family of Taylor, who once owned lands in this parish, and lie buried in this church. There is a gallery at the west end.

By the great storm, which happened on Jan. 1, 1779, there was discovered among the beach on the sea shore, at Codhams corner, about half a mile westward of the present church, the stone foundations of a large long building, lying due east and west, supposed to have been the remains of the antient church of Seasalter. Many human bones were likewise uncovered, by the shifting of the beach, both within and about it, all of which that could be found, were collected together and buried in the church-yard of Seasalter; but those which have been since uncovered remain at this time sticking up an end among the beach.

This church was always appendant to the manor of Seasalter, belonging to the priory of Christ-church, to which it was appropriated in 1236, for the maintenance of the monks there, and was by the archbishop afterwards allotted to the almonry. In which state it continued till the dissolution of the priory in the 31st year of Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who settled it, with the advowson of the vicarage and the manor, by his dotation-charter, in his 33d year, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose possessions they still continue.

In the 8th year of Richard II. anno 1384, the vicarage of this church was not, on account of the smallness of its income, taxed to the tenth. It is valued in the king's books at 11l. but it is now a discharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of 25l. 19s. 8d. In 1588 here were communicants seventy-six. In 1640 the same, and it was then valued at 60l.

Among the archives of the dean and chapter is an examination relating to the bounds of the parishes of Seafalter and Hernehill, anno 1481, and another taken the same year by the archbishop's commissary.*

CHURCH OF SEASALTER.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

VICARS

Vincent Huffam, A. M. Feb. 17, 1596, resigned 1611.

Edward Gonneſton, A. M. Nov. 20, 1611.

Matthew Smith, A. M. Nov. 5, 1661, resigned 1670.^y

Thomas Woldrich, A. M. March 25, 1670, obt. 1699.

Boys Ibbot, clerk, April 17, 1699, obt. 1700.

James Henſtridge, October 14, 1700.^z

Richard Bate, A. B. Jan. 8, 1710, resigned 1711.^a

Thomas Patten, March 13, 1711, obt. Oct. 9, 1764.^b

Thomas Gurney, A. B. Jan. 31, 1764, obt. June 1774.^c

Thomas Johnson, A. B. July, 1774, the present vicar.^d

* Chart. Antiq. G. 414 and 415. There is a terrier of lands belonging to the manor and parsonage of Seafalter, anno 1621, in the Lambeth library, chart. misc. vol. xi. N. 90.

^y Presented on vacancy by the death of Gonneſton. He was likewise perpetual curate of Whitſtaple.

^z See Brooke.

^a See Chilham.

^b Likewise perpetual curate of Whitſtaple.

^c Before vicar of Bapchild, and in 1770 presented to the rectory of Charlton by Dover, which he held with this vicarage and the curacy of Whitſtaple.

^d He holds this vicarage with the rectory of Charlton above-mentioned, and the curacy of Whitſtaple.

THE HUNDRED OF WHITSTAPLE

LIES adjoining to the liberty of Seasalter eastward. It contains within its bounds the parishes of

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 1. WHITSTAPLE <i>in part.</i> | | 3. COSMUS BLEAN. |
| 2. SWACLIFFE, <i>and</i> | | |

And the churches of those parishes; and likewise part of the parish of NACKINGTON, the church of which is in another hundred. *Two constables* have jurisdiction over it.

W H I T S T A P L E,

CALLED in antient records *Northwood*, alias *Whitstaple*, lies the next parish eastward from Seasalter, the whole of it being within the hundred of Whitstaple, excepting the small borough of Harwich, which the hundred of Westgate claims over.

Though not an unpleasant situation, it has till of late been considered as an unhealthy one, owing partly to the damps arising from the salt marshes on the south-west side of the street, and partly to the general badness of the water thereabouts, though these objections have been since in a great measure remedied, for a few years ago the marshes were drained, and thrown into arable land, and Mr. Bunce, of Canterbury, who owns the salt-works carrying on here, persevering in his hopes of finding more wholesome water, though the public opinion was decidedly against him, yet having found a bed of clay on the sea shore, a thing very uncommon here, he caused it to be perforated, and after some days labour and anxious expectation, at the depth of seventy-two feet, the soil changing from clay to sand, he had the satisfaction of seeing an abundant
flow

flow of fresh water, good and sweet, which by proper means rose to the height of six feet above the ground's surface, and so continues. It affords nine quarts of water in a minute, which is more than sufficient for all the purposes of the place, and the use of it has ever since been liberally permitted to the inhabitants of Whitstaple gratis; who, however, have since availed themselves of Mr. Bunce's discovery, and there is now scarcely a house in the street where the owner has not, in like manner, supplied himself with fresh water, of the same good quality, sufficient for all the purposes of his family.

The description of this place, as in king Henry the VIIIth.'s time, is thus given by Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 144: "Whitstaple is upward into Kent a ii myles or more beyond Feversham, on the same shore, a great fisher towne of one parochie, long-ging to Playze college in Essex, and yt stondeth on the se shore. Ther abowt they dragge for oysters." In the year 1565, on a return made by the queen Elizabeth's order, there were found to be eighty-two houses inhabited in Whitstaple. The turnpike road from Canterbury crosses the west side of it towards the sea shore, and it is observed by the inhabitants, that the sea gains greatly on this shore every year, especially in and near the bay. Near the shore, on each side the above road, stands the present village, called Whitstaple-street, consisting of about eighty houses, most of which have been erected within memory, the numbers of which are continually increasing. Great part of this street, notwithstanding its name, is in the parish and liberty of Seasalter, which having taken in part of it, runs down northward in a strait line to the sea shore. Part of this street, within this parish, is within the borough of Harwich, in three several places detached one from the other. The church stands on an eminence, about half a mile from this street, in a hamlet called Church street, which was formerly the only village in
this

this parish ; and the vicarage house at some little distance from it. About half a mile from the street, near the sea shore and Tankerton, are six copperas-houses, where the manufacture of copperas, or green vitriol, is carried on ; and there have been lately some salt-works made, which are still carried on here.

The street is very populous, and the inhabitants of it thriving, though of an inferior condition in life, and course trades, consisting mostly of those employed in the fishery and oyster dredging, the coal trade, the passage-hoys to and from London, and in the shops which supply the whole of them with the necessaries of life, and above all, the illicit trade of smuggling, though that has been within these few years much more than at present.

The fishery of Whitstaple, being a royalty of fishery or oyster dredging, appendant to the manor, is regulated at a court held yearly for the purpose in February. The number of boats employed in it are of late greatly increased ; for in 1734 there were but twenty-two, whereas there are now upwards of seventy. There are six colliers, which frequent the bay of Whitstaple, from which the city of Canterbury and its neighbourhood are in a great measure supplied, to the amount of near 5000 chaldrons of coals yearly ; and there are three hoys, for the conveyance of passengers and goods to and from London, which sail alternately each week ; all which bring a great increase of traffic to this place. In 1761 a remarkable large sea eel, six feet long, 20 inches round, and weighing thirty pounds, was taken in a shallow water here, where it had been left by the tide.

There are three fairs kept in this parish, viz. on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday, at the water-side ; on Midsummer-day, in Church-street ; and on St. James's day, on Greensted-green, in Whitstaple-street.

FOR SOME considerable length of time past, there have been found by the fishermen of this neighbourhood,

hood, when dredging with their nets for oysters on and round about a rock in the channel near Whitstaple, called the Pudding-pan rock, which is never dry, quantities of Roman earthen ware; some of the pans entire, but more only fragments; though for some years past there have been but few found.

The traditional story of the country (and tradition has been in general found to have some truth for its foundation, however misrepresented by ignorance and a series of time) that some vessel, freighted with this manufacture, was many ages since cast away on this rock, and its lading dispersed on and about it by the force of the waves from time to time. This, though only tradition, appears to be the most probable conjecture of any that has yet been made, of these pans and their fragments having been deposited here. Such as have been found, have been from time to time carried home by the fishermen, and made use of for domestic purposes in their houses; but of late years, the circumstance of their being found coming to the knowledge of the curious antiquaries, they have been in general sought out and purchased by them, and are now preserved among their respective collections.

Mr. Jacob, of Faversham, wrote some observations on this earthen ware found here, (in answer to governor Pownall, who had *ingeniously* conjectured this rock to have once had a Roman pottery established on it, of which these were the remains, and to correct several of the governor's mistakes) and strongly inclines to the idea, of their being dispersed here by the misfortune of some ship, loaded with them, having been wrecked on this rock. In which he is followed by Mr. Keate, in a very sensible paper of observations wrote on the same subject.^f

^f See the *Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 282; vol. vi. p. 121, 125, and 392.

SEVERAL SCARCE PLANTS have been found here, as

Kali spinosum, prickly sea grape.^g

Peucedanum, sulphur wort, or hogs fennel.^h

Brassica sylvestris, wild colewort.ⁱ

Papaver cornutum flore luteo, yellow horned poppy.^k

Chamæsyce, spurge thyme.^l

Gritmum spinosum, thorny samphire.^m

Glaux exigua maritima, black saltwort.ⁿ

Eryngium marinum, sea holly ; all plentifully on the beach here.^o

THE MANOR OF WHITSTAPLE, called formerly, as above-mentioned, *Northwood*, alias *Whitstaple*, together with the hundred and the church of Whitstaple appendant, seems to have been in very early times part of the possessions of the same owners that the barony of Chilham had, and to have continued in like manner in the descendants of Fulbert de Dover. In king Henry the III^d.’s time I find it filed the manor of Northwood, alias Whitstaple, with the church of Northwood, appertaining to the barony of Chilham, and in the next reign of king Edward I. the manor of Whitstaple, which, with its appendages of Northwood and Grafton, in this parish, had descended down in like manner as Chilham, to John, earl of Athol, who being attainted, and his lands confiscated, this manor, with its appurtenances, remained in the crown till Edward II. in his 5th year, granted it to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, *the rich lord Badlesmere* of Ledes, and he, in the 9th year of that reign, had a grant of *free warren* within this manor, but in the 15th year of that reign, having joined the discontented barons, his lands were all seized, and the king granted this manor to David de Strabolgie, son of John, earl of Athol, before-mentioned, for his eminent services, for his life, and he had

^g Merrett’s Pinax, p. 68. ^h Ibid. p. 93. Gerard, p. 1055.

ⁱ Gerard, p. 316. ^k Ibid. p. 367. ^l Ibid. p. 504.

^m Ibid. p. 533. ⁿ Ibid. p. 562. ^o Ibid. p. 1162.

licence in the 18th year of that reign, to impark his wood of Northwood, in his manor of Northwood, and died anno 1 Edward III. upon which it reverted again to the crown, whence it was granted next year to Giles de Badlesmere, son of Bartholomew before-mentioned, who had all his lands and manors restored to him. He died *j. p.* in the 12th year of that reign, possessed of this manor, leaving his four sisters his coheirs, and upon the division of their inheritance, this manor of Whitstaple, alias Norwood, was allotted to Maud, widow of Roger Fitzpain, and then the wife of John de Vere, earl of Oxford. His grandson Robert, earl of Oxford, created marquis of Dublin, and duke of Ireland, was by parliament in the 11th year of king Richard II. banished, and his estates confiscated, among which was this manor, with the church appendant, which seems to have been granted soon afterwards to Thomas, duke of Gloucester, the king's uncle, who, in the 17th year of that reign, settled this manor, as well as the church, being then held *in capite*, with the king's licence, on his new-founded college of Plecy, in Essex, to hold in free, pure and perpetual alms, and it continued with the college till the dissolution of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, as not having the clear revenue of two hundred pounds per annum. After which the king, in his 38th year, granted this manor, with the rectory and advowson of the church, among other premises, to John Gate, gentleman of his privy chamber, to hold *in capite*. He was knighted in the next reign of king Edward VI. in the second and third of which reign, his lands were by the act then passed, *disgavelled*; but after king Edward's death, being attainted in the 1st year of queen Mary, he was beheaded, and this manor, with the rest of his estates, became forfeited to the crown, where it seems to have staid till queen Elizabeth, in her 16th year, granted it, with its appurtenances, to Thomas Heneage, esq. to hold *in capite*, who in the 23d year

of

of it, with the queen's licence, alienated the manor of Whitstaple, alias St. Agnes Court-lees, to Thomas Smith, esq. of Westenhanger, commonly called the Customer, who died possessed of this estate in 1591. His descendant Philip, viscount Strangford, dying possessed of it about the year 1709, Henry Roper, lord Teynham, who had married Catherine his eldest daughter, became by his will entitled to it, and he soon afterwards sold it to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Walderhare, who died possessed of it in 1712; after which it passed in like manner as Ellenden manor, in Seafalter above-described, down to the right hon. George St. John, lord viscount Bolingbrooke, who sold it some few years since to Messrs. Nutt, Salisbury, and Foad, and who have since conveyed it to Charles Pearson, esq. who is the present owner of it.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor, usually at Michaelmas; and another court for the regulating of the oyster fishery, in the month of February.

GRIMGILL, as it is now called, is a manor in this parish, situated at a small distance south-eastward from the church. It was once a seat of note, though now reduced to a very mean state indeed, and the house is now made use of as the parish poor-house. Its antient name was *Greenhields*, which it took from a family who in early times possessed it; one of whom, Henry Greenshield, died in the last year of Edward IV. *s. p.* and by his will devised this, as well as his other estates, to be sold; for he appears by it to have been possessed, by descent, of lands besides at Herne, Woodnesborough, and in the neighbourhood of Sandwich. Accordingly, after his death, this manor was sold by his feoffees to John Quekes, esq. of Quekes, whose sole daughter and heir Agnes carried it in marriage to John Crispe, esq. afterwards of Quekes, whose descendant Nicholas Crispe, esq. resided here at the time he served the office of sheriff, at the latter part of the first year

year of queen Elizabeth; but it still continued the property of his father Sir Henry Crispe, before whom he died in 1564, and was buried in this church, leaving only one daughter Dorothy.^p Sir Henry Crispe died possessed of it in 1575, but his grandson of the same name, of Quekes, sold this manor in 1605, to Thomas Paramor, and he in 1648 conveyed it to his brother Henry Paramor, gent. who in 1657 passed it away to Mr. Anthony Farrer; after which it passed, by virtue of his settlement made of it, in moieties, into the names of Twyman and Hamond, whose descendants joined in the conveyance of the whole of it to Mr. Joseph Stanwix, who remained owner of this manor till 1735, when he alienated it to William Jenkins, esq. and he, in 1751, sold it to William Lipyatt, gent. of Swacliffe, who died in 1752, and it came to his two only surviving sons, James Lipyatt, of Swacliffe, and Bonnick Lipyatt, gent. of Faversham, the latter of whom died in 1789, and devised his moiety in trust for the benefit of his widow and two daughters; the former died in 1790, and his moiety became the property of his three nephews William, James, and Thomas Foord, in which state this manor now remains.

CONDIES HALL, or *place*, was so called from the ancient possessors of it, one of whom, John de Cundishall, held it, as appears by the books of knights fees, in the reign of king Edward I. by knight's service, of Walter de Clifford. His descendant, of the same name, resided at it in Edward III.'s reign, and established a high character for his courage, for having made one of the king's enemies, of eminent note, a prisoner in personal combat, *in congressu bellico*, as the record expresses it, at Seine, in Normandy; he had as a reward, thirty pounds per annum settled on him, out of the king's profits of the staple at Canterbury. His son William Cundie, dying without any lawful issue, Margaret, one

^p His will is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

of his sisters, became his coheir, and she marrying with Robert Grubbe, entitled him to this estate; but he likewise dying without male issue, Agnes, one of his coheirs, carried it in marriage to John Isaac, esq. of Bridge, one of whose descendants alienated it to the family of Roper, of St. Dunstan's, afterwards of Wellhall, in Eltham,^a with whose estates in this parish it became afterwards so blended, that it entirely lost all memory of its former name; and it continued with them, in the same line of descent, down to Edward Roper, esq. of Wellhall, who left one son Edward, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Edward Henshaw, esq. by whom she left surviving three daughters and coheirs; the eldest of whom, Katherine, by her uncle Edward Roper's will, who died *s. p.* in 1723, at length entitled her husband William Strickland, esq. to the possession of it. He died in 1788, *s. p.* upon which it came, by the limitations of the same will, to Sir Edward Dering, bart. the eldest and only surviving son of Sir Edward Dering, by Elizabeth his wife, the second daughter and coheir, and to Sir Rowland Wynne, bart. son of Sir Rowland Wynne, bart. by the third daughter and coheir of Mr. Henshaw, and their descendants, Sir Rowland Wynne, bart. of Nostall, in Yorkshire, great grandson of Sir Rowland Wynne above-mentioned, and Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden, the grandson of Sir Edward Dering, bart. above-mentioned, are now jointly become, by the entail of the above-mentioned will, entitled to it.

THE MANOR OF TANKERTON, lies within the *borough of Harwich*, which is within the hundred of Westgate, though within the bounds of this parish and Seaalter. This borough takes in a part of Whitstaple-street, at three different places detached one from the other, whence it extends north eastward about sixty rods wide, half a mile in length to the sea shore at Tanker-

^a Mr. Petit Foedary of Kent his book,

ton, which it includes within its bounds ; and there is a small hamlet of houses, now called Tankerton, close to the sea shore, about half a mile from Whitstaple-street. This borough had antiently owners of the same name, one of whom, William de Tangreton, held it in king Edward I.'s reign, by knight's service ; but in the 20th year of king Edward III. it was become part of the possessions of the hospital, or Maison Dieu, at Ospringe, the master of which then held this manor of Tangreton, alias Beconfield, in Whitstaple, by knight's service. In which state it continued till the 20th year of king Edward IV. when there being no members left in this hospital, it escheated, with all its possessions, to the crown, as being desolated. After which, this manor most probably was granted, with the rest of the possessions of the hospital, to Fisher, bishop of Rochester, for the better endowment of St. John's college, in Cambridge ; but it has been for a great length of time obsolete, and the name of it only remains, and the royalty of the whole borough of Harwich, as part of the hundred of Westgate, is now claimed by his grace the archbishop, as is the royalty of a fishery appendant to it, so far along the sea shore as this borough extends ; but this fishery is now become of little or no value.

A borsholder is appointed for this borough at the court leet held for the hundred of Westgate.

CHARITIES.

A HOUSE, with buildings, &c. in Harwich borough ; two pieces of land called Coppins, containing seven acres, in Whitstaple ; a piece of land called Cliffe-field, containing three acres, in Whitstaple and Seafalter ; a piece of land called Gadberries, in Seafalter, containing two acres and an half ; a house with stable and appurtenances, in Whitstaple ; one other house, kitchen and stable, and two acres of land, in Seafalter, all which were given to the use of the poor, by persons unknown, and amount in the whole to the yearly rent of 35*l.* 15*s.*

A PIECE OF LAND called Culvers, in Seafalter, containing an acre and an half of land called Petticroft, in Whitstaple, near Cutbeards Stroud, containing one acre ; four pieces of land, containing

containing 23 acres, two pieces of which are in Whitstable and Swacliffe, called Stockfish, containing fourteen acres, and two other pieces, called Swinfield, alias Binfield, and Upperfield, containing nine acres, which last-mentioned lands were formerly the estate of Thomas Lunce, and by his will in 1588 devised to the use of the poor, paying out of the same yearly to the poor of Seafalter 40s. and to the poor of Swaycliffe yearly 26s. 8d. and are altogether of the yearly value of 12l. 6s.

A HOUSE and piece of land in Whitstable, called Grahams, alias Grandams, containing one acre and a half; four pieces of land called Wilkins Watts, containing twenty acres; a piece of land called Alice Stephens, containing two acres and an half; a piece of land, formerly in two pieces, called Keets, containing twelve acres; a piece of land called Richard Alleyn's, containing four acres and an half; a piece of land, let to Mr. James Lipyatt; two pieces of land, called Brookfield and Bedisham, containing seven acres and an half; a piece of land, called Brookfield, all lying in Whitstable, containing eight acres, and amounting to the yearly value together of 30l. 16s. were given in the first place to the use of the poor, and afterwards towards the repairing and adorning of the church of Whitstable.

A HOUSE in Whitstable, called the Clerk's house, was given, by a person unknown, to the use of the poor, and is now occupied by John Goldfinch, at the yearly rent of 4l. a piece of land, called Bushy close, in Herne, containing three acres, let at the yearly rent of 1l. 16s. which was purchased of George Goatham, for the clothing of such of the poor as the churchwardens should think fit. Total of all the above charities, 80l. 13s. yearly value. All which premises were in 1783 vested in ten feoffees.

Besides which, John Meadman, of Whitstable, yeoman, by will in 1615, devised to the poor 50s. yearly, to be paid out of his house, and three acres of land lying at the back of it, and eight acres of land lying in Whitstable, called Bennenels, quarterly to the churchwardens of the parish, with liberty of distress, &c. And he ordered that the same should be distributed by the churchwardens upon every sabbath-day, after the second lesson at morning service, twelve pence to six of the poor, that is two-pence a piece.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of two isles and two chancels, which are embattled, having a tower steeple at the south-west corner,

in which hang six bells. The church seems antient, and the walls of it, though much repaired, are in a very decaying condition, owing to the land springs underneath the whole of it. It is kept very neat and clean. There are few memorials of any account in it, but in the south isle is a stone with an inscription on brass, for Thomas Birde, obt. 1440. Another on brass, for Joan, daughter of John Meadman, whose first husband was Christopher Goulsonn. The font is of an octagon form; on the compartments of the cover to it are these arms; first, *Manwood, a crescent for difference, and the crest. Second, Vert, a chevron, between three lions rampant-guardant, or. Third, within the garter, A rose, gules, garnished, or; at the top, a royal crown, and on each side, a lion and unicorn supporters. Fourth, within the garter (of green) A thistle, vert; at the top, a royal crown; supporters, two savages, proper, with clubs in their hands, or. Fifth, within the garter, Gules, a ducal crown, or, and argent. Sixth, Gules, a plume of three feathers, argent, bound together, or; supporters, two naked boys proper, crined, or, a golden ball in their right hands. Seventh, within the garter, Gules, a harp, or; over them, a royal crown; supporters, the lion and unicorn. Eighth, Gules, a fleur de lis, or; supporters, two naked boys proper, crined, or.* At the west end of the south isle is a gallery, erected in 1770. Several of the Paramors were buried in this church, as was Sir N. Crispe, of Grimgill, in this parish, but there are not any memorials remaining of them; most probably they were buried in the north chancel.

This church was always esteemed an appendage to the manor, and accordingly was settled in the 17th year of king Richard II. on the college of Plecy, as has been already fully mentioned before, with a licence to the master and chaplains to appropriate it. Notwithstanding which, the appropriation did not take place till the year 1477, anno 18 Edward IV. when archbishop Bouchier appropriated it to the college, and assigned a stipend of twelve marks to the chaplain

chaplain or curate serving in it. In which state it continued till the dissolution of the college in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when it came with the manor, into the king's hands, which was granted in the 38th year of that reign to Sir John Gate, on whose attain in the 1st year of queen Mary, it came to the crown, where the manor staid for some years ; but the patronage of the perpetual curacy of the church was separated from it, and granted by queen Mary, in her 6th year, anno 1558, among several others, to the archbishop, as was the church itself, or parsonage appropriate, by queen Elizabeth in her third year, by way of exchange, to the archbishop, being then valued at 30l. 3s. 4d. with the reprice from it of ten pounds, being the annual stipend to the curate. In which state it continues at this time, his grace the archbishop being owner of the parsonage appropriate, and patron of the perpetual curacy of this church.

Archbishop Sheldon, by indenture in the 22d year of king Charles II. augmented the stipend of the curate here with ten pounds per annum. It is now of the yearly certified value of 22l. 10s.

CHURCH OF WHITSTAPLE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

CURATES.

Edward Gonneston, in 1643.^r

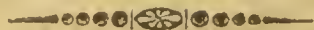
Matthew Smith, in 1666.

Thomas Patten, March 13, 1711,
obt. Oct. 9, 1764.

Thomas Gurney, A. B. Jan. 31,
1765, obt. June 1774.

Thomas Johnson, A. M. July,
1774, the present curate.

* He and his successors were all likewise vicars of Seafalter.



S W A Y C L I F F E

LIES the next parish eastward. It is written in antient charters, *Swalclyve*; in the survey of Domesday, *Soaneclive*, and is now usually pronounced *Swakeley*.

THIS PARISH is but small, extending about a mile each way. It bounds to the sea towards the north. The fields are large, and the surface tolerably level. The church stands in the north part of it, at a little distance from the sea shore, with the court-lodge close to the west end of it, and the small village near it. Near the west end of which is a farm called *Rayham*, formerly belonging to the Ropers, and now to the same owners as Chesfield hereafter-described. The parish is rather lone and unfrequented, not having more than eleven houses throughout the whole of it, and by the return made in 1565, by queen Elizabeth's order, there appears to have been the same number at that time. There are two districts of this parish, separated from the rest of it by those of St. Stephens and Whitstaple intervening. The road to it from Canterbury is through St. Stephens, and thence between the great woods of Thornden and Clowes, about six miles.

The manor of Sturry claims over the borough of Swaycliffe, and the manor of Shourt claims over part of it, but it is *subordinate* to

THE MANOR OF SWAYCLIFFE, which seems to have once belonged to St. Mildred's abbey, in Thanet, was given by king Eadred, in 946, to one of his servants, named Herefige, by the description of one hide and an half of land, (*Manfum et Dimid*,) to which the inhabitants of the country, from antient use, had given the name of *an Swalewancliffe*; and the latter gave

gave it to St. Augustine's monastery, in which he had chosen for himself a place of sepulture, and the profits of this manor were afterwards assigned by the abbot in 1128, to the clothing of the monks; and it appears by an antient admeasurement of this manor, taken about king Richard II.'s reign, that it consisted of 214 acres of arable, pasture, wood and furze here, at Herneherst and at Bothwelle, all belonging to the chamber of the monastery.

In the iter of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant, anno 7 Edward II. the abbot upon a *quo warranto*, claimed and was allowed in this manor, view of frank-pledge and all belonging to it, and weif and wreck of the sea, and other liberties therein mentioned, as having been granted by divers of the king's predecessors, and confirmed by him in his sixth year, the same having been allowed in the last iter of J. de Berewick. And further, that Swalclyve was a member of Sturye, and that the tenants of the abbot of Swalclyve ought to come to the view of frank-pledge of the abbot in Sturye. And the jurors of the hundreds of Blengate, Westgate, and Canterbury, upon their oaths, found as aforesaid; and that the abbot had there one view of frank-pledge in his manor of Sturye, and not two; all which were afterwards again confirmed, among the rest of the manors, possessions, and liberties belonging to the abbey, by Edward III. in his 10th year, and by his charter of *inspeximus* in his 36th year; and by king Henry VI. afterwards. After which, this manor remained part of the possessions of the monastery till its dissolution anno 30 king Henry VIII. when it was surrendered into the king's hands, where this manor did not remain long, for the king, in his 32d year, granted it, with the advowson of the church appendant, to Sir Christopher Hales, in fee, to hold *in capite*, at which time it seems to have

been separated from the manor of Sturry, and to have become an independent manor of itself. He died possessed of it next year, leaving three daughters his coheirs, who became jointly entitled to this manor, which, on the division of their estates, was allotted to the youngest daughter Mary, who entitled her husband Alexander Colepeper, esq. to it; in which name it continued till the 22d year of queen Elizabeth, when it was passed away by sale to Thomas Fane, esq. who not long afterwards alienated it to Benedict Barnham, esq. alderman of London, and sheriff in 1591, who died in 1598, leaving four daughters his coheirs, of whom Bridget, the youngest, on the division of their inheritance, entitled her husband Sir William Soame, of Norfolk, to the possession of it; his arms were, *Gules, a chevron, between three mullets, or.* He sold it to Perry, who not long afterwards parted with it again to Gould, whence it passed to Spencer, and in Easter term, anno 19 Charles II. Thomas Spencer, gent. of Canterbury, suffered a recovery of this manor, with its appurtenances, and the advowson of the church of Swaycliffe. His descendant William Spencer sold it, in queen Anne's reign, to colonel Palester, who parted with it to Richard Lee, gent. of Hackny, and he alienated it, about the beginning of king George II.'s reign, to the trustees of William, earl Cowper, then an infant, (son of Sir William Cowper, bart. who was first created lord Cowper, then made lord chancellor, and afterwards created Earl Cowper,^t) and his grandson, the right hon. Peter-Lewis-Francis Cowper, earl Cowper, is the present possessor of it.

A court baron is held for this manor. There is an oyster ground appertaining to this manor.

^t In 1735 an act passed for settling the estate of William, late earl Cowper, deceased, to the uses and purposes mentioned in it, and *inter alia* of the manor of Swayclift, with its appurtenances.

AT THE TIME of taking the survey of Domesday, the bishop of Baieux was in possession of an estate in this parish, which is thus entered, under the general title of his lands in it :

In Witenstaple hundred, Vitalis holds of the bishop, Soaneclive. It was taxed at half a suling. The arable land is one carucate and an half. In demesne there is one carucate, with eight cottagers, who pay four shillings and six-pence. Wood for the pannage of twenty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth twenty-one shillings, when Vitalis received it twelve shillings, now thirty shillings. Eduuard Snocb held it of king Edward.

The same Vitalis holds of the bishop, one yoke in the same hundred, and there he has half a carucate in demesne, with four borderers paying six shillings. The arable land is half a carucate. There is wood for the pannage of ten hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth ten shillings. Ulf held it of king Edward.

Four years after taking the above survey, the bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown. Part of the above estate was

THE MANOR OF CHESTFIELD, which lies at the south-east part of this parish, and in the reign of king Edward II. was possessed by a family of the name of Reyner, one of whom, Henry Reyner, most probably died without male issue, leaving only daughters his coheirs, for in the next reign of king Edward III. this manor, with that of *Botelers court* and *Cluse*, in this parish, *Whitstaple*, and *Blean*,^a likewise belonging to him, and part of the bishop of Baieux's estate above-described, appears to have been divided among different owners ; and in the 20th year of that reign, the former was become the inheritance and seat of a proprietor, who assumed his name from it, in the per-

^a See an account of these manors under Cosmus Blean.

son of James de Chestvill, as the name was then spelt, but about the latter end of king Richard II.'s reign, it passed by sale to the family of Roper, of St. Dunstons, in which it descended down to John Roper, esq. who resided both here and at St. Dunstons, and died possessed of it in the 5th year of Henry VII.^w His eldest son John Roper was of Eltham, and the king's attorney-general, and died possessed of these estates in 1524, since which it has descended down, in like manner as Condies-hall, in Whitstaple, before-described, to Sir Edward Dering and Sir Rowland Wynne, baronets, and they are the present joint proprietors of it.

The Lypeatts for many years inhabited the mansion of this manor, as tenants of it. Mr. James Lypeatt was the last, who died in 1790, and his nephew Mr. Thomas Foord occupies it at present.

THE MANOR OF SHOURT, in this parish, is mentioned by Kilburne, as belonging to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, though I can learn nothing further of it, or even the name of it; but the dean and chapter are possessed of certain rents here, called *Shourt rents*.

CHARITIES.

THERE is a yearly annuity of 1l. 6s. 8d. given to the poor, out of land, by the will of Mr. Thomas Lunce, in 1588, and vested in the feoffees of that and other charities given to the poor of Whitstaple.—See before, p. 515.

The poor constantly relieved are about six, casually forty.

SWAYCLIFFE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is very small, is dedicated to St. John Baptist. It consists of one isle and one chan-

^w He was found by inquisition to die possessed of the manors of Chestfield, Botillers-court, and Cluse, in Whitstaple, held *in capite*. Rot. Esch. anno 5 Henry VII.

cel, having at the west end a slim spire steeple, covered with shingles, in which hangs one bell. The church and isle are both ceiled; the latter was done in 1789, by Mr. James Lypeatt, when the church was pewed and completely repaired by the parishioners. There are no monuments or inscriptions in it.

This church has always been appendant to the manor of Swaycliffe, and as such is now of the patronage of the right hon. earl Cowper, the present owner of this manor. It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 11l. 9s. 4½d. and the tenths at 1l. 2s. 11¼d.* In 1588 it was valued at sixty pounds, communicants forty-one. In 1640 the same. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 50l. 4s. 6d. There are about five acres of glebe land.

CHURCH OF SWAYCLIFFE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

	<i>William Cooke</i> , Nov. 6, 1587, obt. 1610.
<i>Sir Mervin Audley, and others....</i>	<i>Thomas Cleybrooke</i> , A. M. March 31, 1610.
<i>Sir William Soame,</i>	<i>John Tray</i> , obt. 1640. ^y
<i>William Spencer, esq.</i>	<i>Daniel Cackow</i> , A. M. June 28, 1641, obt. 1690.
<i>Richard Lee, gent. of Hackney. ...</i>	<i>John Cotton</i> , A. M. January 21, 1690, obt. 1724. ^z
	<i>Richard Chapman</i> , A. M. Oct. 3, 1724, resigned 1726. ^a
	<i>Robert Talbot</i> , A. M. May 17, 1727, resigned 1733. ^b
<i>William, earl Cowper.</i>	<i>Edward Squire</i> , Dec. 13, 1733, obt. 1760.
	<i>Vincent Warren</i> , Sept. 13, 1760, obt. 1791.
	<i>William Chafy</i> , A. M. 1791, the present rector. ^c

* Orig. Endow. dat. 3 Apr. 1296.
Reg. Winchel.

^y Likewise rector of Murston.

^z Buried in the cloysters of the cathedral church of Canterbury.

^a He resigned this rectory for the vicarage of Frindisbury.

^b He was afterwards rector of Stone near Dartford.

^c A minor canon of Canterbury, and vicar of Sturry.



B L E A N E,

OR *Cosmus Bleane*, filed in all judicial proceedings *St. Cosmus and Damian in the Blean*, is the next parish southward from Swaycliffe, which latter name it took from the two saints, to whom the church of it is dedicated, and from its having been situated within the district which was once the king's antient forest of Bleane.

IT is situated in a wild country, enveloped with woods, having much rough and poor land in it, and the inhabitants are in general like the soil, equally poor and rough. The turnpike road from Canterbury to Whitstaple, runs along the western side of it. It reaches as far as the half-way house on that road; and from Denstroud common, the houses of which only are within it, as far as the brook next to St. Stephen's parish eastward, in breadth about three miles. The soil in general consists of an unfertile stiff clay, and a cold loam, both very wet and miry. There is no village in it, but there are about forty houses dispersed throughout the whole of it. There are three commons or small heaths in it; two, over which the Whitstaple road runs, called Hoad common, and Bleane common; on the eastern side of the former is Hoad-court, great part of which has been pulled down within these few years, and the remainder has been converted into a farm-house; the third, in the eastern part of it, is called Tyler-hill common. On the east side of Bleane common, on the knoll of the hill, is a good brick house, formerly of better note, though now only a farm-house, called Amery-court. It was antiently called Le Ambry, *alias* Le Amery-court, being a corruption for the almonry court, from its being given in alms to St. Sepulchre's nunnery. It was lately the property

property of the Rev. Mr. Boucherie, who died in 1789, and now of his widow. The northern part of this parish is all coppice wood, among which is a considerable part of the great tract called Clowes wood, belonging jointly to Sir Edward Dering and Sir Rowland Wynne, barts. It was antiently called Cluse, and was formerly a manor, and was, in Edward III.'s reign, in the possession of a family of its own name. It afterwards passed to the Ropers, of St. Dunstan's, and thence in like manner as that of Boteler's-court before-described, to the present possessors of it. On the west side of the parish is the manor of Goodmans, which formerly belonged to Sir John Routh, of Brenley, and afterwards to the Farewells, of Boughton, of whom it was purchased in 1741, by the Rev. Julius Deedes, whose grandson William Deedes, esq. of St. Stephen's, sold it in 1796, to Mr. William Cantis, of Canterbury, the present owner of it.

There are within the bounds of this parish, four several districts of land, which are reputed to be within the liberty and ville of Christ-church, in Canterbury, and have been so time out of mind, and their christenings are entered as such in this parish register. The inheritance of them belongs to the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

THE MANOR OF BLEANE, called in Domeſday, *Blehem*, was at the time of taking that survey, part of the possessions of Hamo de Crevequer, usually stiled in the records of that time, *Hamo Vicecomes*, which name he acquired from his having been appointed *Vicecomes*, or sheriff of this county, soon after his coming over hither with the Conqueror, and holding the office till his death, which was not till Henry I.'s reign. According it is thus entered in the above survey, under the general title of *Terra Hamonis Vicecomitis*:

In the lath of Borowart, in Witeſtiple hundred, Hamo himſelf holds Blehem. Norman held it of king Edward,

ward, and then, and now, it was taxed at one suling. The arable land is four carucates, and twelve villeins having three carucates. In demesne there is one carucate. There is a church, and two acres of meadow, and pannage for sixty hogs. There is one fishery. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth eight pounds, and afterwards, and now, it was and is worth six pounds.

Hamo de Crevequer, a descendant of Hamo above-mentioned, possessed this manor in king Richard I.'s reign, from whence he is styled in some antient deeds relating to it, Sir Hamo del Blean.^c He died anno 47 king Henry III. leaving Robert his grandson his heir, who held it by knight's service; but taking part with the discontented barons, this manor was most probably seized among the rest of his estates, which remained in the crown till it was granted to one of the family of Badlesmere, and Bartholomew de Badlesmere, usually styled the rich lord Badlesmere of Ledes, possessed it in king Edward II.'s reign, in the 9th year of which, he obtained a special charter of *freewarren* in all his demesne lands within it. He afterwards associated himself with the rebellious barons, but being taken prisoner, he was conveyed to Canterbury, and executed in the 16th year of that reign, at the gallows of Blean, within this manor, to make the ignominy of his death the more conspicuous. By the inquisition, which was not taken till anno 2 king Edward III. at which time the process and judgment against him was reversed, it was found that he died possessed of the manor of Blean, among others, which were then restored to his son Giles de Badlesmere, who died *s. p.* in the 12th year of king Edward III. anno 1337,^d so that his four sisters became his coheirs,

^c Chartularie, belonging to the priory of Christ-church, in Canterbury.

^d See more of the Badlesmeres, vol. ii. of this history, p. 470.

and upon a partition of their inheritance, it fell to the share of Margerie, wife of William, lord Roos, of Hamlake. She survived her husband, and afterwards possessed this manor for her life, and in the 32d year of the above reign, granted her interest in it to Thomas de Wolton and Robert de Denton; which was confirmed by her only surviving son Thomas, lord Roos, of Hamlake, who the next year granted the inheritance of it to the same Thos. de Wolton, master of the hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, of East-bridge, in Canterbury, and his successors, in support of the charities and alms made in it, at which time the hospital was possessed of much other land in this parish by the gift of several other persons.* After which this manor, with the other premises above-mentioned, remained with the hospital, which escaped the suppression of such foundations in the reigns of king Henry VIII. and king Edward VI. and it remains with the other lands given to it at different times, now part of the possessions of the above-mentioned hospital.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor of Bleane and Hothe-court, at which a borsholder is chosen for the borough of Bleane.

If there ever was a court-lodge or mansion to the manor of Blean, it has been demolished time out of mind; for that of Hoad-court hereafter described, has beyond memory been the only one belonging to both these manors, which indeed seem to have been long since united, if ever they were two, and now are but one and the same manor, and should be more properly stiled *the manor of Bleane, alias Hothe-court*.

* The above charters of Margery, lady Roos, and her son Thomas, lord Roos, are printed in Duacombe's Account of the three Archiepiscopal Hospitals, p. 332; and the several deeds of gift from different persons, p. 308 et seq. See Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 458.

HOTHE, or HOADE-COURT, so called from its situation, close to the hothe, or common here, is a manor, lying in the south-east part of this parish, which was once the estate of Sir John de la Lee, who in the year 1360, anno 35 king Edward III. gave it, to Thomas de Wolton and his successors, masters of the hospital of Eastbregge, towards certain acts of piety in it.^f After which it remained in the possession of the hospital till the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, when Dr. Laufe, prebendary of Canterbury, and the archbishop's commissary, then master of it, with the privity of archbishop Whitgift,^g made a beneficial lease of this manor, at which it seems he then resided, with divers other lands, at the reserved rent of forty-eight pounds, for his own use and benefit, to his brother Fermyn Laufe, for three lives. He died in 1594, and by his will devised his interest in the above lease to John Boys, esq. and Robert Grove, of Eastry. In consequence of which, Fermyn Laufe, above-mentioned, then of Aylsham, in Norfolk, conveyed the lease to them, the sole interest in which became vested in John Boys, esq. above-mentioned, afterwards knighted, and of St. Gregory's priory, in Canterbury, a man of much note in his profession of the law. He was steward to five archbishops, recorder of Canterbury, and then of Sandwich, judge of the chancery court of the five ports, and M. P. for Sandwich, and for Canterbury, and founder of Jesus or Boys's hospital, in Northgate, Canterbury. He was fifth and youngest son of William Boys, esq. of Nonington, by his wife Mary, sister and heir of Sir Edward Ringsley, and bore for his arms, *Or, a griffin, segreant, sable, within a bordure, gules*, being those borne by his ancestors. He resided at times here at Hoad-court, which he died possessed of in 1612, without

^f See the deed, printed in Duncombe's Hospitals, p. 334.

^g See Strype's Life of Archbishop Whitgift, p. 498.

surviving issue, though he had been twice married, and was buried in the north isle of Canterbury cathedral, where his monument, with his effigies on it, still remains, having by his will devised his interest in the lease of this manor to his nephew Thomas Boys, of Canterbury, with remainder to John his son.^h

Thomas Boys, esq. above mentioned, was afterwards of Hoad court, as was John Boys, his eldest son, who succeeded him here, by the limitation in Sir John Boys's will, and resided at Hoad-court, as did his descendants down to colonel John Boys, who died here in 1748, and was buried with his ancestors in this church, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Dalyson, esq. two daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Charles Wake, and Anne to the Rev. Osmund Beauvoir, who respectively, in right of their wives, became jointly entitled to the lease of this manor, with the seat and lands belonging to it; but after some years intervening, on a partition made, it was wholly allotted to the former, who held it for three lives, from the master of the hospital of Eastbridge; since whose death in 1796, his interest in it is become vested in the Rev. John Honeywood, his son-in-law, the present possessor of it.

The Rev. C. Wake above-mentioned, LL. D. was prebendary of Westminster, and rector of East Knoyle and Fonthill, in Wiltshire. He was first married to Eliz. Boys, by whom he had Charles, vicar of Shoreham, and Elizabeth, who married the Rev. J. Honeywood above-mentioned. He married 2dly the daughter of Mr. Beckford, by whom he had several children. Dr. Beauvoir was formerly head master of the king's school, in Canterbury, and married Anne Boys, as above-mentioned, who died in 1762, and was buried in Bleane church, by whom he had three sons, Osmund,

^h A definitive sentence was pronounced in favour of the will, December 1, 1612.

William, and Cholmondeley, who survived to maturity, but all died unmarried; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to William Hammond, esq. of St. Albans, in this county, and Isabella, married to the Rev. Richard Blackett Dechair, vicar of Shebbertswell, and of Postling, in this county. Dr. Beauvoir married secondly Mary, only daughter and heir of Fane William Sharpe, esq. (since re-married to Dr. Douglas) but by whom he had no issue; he died in 1789, and was buried in the nave of the cathedral at Bath. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron between three cinquefoils, gules*, quartered with those of Comp-ton, of Guernsey.

In the rentals of the manor of Blean, there is mention made of the payment of gate silver (a custom not often met with). It seems to be a payment made by the tenants of the manor, for the repair of the gates leading to and from the Blean, to prevent their cattle from straying and being lost.

WELL-COURT, now usually called *Wild court*, is a manor, situated near the northern bounds of this parish, the house of it being partly in it and partly in that of St. Stephen's. It is stiled in antient records, *Ebo-lestone*, alias *Well-court*, and was once part of the possessions of the family of At-Lese, one of whom, Sir Richard At-Lese, died *s. p.* possessed of it in 1394. Upon which it descended to his two nieces, daughters and coheirs likewise of his brother Marcellus At-Lese, of whom Lucy the eldest, married first to John Norton, esq. and secondly to William Langley, esq. of Knolton,¹ had this manor as part of her inheritance, and accordingly entitled both her husbands in succession to it. She had issue by both of them, who after their deaths shared this manor between them. In which state it continued for many years, till Thomas

¹ See more of the family of At-Lese, and of the Nortons, in vol. vi. of this history, p. 179, 483.

Langley, son of John, alienated his part of it, in the 11th year of king Henry VIII. to his relation Sir John Norton, the possessor of the other moiety, who then became owner of the whole of it, of which he died possessed in the 34th year of that reign, and was succeeded in it by his natural son Thomas Green, usually stiled Norton, *alias* Green, whose two grandsons Thomas and George Green, in the 7th year of James I. alienated it to John Best, in which name the fee of it continued till the latter end of the last century, though in king Charles II.'s reign, it had come by means of mortgage, or some other such assignment, into the possession of Lovelace, then of Wild, and afterwards of William Rooke, esq. of St. Laurence, afterwards knighted, when it was passed away to Thomas Fleet, yeoman, who then lived in it. He died in the possession of it in 1712, *f. p.* and by his will devised it to his cousin Thomas Fleet, son of John Fleet, of Bleane, since which, by the limitations in the above will, it is now come to Mr. Thomas Fleet, who is the present owner, and resides in it.

BOTELERS, *alias Botelers court*, is a manor, nearly in the centre of this parish, which, in the 20th year of king Edward III. was, with the manors of Chesfield and Cluse, now called Clowes, held by knight's service by the same owners. Soon after which, it became the property and residence of the family of Boteler, whence it gained the name of *Botelers court*, and continued in it till it was at length sold to one of the Ropers, of St. Dunstons, near Canterbury; in whose posterity it continued down to Edward Roper, esq. of Eltham, who died possessed of it in 1723, *f. p.* since which it has passed in like manner as that of Chestfield, in Swaycliffe, heretofore described, down to Sir Edward Dering and Sir Rowland Wynne, barts. and they are at this time the joint proprietors of it.

There are no *parochial charities*.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Cosinus and Damianus, is but small and mean. It consists of only one isle and a chancel, having a low pointed turret at the west end, in which hangs one bell. In the chancel is a memorial for John Boys, esq. of Hoad-court, eldest son of John Boys, esq. of that place, obt. 1660; and a mural monument for John Boys, esq. of Hode, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Head, bart. obt. 1710; arms, quarterly, *Boys, Phalop, Al-day*, and *Ringfley*, impaling *Head*. Besides which, there are several other memorials of less account.

The church was antiently an appendage to the manor, and remained so till Hamo de Crevequer, called in the charter, Hamo de Blen, son of Etardus de Crevequer, the lord of it, gave this church, with all its appurtenances, to the master and brethren of the hospital of Eastbridge; and by another deed he granted to them, that is to the rector of this church, and the brethren of that hospital, the parsonage-house, with its appurtenances, late belonging to the rectory of it, and one acre of ground, and certain annual rent in this parish, to hold in free, pure and perpetual alms; all which was confirmed by archbishop Langton, by which means the rectory and parsonage of it became appropriated, and confirmed to the hospital, and the master or keeper became parson of it; but archbishop Sudbury afterwards, in 1375, converted the rectory or parsonage to appropriated, into a perpetual vicarage, which he then founded and endowed; but on account of the inconveniences arising to the parishioners, especially those who were infirm, from the distance they were at from the priest who had the cure of souls, who usually lived at the hospital, which was a mile or more distant from them, whom they were obliged with much trouble to seek after there; by which means the duties
of

of this church, as well as the parishioners, were either neglected or wholly omitted. Therefore, weighing these inconveniences, and being desirous to remedy them as far as was in his power, he decreed, that there should be in this church in future, a perpetual vicar, having within the parish of the same, the mansion which the master of the hospital had erected for the same; and that the vicar should have likewise the tithes and oblations under-mentioned, amounting, as was supposed, to 10l. and upwards, for the supporting of himself in food, and the under-mentioned burthens; and that the presentation of the vicar on each vacancy, should belong to the keeper of the hospital for ever. Moreover, that the vicar should have, in part of the said sum, for his endowment, all predial tithes at Nattynden, due to the hospital of old time, which were worth five marcs or thereabout yearly, and also all predial tithes through this whole parish; excepting of the demesne lands and estates of the hospital within the parish, whilst in tillage; and excepting all manner of predial tithes, and others whatsoever, arising from the lands, and beasts feeding on them, and their young folded on them, lying on the south part of the course of water running in this parish, called Vischmannysbourne, between the church and the court of the hospital at le Hothe, of which tithes he should not claim any thing, in any shape whatever. Moreover, that the vicar should have, towards the making up the sum of the aforesaid 10l. all tithes of calves, lambs, geese, flax, wool, milk, milkmeats, cheese, hay, herbage, *silva cedua*, and all titheable things within the parish, except only as before excepted. The vicar, therefore, should have all oblations in the church, and parish without the court of the hospital at la Hoth; and as the vicar himself, as if rector of the place, would possess such emoluments within it, he should support the under-mentioned burthens from them, that is, he should amend and repair the chancel of the church at his own cost,

cost, and should support the mansion already built for him, and should find wine and bread and lights in the church, necessary for the celebrations, at his own expence, and should undergo all other burthens to be imposed in future on the church, which were not then taxed to the payment of the tenths, and should acknowledge them duly, and pay them ; that he should be obliged to make a continual residence within the parish, as the other vicars of churches were obliged by law to do ; and that he should obey the keeper of the hospital in all lawful and honest matters, the archbishop reserving to himself and his successors, the power of correcting, augmenting, and diminishing this his decree, as often as it should be expedient to him and them so to do.

According to which endowment, the vicarage of this church still continues, the vicar, as if rector of the parish, receiving all the tithes, both great and small, within it, except as is therein excepted, and of the portion of lands in Nackington ; and from the time before-mentioned, the keeper, or master, as he is now called, of Eastbridge hospital, has continued, and is, the present patron of it.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 10*l*. and the yearly tenths at one pound. In 1537 here were thirty families, and ninety-four communicants. In 1588 it was valued at 40*l*. communicants 129. In 1640 it was valued at 65*l*. the like number of communicants. It was lately certified to be of the clear yearly value of 73*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. but it is now worth near double that sum. The portion of tithes, in the parish of Nackington, &c. consists of those arising from 116 acres of land, or thereabout, lying in various detached pieces, belonging to different owners, and is worth about 44*l*. annual value.

There are near two acres of glebe land belonging to it.

CHURCH OF BLEANE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Master of Eastbridge hospital. ...

Sir John Boys.¹John Boys, esq. of Hode, and John Sackett, S. T. P. master of the hospital.¹

Master of Eastbridge hospital.

The Crown, hac vice.

Master of Eastbridge hospital.

VICARS.

Nicholas Simpson, A. M. Dec. 17, 1586, obt. 1609.^k

William Thurgar, A. M. presented Feb. 17, 1609, obt. May 1632.

Stephen Sackett, A. M. June 11, 1632, obt. 1679.^mSimon Louth, A. M. May 27, 1679, deprived 1690.ⁿJames Williamson, A. M. ind. March 24, 1690, obt. August 4, 1728.^oRichard Leightonhouse, A. M. presented Oct. 31, 1728. ob. Sept. 13, 1770.^p

Robert Neild, A. M. presented March 7, 1771, obt. 1780.

James Smith, A. M. presented May 1781, obt. February 8, 1784.^q^k He held this vicarage with the rectory of Great Chart.^l Patrons by virtue of the lease then made of Hode court, by the master of the hospital.^m Likewise vicar of West Hythe.ⁿ Collated to the rectory of St. Michael, Harbledown, which he held with this vicarage. On the death of Dr. Castilion, dean of Rochester, on Oct. 1, 1688, king James II. nominated Mr. Lowth to succeed him, but he being only A. M. and there being no possibility of his taking a higher degree before the king's abdication, and though in January next year he took his degree of D. D. at Cambridge, yet king William III. gave it away to another, and in August 1689 he was suspended from his function, for not taking the oaths of allegiance, &c. and in the February following he was deprived of both his livings. See some circumstances relating to his depriva-

tion in Duncombe's Hospitals, p. 346, taken from a memorandum in Bleane Register. Mr. Lowth published in 1687 an answer to Dr. Stillingfleet, with some reflections on Dr. Burnet.

^o In 1709 a dispensation passed for his holding this vicarage with that of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury. He had been before rector of Kirkaldie, in Scotland, for many years, from which he was ousted for his adherence to episcopacy, of which he had entered an account in the parish register, which is printed in Duncombe's Hospitals, p. 348.^p A minor canon of Canterbury cathedral, and lies buried in the cloisters there.^q Likewise vicar of Eastbridge, and vicar of Alkham, both which he held with this vicarage. He was a native of Lisbon, and being a Roman Catholic, he took orders there, and afterwards coming to England, he re-

PATRONS, &c.

VICARS.

Master of Eastbridge hospital.

William Thomas, A. M. presented in 1784, vacated in 1792.^r

William Gregory, A. M. 1792, the present vicar.^s

nounced those tenets in Lambeth chapel, in the presence of archbishop Secker. He published in 1777, the *Errors of the Church of Rome detected*.

^r Son of Dr. Thomas, late dean of

Ely, and master of Christ college, in Cambridge.

^s Master of the hospital and patron. Also rector of the united parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, in Canterbury.



A P P E N D I X.

CONTAINING

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS,

TO THE

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH VOLUMES.

TO VOLUME VII.

BOUGHTON UNDER THE BLEAN.

PAGE 2.

LINE 20. GUSHBORNE, or GUSHMERE, was purchased a few years ago by John Lade, esq. of Canterbury, the present owner of it,

Line 23. *Fairbrook* now belongs to Elizabeth Farewell Slodden, widow, of Canterbury.

PAGE 3. Mrs. Marsh, widow of Terry Marsh, esq. now resides in her late husband's house in Boughton-street.

PAGE 6, line 14. The payment to Harbledown hospital from the manors of Boughton and Reculver, was altered by archbishop Islip in 1355, who ordered it to be paid out of the parsonage of Reculver, the value of which becoming inadequate to the sum, it is now paid as the archbishop's alms out of the revenues of the see.

PAGE 8, line 4 from the bottom. For *Mary* read *Margaret*.

PAGE 9, line 1. Nathaniël Jarman is deceased, and the estate of *Brenley* belongs one moiety to his sister Margaret Jarman, and the other to his sons.

Line 28. BOUGHTON-COURT has now the same owners as Brenley above-mentioned.

PAGE 11. Mr. Hawkins's eldest daughter married Francis Curson, of Waterperry, in Oxfordshire, formerly Roper,

eldest son of the hon. Francis Roper, son of Henry, lord Teynham. He changed his name to Curson, pursuant to the will of his uncle Mr. Curson, of that place.

PAGE 12. COLKINS. Mrs. Lambert, at her death, devised it to trustees for sale, and they sold it to Lewis, lord Sondes, whose son the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, now owns it.

PAGE 13. SCARBUTS belongs now to the heirs of the late Terry Marsh, esq.

PAGE 17, line 16. Mr. Lade has demised the *parsonage-house* by lease to Collet Mawhood, esq. who resides in it.

PAGE 19. For *Charles More* read *Moore*, and to note " add he is one of the six preachers of the cathedral of Canterbury.

HERNEHILL.

PAGE 19, line 16 *from the bottom*. The house built by Mr. Squire is called *Besborough house*.

GRAVENEY.

PAGE 33, line 8 *from the bottom*. Mrs. Blaxland, whose maiden name was Kennett, the widow of Mr. John Blaxland, now resides at Graveney-court.

SELLING.

PAGE 39, line 14, *add on Shottenton hill* there has lately been a telegraph erected under the direction of the hon. and reverend lord George Murray. There are some good orchards and hop plantations in this parish, the soil being very friendly for them, and in an excellent state of cultivation, and the land in general lets from 15s. to 20s. per acre in the more fertile parts of it. The parish is very healthy, and being diversified with fine gentle hill and dale is very pleasant.

Line 19. For *Manhood* read *Mawhood*.

Line 22. Mr. Mapleton's house is usually called *Canister hall*.

Last line. Hanville-green and Harefield, are, I am informed, great part, if not all, in Sheldwich parish.

PAGE 42, line 22. For *Daras* read *Duras*.

PAGE 44, line 8. OVENS-COURT was bought by the late Lewis, lord Sondes, and was purchased under his will by his eldest son, the present right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes.

There

There is another estate, the house of which is in this parish, part probably formerly of the before-mentioned, called *Little Owens*, which belonged to the late William Drake, esq. of Amer sham, in whose heirs it is now vested. Lord Sondes has contracted for the purchase of it, but so many events may happen before it can be conveyed, that it may probably never take place.

PAGE 45, *line 4 from the bottom*. Mr. Sawbridge has sold *Rhodes-court* to Mr. Golding, a hop-factor in the borough, who now owns it.

PAGE 47, *line 13*. All the estates which were purchased by the late lord Sondes, were sold under his will for the benefit of his younger children, and were as such purchased by the present Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes.

MARDEN.

PAGE 52, *line 7 from the bottom*. For *patronage* read *parsonage*.

PAGE 53, *line 8*. For *were* read *are*.

PAGE 55, *line 27*. For *fermee* read *formee*.

PAGE 57, *line 7 from the bottom*. SHIPHURST is now the property of Messrs. Tyler and John Twort, and Mr. John Forenan.

PAGE 62, *line 14*. For *colleagues* read *colleges*.

PAGE 63, *line 22*. For *now* read *late*.

GOUDHURST.

PAGE 66, *line 21*. BRICKWALL-HOUSE, since the Rev. Thomas Bathurst's death it has come to the Rev. Richard Bathurst, of Rochester, the present owner of it.

PAGE 69, *line 8*. After Alexander Colepeper, *add a comma stop only*.

Last line but one. BOKINGFOLD was sold by the Rev. Thomas and Richard Bathurst to John Austen, esq. of Goudhurst, the present possessor of it.

PAGE 72, *line 22*. For *now* read *late* the Rev. Thomas Bathurst being deceased.

Line 28. FINCHCOCKS has been sold by Mr. Bathurst to Robert Springett, gent. who resides in it.

PAGE 74, *line 7*. For *Bayhali* read *Bayhall*.

PAGE 87, *line 11*. The lease of the *parsonage-house* has been sold by Mr. Bathurst to Mr. William Hazelden, who is the present lessee.

 CRANBROOKE.

PAGE 93. THE TOWN OF CRANBROOKE is much improved in buildings, since lately a house on one side of the street was purchased from the vicarage by private tradesmen. The repairs of it being a perpetual incumbrance to so small a living, the archbishop procured an exchange of it for lands elsewhere, under an act of parliament. There are about two thousand acres of wood land in the parish. The inhabitants, I am informed, are now computed at about four thousand. The congregation at church in summer is frequently fifteen hundred.

PAGE 94, line 6. William Weston, esq. now resides at *Upper Wilsley*.

PAGE 97, line 12. Mr. Charles Nairn is since deceased, and his widow now possesses this estate.

Line 25. FRIZLEY. George Children lately sold this estate to Mr. John Collens, of Goudhurst.

PAGE 98, line 17. Mr. Smart's estate is called *Little Angley*, and is now occupied by him.

Line 18. For HARTRIDE read HARTRIDGE.

Line 25. For descendant read descendants.

PAGE 99, line 9 from the bottom. For HOCKREDGE read HOCKEREDGE.

PAGE 103, line 7 from the bottom. The house at *Milk-house-street*, late Mr. Nairn's, is now occupied by his widow.

PAGE 104, line 4 from the bottom. For *Eltham* read *Eleham*.

PAGE 106, line 7 from the bottom. BUCKHURST was sold by Pearce to Thomas Adams, esq. and by him again to John Austen, esq. of Goudhurst, who now possesses it.

PAGE 107, line 12. GREAT SWIFTS has been sold by Thomas Adams, esq. to John Austen, esq. of Goudhurst, formerly a major in the army, and is intended for his residence.

PAGE 108. The lands belonging to the free grammar school are about one hundred and seventy acres. Bishop Hoadley's father was once master of this school.

PAGE 109, line 23. For *Bouchier* read *Bourchier*.

PAGE III, line 20. Mrs. Nairn, wife of Mr. Nairn, of London, optician, is the present lessee of *the parsonage*.

FRITTENDEN.

PAGE 117, *line 12.* PEASRIDGE MANOR was sold by the Weston family to Joseph Wetherden, who again sold it to Mr. Thomas Oliver, of Taywell, in Goudhurst, the present owner of it.

PAGE 117, *last line.* For *Spears* read *Pears*.

PAGE 118, *line 15.* The advowson of the rectory of Frittenden is now vested in Mrs. Bowles, wife of Mr. John Bowles, of Linton, late Anne Bagnall, and her sister Elizabeth.

STAPLEHURST.

PAGE 120, *last line but 5 from the bottom.* Loddenden Mr. Nicholas Toke Usborne now owns and resides in it.

PAGE 123, *line 24.* HENHURST now belongs to Mr. Thomas Watson, surgeon, of Staplehurst.

PAGE 124, *last line but 4 from the bottom.* Mr. George Prentice is dead, and his heirs now possess it.

PAGE 125, *line 6.* LOWER PAGEHURST is now come into the possession of Mr. Stephen Walter and Mr. John Amhurst, both of Marden.

PAGE 126, *line 17.* IDEN has since become vested in Mr. John Simmons and Mr. William Spong, both of Staplehurst, who now own it.

PAGE 127, *line 8.* MAPLEHURST is now become the property by sale of Mr. William Spong above-mentioned, of Staplehurst, who lives at it, and EXHURST belongs to the Rev. Harry Grove, rector of this parish.

BIDDENDEN.

PAGE 134, *line 16.* John Hooker, esq. of Broadoak, died in 1799, possessed of *Allards*, and his heirs now possess it.

PAGE 136, *line 6.* The Rev. Herbert Randolph is S. T. P. prebendary of Bristol, and rector of Bradford, in Wiltshire.

PAGE 141. Mr. Warburton, in 1798, vacated this rectory for the vicarage of Lid, and was succeeded here by the Rev. Edward Nares, A. M. the present rector.

HAWKHURST.

PAGE 147, *line 10.* Samuel Boys, esq. died without male issue, and his brother Wm. Boys, esq. is the present owner of *Elford's*.

Line 21. LILSDEN, on the death of Mr. Chittenden, came to his nephew John Osborne, esq. the present possessor of it.

Line 31. Mr. Elford's house is called *Elin hill*.

PAGE 148, *line 6.* HAWKHURST, *alias* NEW LODGE, has been sold by Mr. Baker to Thomas Redford, esq. who now owns it.

Line 12. HAWKHURST-PLACE, on the death of Mr. Peckham, came to his nephew John Micklethwaite, esq. the present possessor of it.

PAGE 149, *last line but 4.* TONGS has been sold by David Langton, esq. to Frederick Wilson, esq. who now owns it.

PAGE 151, *last line but 8.* From the Fosters *Hockeridge* went by purchase to Mr. Richard Winch, whose heirs are now entitled to it.

PAGE 152, *line 6.* Mr. Penton and lord Digby joined in the sale of *Pixes-hall* to Mr. Richard Winch, whose heirs now possess it.

PAGE 157, *at top.* Under the CHURCH OF HAWKHURST *add* CURATES.

PAGE 159, *last line but 8 from the bottom.* FRENCHURST belongs now to Mr. James (son of John) Collins, and HERNDEN MANOR, since the death of John Peckham, esq. is become the property of his nephew John Micklethwaite, esq.

Line 3 from the bottom. Silverden is now become by purchase the estate of John Blackburn, esq. and *Upper and Lower Buxhurst* now belong to Mr. Joseph Fowle.

BENENDEN.

PAGE 183. The *Rev. Mr. Dunn*, vicar, died Nov. 23, 1798.

ROLVENDEN.

PAGE 191. KEINSHAM, late Mr. William Gibbs's, is come by purchase to James Monypenny, esq. who now owns it.

TENTERDEN.

TENTERDEN.

PAGE 204, *line 9 from the bottom.* *Craythorne-house* has been bought of Mr. Sawyer's assignees by Mrs. Elizabeth Luckhurst, and she now possesses it.

PAGE 205, *line 4.* *The Whitfield house* now belongs to Messrs. Curteis and Roberts, in right of their wives, whose names were Constable, and were daughters of Sir Robert Austen's sister.

PAGE 208, *line 3.* HERONDEN has been purchased by Mr. Richard Curteis, of Tenterden, who now owns it; and *Pixwell*, which is in this parish, has been purchased by Mr. John Morphett, of Tenterden, who is the present possessor of it.

PAGE 209, *line 22.* LIGHTS, with the *manor of Ashenden*, by which latter name the house is called, was devised by Mr. William Children to George Children, esq. of Tunbridge, who sold it to Mr. Robert Curteis, jun. of Tenterden, who now resides in it.

PAGE 210, *line 7.* FINCHDEN. I am informed that Mr. William Finch, who died in 1794, left an only son and heir of the same name, who sold it to Mr. Robert Godden, and he now resides in it.

PAGE 212. KENCHILL, on the death of Mr. William Mantell, in 1789, descended to his five daughters, who with their mother now enjoy it; and *Dumborne* was sold by the Rev. Mr. Mantell to Mr. Baldock, of Canterbury, and by him again to Mr. Musgrave Hopley, of Tenterden, who sold it to Mr. Geo. Curteis, of the same place, and he now owns it.

PAGE 219, *line 1.* For 1727 read 1627.

HALDEN.

PAGE 224, *line 3.* For *plate* read *patee*.

WOODCHURCH.

PAGE 230, *line 7 from the bottom.* THE PLACE-HOUSE, together with the woodland belonging to the estate in 1795, was by Mrs. Byrche, in conjunction with Mr. and Mrs. Brydges, of Denton, sold to Messrs. Avann, Neave, and others.

KENARDINGTON.

PAGE 248, *line 2.* The MANOR OF HORNE, *alias* KENARDINGTON, is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

CHILHAM.

PAGE 264, *penult.* For *for* read *from*.

PAGE 276, *penult.* For *Thomas Wildman* read *James Wildman*, and so on throughout the volume, in pages 278, 279, 286, 290.

PAGE 285, *line 30.* For *on* read *in*.

PAGE 288, *line 10.* After *bells*, add *and a set of chimes*; and *add* in 1772, a handsome gallery was erected in the church, and in 1796 a new altar piece was put up of wainscot, of excellent workmanship, and handsomely ornamented.

PAGE 291. In the list of vicars, for *Horne* read *Hieron*.

MOLASH.

PAGE 293, *line 29.* BOWER, *alias* FLEMINGS, was sold soon afterwards by Mr. Papillon to Thomas Knight, esq. of Godmersham, on whose death it came to his widow Mrs. Catherine Knight, and is now by her gift in the possession of Edward Austen, esq. of Godmersham park.

PAGE 296. The spire was taken down in 1793, and a low pointed roof only was added in its room, in which there is now only one bell.

CHARTHAM.

PAGE 298, *line 25.* For *Gold* read *Gould*, who sold it to Stephen Hambrook, whose two sons and heirs Stephen and Richard now own it.

PAGE 300, *line 25.* For *above* read *below*, and *line 30*, for *Upperdowne* read *Underdowne*.

PAGE 301, *line 9.* Read *Swadling downs*, corruptly for *Swerdling downe*.

PAGE 309, *line 26.* After *Thomas Page*, read *whose nephew of the same name died, &c.*

PAGE 312, *line 8.* Sir William latterly, and Sir John now, writes his name *Fagge*.

PAGE 315, *line 22.* For 141, read 286.

Line ult. For 1657, read 1654.

PAGE 316, *line 8.* Read *a fess, between three cinquefoils*, impaling Clifford.

GODMERSHAM.

 GODMERSHAM.

PAGE 320, *line 14.* For *Eggerton* read *Eggarton*.

PAGE 323, *line 5.* Mr. Richard Coleman is the present lessee of the *manor and tithes*, and resides in the court-lodge.

PAGE 324, *line 20.* Elizabeth, one of the sisters of the late Thomas Knight, esq. is now living, and resides at Eggarton, and is unmarried.

PAGE 325, *line 2.* Mr. Austen married Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Sir Brook Bridges, bart. by whom he has a daughter Frances, and three sons, Edward, George, and Henry.

PAGE 327, *line 3.* Mrs. Elizabeth Knight now resides at Eggarton, as has been mentioned before.

 CHALLOCK.

PAGE 336, *line 19, read thus,* These manors, with the mansion now called *Sparkes*, &c.

 WYE.

PAGE 341, *line 18.* For 1630, read 1638.

PAGE 342, *line 6 from the bottom.* The well at Witherfden is of the mineral quality, and tastes exceedingly like the Tunbridge waters.

PAGE 344, *line 13.* For *September 3*, read *September 30*, to which they were altered with the consent of the lord of the manor.

PAGE 345, *line 5.* For *Battell* read *Battel*, and the same again below, *line 16.*

PAGE 343, *line 7 from the bottom.* At *Wye-court* there stood a few years since a large circular building, consisting of a room vaulted to the top, and below it a dungeon, to the depth of twelve feet; this was lined with stone of a great thickness, and lighted only by one aperture sloping upwards to the surface of the ground, about three inches wide. When the place was levelled and the stones removed, there were found three small square bricks, of a white composition, with old characters on them, and in a hole of the stone wall an old iron hand-cuff. Antient people of the place have called this place Lollard's hole.

PAGE 344, *line 6, add,* And when a sunk fence was lately dug on one side of the pyramidal mount, near Ollantigh,
two

two skeletons were found, about five feet below the surface; there were near them several small pieces of iron, and two of a larger size, which seemed to be heads of spears, being about ten inches long, and pointed at the end.

PAGE 342, *line 18*. Nicholas Brett, the second son, died unmarried in 1787, and Rebecca the daughter, married Geo. Smith, esq. of Meopham.

PAGE 350, *line 26*. For 1707, read 1787.

CRUNDAL.

PAGE 369, *penult*. Dele the comma after *lead*.

PAGE 373, *line 10*. For *Crundale* read *Crundal*; the same, PAGE 374, *line 5*.

EASTWELL.

PAGE 399, *line 23*. The old house was begun to be pulled down in 1792, and a handsome mansion has since been erected in the park by Mr. Hatton.

PAGE 403, *penult*. For *Anne* read *Amye*, it being so on his monument.

PAGE 409, *line 14*. EASTWELL MANOR is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

PAGE 410, *line 20*. There is now but one large bell remaining in the room of the three.

Line 23. The eastern window has within these few years been fitted up with good remains of painted glass, collected from different places; since which the opposite window at the west end of the north isle, has been ornamented in the like manner.

Line 34. After *for now lie*, read *laid till the year 1795*, when these fragments were removed, and the chancel cleaned, as well as the vault beneath, and the coffins again replaced in it.

PAGE 411, *line 3*. The hon. Mrs. Hatton, mother of Mr. Hatton, was the last buried in it.

WESTWELL.

PAGE 420. NASH-COURT and *Gignash*. Mr. William Sharp is since deceased, and his only son Mr. Barling Sharp now owns them, and resides in the latter, as his son of the same name does in the former.

PAGE 423, *last line*. Mr. William Chapman is since deceased, and his only son Mr. John Chapman now owns *Perry town*, and resides at it.

Brook is now owned by Mr. Balderston, of Canterbury.
 PAGE 429, in the list of vicars. For *Geraud* read *Giraud*.

 CHARING.

PAGE 430, line 18. *Peirce house*. Mr. Wakeley is since deceased, and it is now owned by his widow Mrs. Mary Wakeley, who resides in it.

PAGE 437, line 27. The Rev. Mr. Sayer, of Petts, has one son and five daughters.

PAGE 439, line 13. WICKINS. Miss Anne Dering is since deceased unmarried, and it is now come to her only brother John Thurlow Dering, esq. by mistake here said to be deceased, but who is still living.

Line 27. For *before* read *below*.

PAGE 440, last line. BROCKTON was sold by Mr. Barrett, about four years ago, to Mr. John Brenchley, the present owner of it.

PAGE 443, last line. ACTON. Mr. Peter Harrison is since deceased, and his widow Mrs. Hannah Harrison now owns his share of it.

PAGE 448, in the list of vicars. Mr. Marshall died on May 8, 1797.

PAGE 448, last line. *Joseph Cotman*, A. M. succeeded to the vicarage of Charing in 1797, resigned in 1799, and was succeeded by *John Barwick*, B. A. who is the present vicar.

 EGERTON.

PAGE 449, last line. For *Francis* read *Frederick*.

PAGE 450, last line. Sir Horace Mann now resides in this parish, in a house called *Egerton farm*, built on the former of those manors, which he has made great additions and improvements to, for his accommodation, within these few years.

PAGE 452, line 10. Mr. John Ashbye, gent. is of Dowle-street, in Charing.

PAGE 455, line 12. The Rev. Mr. Marshall, curate of Egerton, died on May 8, 1797, and was succeeded by *Joseph Cotman*, A. M. who resigned in 1799, and *John Barwick*, B. A. was appointed his successor.

 LITTLE CHART

PAGE 460, line 1. Mr. Darell has three sons and six daughters, of whom Lucy the second, married Edw. Hales, esq.

esq. eldest son of Sir Edward Hales, bart. and Elizabeth married John Lynch French, esq. The three sons are, Henry, Edward, and Philip.

PAGE 461, line 13. For *lozeny* read *lozengy*.

PLUCKLEY.

PAGE 463, line 17. For *Proting* read *Roting*. The hamlets of *Ford-mill* and *Roting-street*, close to the boundary of this parish, are within that of Little Chart.

Last line. *Dele* the words *Newland-green*; the house there mentioned being at *Dowle-street*, and now in the possession of John Ashbee, gent. who resides in it.

PAGE 464, line 4. There are about seventy-three houses in the parish, and about six hundred inhabitants. There are about sixty acres of hops, and as many acres of woodland.

PAGE 465. For *Westrooke* read *Westbrooke*.

PAGE 469, line ult. For *Monpesson* read *Mompesson*.

PAGE 470, line 17. Sir Edward Dering, bart. died in December, 1798, and was succeeded in this seat, with his other estates, by his eldest son, now Sir Edward Dering, bart.

The late Sir Edward Dering left issue by his first wife, one son Edward above-mentioned, (who has two sons and one daughter) and a daughter Selina, married to the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, of Ireland. By his second wife he had three sons and three daughters; of the former, Chomondeley is colonel of the Romney Light Dragoons, and married Charlotte, daughter of the late judge Yates; Robert-Charles was a lieutenant in the navy, and died in the West-Indies, and George married Elizabeth, his first cousin, only daughter and heir of Charles Dering, esq. of Barham. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married Daniel Byam Mathew, esq. Charlotte is unmarried, and Harriet died in France unmarried.

PAGE 475, line 12. For *son* read *grandson*.

PAGE 476, line 12. There is here likewise a Sunday school, set up in 1787, which has been of great use in civilizing the children, and bringing them to church. There are more than eighty children belonging to it.

SMARDEN.

PAGE 484. *John Porter*, late rector, is still living; he resigned it in 1794, and is the present lord bishop of Clogher, in Ireland.

GREAT CHART.

PAGE 508, *line 23*. N. Roundell Toke, esq. married a sister of the present Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart. by whom he has no issue.

ASHFORD.

PAGE 534, *last line*. Mr. J. Basil Duckworth became a bankrupt, and the house is now on sale.

PAGE 535, *line 8*. Robert Mascall, esq. (only son of John Mascall) major in the Kentish provisional cavalry, is now possessed of this house, and resides in it.

PAGE 536, *line 19*. *Dele* have been.

PAGE 539, *last line but one*. For *Valoyns*, read *Strabolgie*, being three pales.

PAGE 540, *line 9*. For *Malmaines* read *Malbraines*.

PAGE 545, *among the vicars*. For *Colcall* read *Coldcall*.

KENNINGTON.

PAGE 546, *line 23*. For *Mary* read *Sarah*.

PAGE 551, *line 6 from the bottom, correct as follows*: Mr. Charles Kingsley, who died in 1785, left three sons, Charles, who died at Canterbury; Thomas Pincke Kingsley, of London, the present possessor of *Burton*, and William, of London.

HINXHILL.

PAGE 559, *l. penult.* For *convex* read *concave*.

PAGE 564, *line 24*. On Dec. 23, 1796, about six o'clock in the evening, during a violent thunder storm, the steeple was struck by the lightning, the upper part of it burnt down, and the rest of it considerably damaged, but it was wholly rebuilt and repaired in the following year.

PAGE 596, *l. ult.* For *Frances* read *Catherine*.

MERSHAM.

PAGE 597, *line 23*. For *three* read *two*, the youngest, Joane, having died before him an infant.

ADDITIONS, &c.

TO VOLUME VIII.

BIRCHOLT FRANCHISE HUNDRED.

PAGE 2, *line 5.*

THIS hundred contains the parish of Aldington likewise, the church of which is within the bounds of it. It is erroneously inserted in this volume as within the hundred of Street. See the description of it below, p. 315, and the reasons for it.

SMEETH.

PAGE 2, *line 23.* Smeeeth is four miles from Ashford, and contains nine hundred and fifty acres of arable and pasture, and about one hundred and twenty acres of wood; there are fifty-five houses in it. Being situated on the quarry hills, it is very healthy, and the soil fertile, excepting near the turnpike road, where it is sand or gravel, and a part of Hatch park, about seventy acres of which are a clay. The southern part of Braborne-lees, the warren on which is let at a considerable rent, is in this parish.

PAGE 8, *line 14.* One half part of the mansion of *Scott's hall*, with the chapel, was pulled down by Sir John Honeywood a few years ago. The remainder is in a very ruinous state, and inhabited only by a labourer.

PAGE 9, *line 3.* The upper part of the steeple fell down about four years ago, and has not been rebuilt.

THE HUNDRED OF BIRCHOLT BARONY.

PAGE 10. This hundred extends likewise over a part of Mersham, the church of which is in another hundred.

BIRCHOLT.

BIRCHOLT.

PAGE 10, *line 4 from the bottom.* Contains about twenty inhabitants; there are in it about one hundred and forty acres of arable and pasture, and three of woodland. The soil is in general unfertile, and near the north-west side of Braborne lees more so, being a red sand.

PAGE 12, *line 21.* I am informed Sir Charles Mordaunt is the sole proprietor of Bircholt manor and advowson.

BRABORNE.

PAGE 14, *last line but one.* There are about sixty houses, and about three hundred inhabitants.

PAGE 23, *line 21.* HAMPTON-MANOR is now in possession of lady Radcliffe, the widow of Sir Charles Farnabye Radcliffe, bart.

PAGE 26, *line 16.* For *Claude* read *Laud*.

HASTINGLIGH.

PAGE 29, *line 10 from the bottom.* Mr. John Browning is the present lessee, under the governors of the hospital, for all their estates in this parish.

PAGE 30, *line 10 from the bottom.* The same as above.

THE HUNDRED OF STOWTING.

PAGE 33, *line 16.* This hundred, with the *manor and demesnes of Stowting*, are now the joint property of Thomas, John, Charles, and Elizabeth, children of the late John Jenkin, gent. as to one moiety, and of the Rev. William Jenkin, of Frampton, in Gloucestershire, as to the other moiety.

ELMSTED.

PAGE 41, *line 6 from the bottom.* SOUTHLIGH MANOR has been sold by Mr. Browning to Mr. Stephen Birch, who now owns it.

STOWTING.

PAGE 49, *last line.* See above, p. 41.

 MONKS HORTON.

PAGE 58, *last line but 10.* HORTON MANOR is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

 STANFORD.

PAGE 64, *line 11 from the bottom.* Dele the words, *the very small.*

PAGE 68, *line 7 from the bottom.* Thomas Harrison is now the possessor of the manor of Heyton, by purchase.

PAGE 76, *line 11.* For *William-Henry* read *Henry-William*. Mr. Champneis has since taken orders, and in 1796 married the daughter of the Rev. Geoffry Hornby, of Winnick, in Lancashire, where he now resides.

 LIMINGE.

PAGE 79, *line 26.* For *before* read *below.*

Line 4 from the bottom. LONGAGE was sold by David Papillon, esq. to Capt William Honeywood.

PAGE 80, *line 11.* *Broadstreet* has been sold since the death of Mr. William Slodden, of Canterbury, to Mr. William Rigden, who now occupies it.

Line 15. For *Eachand* read *Eachend*; and next line *add* Mr. William Rigden possesses this house, and resides in it.

PAGE 86, *line 6.* LYGHE-COURT has been sold by Mr. Bridges to Sir John Honeywood, bart. the present owner of it.

 ELEHAM.

PAGE 100, *last line but 5.* SHOTTLESFIELD was sold to David Papillon, esq. who has settled it on his eldest son Thomas Papillon, esq. of Acrise, the present owner of it.

PAGE 102, *line 9 from the bottom.* BLADBEAN is now in the possession of Mr. George Sayer's widow.

PAGE 109, *last line.* The Rev. Thomas Tournay is since deceased, and his son the Rev. William Tournay, of Dover, is the present owner of it.

 FOLKESTONE.

PAGE 152, *line 2.* Read thus, THE PARISH OF FOLKESTONE, which gives name to this hundred, is bounded towards the south by the sea, adjoining to which is the town and liberty of Folkestone, &c.

PAGE 178, *line 12.* For *Chinwell* read *Chigwell.*

SALTWOOD.

SALTWOOD.

PAGE 226, *line 23.* For 1789, read 1788.

Line 25. Thomas Tournay, esq. the eldest son, is now entitled to this estate.

PAGE 227, *line 2.* For 1789, read 1788.

Line 3. For *gent.* read *esq.*

Line 7. The Rev. William Tournay is rector of Denton, Hope, and Eastbridge, and married in 1798 the eldest daughter of John Stephenson, esq. banker, of London.

Line 8. For *Sarah* read *Mary.*

Line 11. Robert Tournay, esq. of *Hythe*, the eldest son, is now possessed of the *Newbuildings* estate.

BURMARSH.

PAGE 261, *line 7.* BURMARSH *manor* is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

DIMCHURCH.

PAGE 267, *line 28.* NEWINGTON FEE *manor*, is one of the same lordships.

ORGARSWIKE.

PAGE 270. ORGARSWIKE lies north-west from Burmarsh.

BLACKMANSTONE.

PAGE 272. BACKMANSTONE lies south-east from Orgarswike.

PAGE 274, *line 23.* BLACKMANSTONE MANOR is now vested in the guardians of Thomas Shoefsmith, a minor. It is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

EASTBRIDGE.

PAGE 276, *line 9.* For *northern* read *southern.*

PAGE 278, *line 4.* EASTBRIDGE MANOR is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

LIMNE.

PAGE 289, *line 2 from the bottom.* For *William-Henry* read *Henry-William*; and p. 291, *line 11*, read the same.

PAGE 296, *line 3.* STREET MANOR is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh, as is Willop, p. 298, *line 8 from the bottom.*

 SELLINDGE.

PAGE 304, *line 25*. This estate was sold with Blackmanstone to John Shoefmith, esq. the guardians of whose son Thomas, a minor, are now possessed of it.

 ALDINGTON.

PAGE 320, *line 2*. I am informed the contract for the purchase of Aldington is not yet carried into execution.

This manor is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

 HURST.

PAGE 329. THE MANOR OF HURST, *alias* FALCONHURST, is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

 BONINGTON.

PAGE 333, *line 10 from the bottom*. BONNINGTON MANOR is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

PAGE 337, *in the list of rectors*. After *Philip Papillon*, A. M. for 1715, read 1785, *the present rector*.

 BILSINGTON.

PAGE 349, 350. THE MANORS OF BILSINGTON SUPERIOR and INFERIOR, are two of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

 NEWCHURCH.

PAGE 340, *last line*. PACKMANSTONE MANOR is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

 RUCKING.

PAGE 354, *line 8*. RUCKING MANOR is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

 ORLESTONE.

PAGE 363, *line 26*. ORLESTONE MANOR is one of the same lordships.

 WAREHORNE.

PAGE 368, 370. WAREHORNE and TINTON MANORS are two of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

BROOKLAND

BROOKLAND.

PAGE 387, *line 11*. Mr. Charles Snoad is the present lessee of *the parsonage*.

SNAVE.

PAGE 394, *last line but 5*. For *south side* read *south-east side*.

PAGE 395, *last line*. THE MANOR OF SNAVE is one of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

PAGE 397, *line 24*. THE MANOR OF SNAVEWICK, *alias COURT AT WEEK* the same.

MIDLEY.

PAGE 412, *line 9*. For *Aven, Kingsnoth, and others*, read *Messrs. John Avant and Henry Kingsnoth*.

HOPE.

PAGE 416, *last line*. THE MANOR OF HONICHILD, as well as that of CRAYTHORNE, *page 418*, are two of the lordships of Romney Marsh.

SWAYCLIFFE.

PAGE 520, *line 5 from the bottom*. For *grandson*, read *great-grandson*.



